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INFORMATION FROM THE 1965 KOREAN YEARBOOK

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INFORMATION FROM THE 1965 NORTH KOREAN YEARBOOK

This report contains translations of selected portions from the Korean-language publication Choson Chungang Yongam 1965 (Korean Central Yearbook, 1965), P'yongyang, 30 September 1965, pages 101-129, 136-170, 179-189, 192-195, 255-261, 477-503, 517-532.

All names are rendered according to the McCune-Reischauer System of Romanization with the exception of well-known personalities and places which appear in their conventional spelling.

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GEOGRAPHY

Natural Conditions

Location:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is composed of the Korean Peninsula, running from north to south on the eastern portion of the Asian continent, and over 3,300 islands scattered on nearby seas. The northern-most tip of Korea is at P'ungsong-ni, Onsong-gun, Hamgyong Pukto (latitude $43^{\circ} 0' 36''$); the southern-most tip is at Marado, on the southwest of Cheju-do (latitude $33^{\circ} 6' 40''$); the western-most tip is at Maan-do, on the west of Sindo, Yongch'on-gun, P'yongan Pukto (longitude $124^{\circ} 11' 0''$); and the eastern-most tip is at Tok-to, to the east of Ulnung-do (longitude $130^{\circ} 51' 20''$).

As Korea is located on the southern part of the Northern temperate zone climatically, the four seasons are distinct, and it is suitable to the activities of the people. The characteristics of such a geographical location, coupled with the fact that our territory is long from north to south, and our terrain and geology are complex, make our natural world more variegated and diverse, and rich with various kinds of natural resources.

Area:

The total area of the territory is 220,791 square kilometers, or 1/676 of the total land area of the world. The longest distance from north to south (from Chunggang to

the south end of the Haenam Peninsula) is 840 kilometers, and the widest distance from east to west (Changsan-kot to Yangyang) is 354 kilometers.

Boundaries:

Because Korea is an ocean-bound nation, the coastal borders cover 87 percent of the international boundary lines (about 8,700 kilometers with the exception of islands). On land, its borders extend about 1,300 kilometers, along the Yalu River and the Tumen River, which border the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. (Of this the border line with the Soviet Union is 16.5 kilometers).

Geology:

The geological structure of Korea is located between the large structural areas of East Asia. Most of it belongs to the eastern edges of the Korea-China land mass (lower protozoic era). The northeastern part is composed of upper Paleozoic strata which are parts of the Cretaceous /sic/ ravine belt, and the southeastern part is composed of a part of the mesozoic ravine belt, Yellow-Pacific Ocean.

Crystalline rocks cover 46 percent of the area, and conglomerates and other rocks of the mesozoic era cover 24 percent, volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous era 8 percent, moraine, about 22 percent. Korea is a stabilized land zone, with extremely small volcanic activities. There is no active volcano, and only a few weak tremors or slight tremors take place.

Topography:

About 80 percent of the total territory of Korea is mountainous, and the plains make up the remaining 20 percent. The average mean height of Korea is 482 meters; it is rather lower than the mean height of the world, 875 meters. Even though Korea is called a mountainous land, 65 percent of it is under 500 meters, mostly comprising hilly or low hill areas, and the area occupied by high mountains over 2,000 meters is very small. The mountainous areas of Korea are

centered in the North and the East, and the terrain becomes gradually gentle as one moves toward the West coast and the South coast to form low and plain areas. Therefore, as this is reflected in the arrangement of the lower areas, many rivers flow from east to west and consequently in their basins, are developed vast alluvial plains.

Percentages of Different Elevations in Korea

<u>Range of Elevation (m)</u>	<u>Area (%)</u>
0-100	24.204
101-500	40.703
510-1,000	20.591
1,001-1,500	10.004
1,501-2,000	4.052
2,001-over	0.446

Plains:

Plains are mostly in the middle and lower courses of large rivers. Especially in the west coast, there are vast plains, and only small areas of plains are developed in the east coast and the south coast. Although the area covered by plains is only 20 percent of our territory, the soil is fertile and agricultural land, especially rice fields, are concentrated here, thus forming the centers of our agriculture.

The main plains along the west coast are the Yongch'on plain, the Unjon plain, the Anju plain, and the P'yongyang peneplain, the Charyong plain, the Yonbaek plain, the Kimpo plain, the P'yongtaek plain, the Naop'o plain, the Honam plain, and the Chollam plain. Along the east coast are the Susong plain, the Kilchu plain, the Hamhung plain and the Yongh'ong plain. Along the south coast are found the Chinju plain, and the Kimhae plain. Among these the largest are the Chaeryong plain, the Honam plain, and the P'yongyang peneplain (each of these has an area of 500 square kilometers). These are followed by the Anju plain, the Yonbaek plain, and the Hamhung plain (each of these has an area of 300 square kilometers). These plains form the main agricultural centers of Korea.

Mountain Areas:

The mountainous areas of Korea are arranged in several definite directions.

The Mach'ollyong Range centering around Paektu Mountain runs southeasterly to the east coast. There are a series of high mountains over 2,000 meters high found in this range. The Hamgyong range runs northeasterly from almost the center of this range, and the Pujollyong range runs southwest on the other side of the range. There are a number of high mountains over 2,000 meters high in the Hamgyong range; its highest peak is Kwanmo Mountain, 2,541 meters high, second only to Paektu Mountain, in Korea. The eastern slopes of the Hamgyong and Pujollyong ranges form steep slopes, and their backs form the comparatively low Kaema and Paengmu plateaus. To the west of the Kaema plateau, the Nangnin range stretches parallel with the Mach'ollyong range. To the west of the Nangnim range, the Kangnam range and the Chongyuryong range stretch in a gradual decline.

Along the east coast of the central region runs the T'aebaek range from north to south. Its eastern slope forms a steep slope and its western slope declines gradually to form a plateau like area. In the T'aebaek range are found such world famous mountains as Kungang /Diamond/ Mountain, (1,638 meters), Hill 1,211, Sorak Mountain (1,708 meters), Odae Mountain (1,563 meters), and Taebaek Mountain (1,561 meters), presenting beautiful yet sublime mountain scenes.

To the west of the T'aebaek range runs the Kwangju range, to the center of it runs the Ch'aryong range, to the south of it runs the Kyongsang range, the Noryong range, and the Sobaek range (most of these are in the range of 500-1,000 meters), in a southeasterly direction.

Climate:

While our climate is a comparatively mild climate, the yearly differences in atmospheric temperatures are remarkable due to seasonal winds. The dry season during winter and the rainy season during summer are distinct. The annual mean temperature is over 6° C in general, with the exception of certain inland areas, while it is as high as 14° C in the entire area along the south coast.

Precipitation in Korea is high. Thus, annual precipitation in general, with the exception of the northern part along the east coast and the inland plateau areas (500-700 mm) is in the range of 800-1,500 mm.

Then another characteristic in our climate is that in winter the continental seasonal wind related to the development of high pressure on the continent is prevalent, because atmospheric circulation tends to assume characteristics of the seasonal winds due to its relationship to the geographical position and natural and geographic conditions. Meanwhile in summer, in contrast to the latter, the oceanic seasonal winds are prevalent owing to the development of high pressure in the Pacific. Consequently, winter is cold and dry, and summer is hot and damp. (July and August has 50-60 percent of the annual precipitation.) Spring and fall are the times of changes of seasonal winds, and the impact of the seas and land is not remarkable, resulting in warm weather with many clear days.

The temperature shows a sudden rise in spring, and following this the amount of evaporation rapidly increases. Consequently, this is the driest season of the year. Generally clear weather lasts to fall; the temperature is mild and this is the best season in terms of climate. However, frequently a sudden drop in temperature, due to winds coming from the continent occurs.

Temperature:

The annual mean temperature of Korea is 10° C, 4° C in the north, 10° C in the center, and 14° C in the southern coastal area and islands. The mean temperature on the south coast and on islands is 3° C. The comparison of temperatures on the east coast and the west coast shows that they are 2° C

lower on the east coast, with the exception of summer. The difference in temperature between the north and the south is marked particularly in winter, with little difference in summer.

The mean temperature in July and August, which are the hottest months, is about 26° C, but that in the mountains and plateau along the east coast is 20° C. The mean temperature of January is about 2° C on the south coast, and it

drops down to 21°C below zero in the inland area of the north. The highest recorded temperature in Korea is 40.3° C on 1 August 1932 (on some days during summer in a certain inland area in the north, the temperature rises to 40° C in July), the lowest temperature is 43.6° C below zero on 12 January 1933 at Chungangjin.

Precipitation:

Snow falls in the northern mountainous areas from late October to the following April, in other areas from early November to the following March. Throughout the entire area 50-60 percent of the annual precipitation falls during the three month period of June, July and August. The annual precipitation in most areas amounts to 800-1,000 mm. It passes 1,400 mm on the south coast areas where the rainfall is the heaviest, and in some areas along the Tumen River where the rainfall is lightest, it is less than 500 mm.

The areas with the heaviest rainfall in Korea are the south coast areas, the upper stream regions of the Ch'ongch'on River and Taeryong River in the western mountainous areas, and the Imjin River basins in the Ch'ugaryong area. Precipitation is about 1,400 mm on Cheju-do and Ulnung-do.

The areas with small precipitation are the Paengmu plateau, the northern part of the east coast, and the lower reaches of the Taedong River, with a precipitation of 600-700 mm. The heaviest precipitation recorded in Korea is 3,150 mm at Changjin in 1954.

Rivers and Lakes:

Our rivers are generally classified as those that flow from the west coast slope and the south coast slope.

As the topography of the west coast slope and the south coast slope is mild, there are such large rivers as the Yalu, Taedong, Ch'ongch'on, Han, Kum, Somjin, and Naktong Rivers. In contrast to this, since the downward slope of the east coast is steep, no large rivers are found with the exception of the Tumen River. There are as many as 30 rivers in Korea more than 50 km long, and through these rivers flow

97.45 cubic kilometers of water into the sea during one year. This constitutes most of our water resources.

In Korea there are many natural lakes such as Ch'on and Changyon, and numerous reservoirs such as the Sup'ung, Changjin, Pujon, Yong'ung, and T'aesong.

Seas:

The three sides of Korea are surrounded by seas; it is an oceanic country.

The largest and deepest sea around Korea is the East Sea /Sea of Japan/. The area of the East Sea is about one million square kilometers, and its mean depth is about 1,700 meters', the deepest place being 3,669 meters. The total coast line (from the estuary of the Tumen River to southwest of Pusan) is about 1,727 km, and it is monotonous when compared with the west coast and the south coast, with few islands off shore. The water temperature at the surface during summer is 25-28° C, and about 1° C in winter. The salinity of the East Sea is 34.5 percent and the tidal difference is very slight (0.2 meters). The warm ocean currents, that is, the East Korea current, the Tsushima current, flow into the East Sea through the Korea Strait in the south, and a cold current flow in from the north.

The area of the West Sea /Yellow Sea/ is about 520,000 square kilometers, and the total coast line is 4,719 kilometers. The mean depth of the sea is about 40 meters, and the deepest is only 106 meters. The water temperature falls to about 0° C in winter, and rises to over 25° C in summer. The salinity of this sea is about 33 percent. In the center of the West Sea, there is the West Korea current, branching out from the Black Current of the Pacific. The tidal difference is great in the West Sea (8.1 meters at Inch'on Harbor, and 8.2 meters at the Bay of Asan), and the water depth is shallow. Thus, there is a vast area of tideland totalling 500,000 chongbo (about 300,000 in the northern half of the Republic alone). This area has good prospect of utilization as agricultural land, reed fields and salt manufacturing bases, and as shallow sea culture areas.

The area of the South Sea is about 100,000 square kilometers, and the total coast line is 2,246 kilometers. Its mean depth is about 120 meters, and the deepest place is 167 meters. Water temperature in summer at the surface is 28-30° C, and 13° C, and its salinity is about 34.0 percent. The tidal difference is about two meters, and there are tidelands amounting to about 200,000 chongbo. There are more than 2,200 islands off the south coast, such as Cheju-do, Koje-do, and Namhae-do.

Fauna and Flora:

The fauna and flora is very rich and diverse because of the diversity of the natural geographic conditions in Korea. According to data compiled up to 1963, there are about 4,000 species and sub-species belonging to 167 families and 903 genera.

Korea has a really wide distribution of plants, such as the Punbi tree, the Kamunbi tree, Rinne plant and other cold zone plants in the northern highlands, the Pukkashi tree, the Ch'amgashi tree, and the camellia tree and other semi-tropical plants in the southern area. Our native plants and other temperate zone plants form a great natural botanical garden. Korea is famous throughout the world for its numerous peculiar plants due to the peculiarity of its paleo-geographic development. Some of these samples are the Kumgang ch'orong flower on the Mount Kumgang, the mison tree which is the sole family and species in the whole world, found in Chich'on-gun, Chungchong Pukto, the Komsan ch'orong in Komsan Pass, the changsus malli flower in Changsu mountain, the Kumgang Kuksu tree on Kumgang Mountain.

The fauna of Korea is also very rich and diversified. According to data obtained up to 1963, there are about 100 species of vertabrata. Of these 104 species are mammals, 423 species are birds, and 27 species are reptiles, and 15 species are amphibians, and 520 species are fish. These numbers are larger than other countries with geographical locations and area similar to ours. Also there are many unique species, for instance the Pokchak deer which is a mammal, the famous Kullak bird which is unique to Korea (distributed in Kaesong, Pyongsan, and the areas of Kangnung in South Korea), and the wild hare which is a unique sub-species, and other 100 special species. In addition to this, through

the correct policy of our Party, such unique animals as the Noruka, and silver fox have been acclimatized and bred thus enriching the fauna of Korea.

Soil.

A variegated range of soil is distributed in Korea.

In the comparatively high altitude mountain regions of the north, the bleaching degree of the mountains is developed under the impact of needle-leaf tree forests such as Punbi and Kamunbi, and in the peak areas which are above the forest-line limits mountain podzolic soil is distributed.

In the central mountain regions, which are comparatively cool, the mountain forest brown soil, under the impact of needle-leaf tree forests and the needle-leaf and broad mixture leaf tree forests, is widely distributed and in regions which are the lower areas of the former, where the needle-leaf and broad leaf mixed tree forests and broad leaf tree forests grow, mountain brown soil is distributed. This soil is most important for the cultivation of dry field crops. In the low hill and plain areas in the southern part of the central temperate zone, with the exception of comparatively high hill areas, mountain forest red brown soil and forest red brown soil are developed.

This soil formed in this zone is between the red soil of the south and the forest brown soil distributed in the north and partially in the center.

Along the south areas, red soil or yellow soil are developed under the impact of the semi-tropical climate and the semi-tropical plants including camellia tree and the fertile mountain broad leaf tree forests. The fertile soils distributed in Korea are rice field soil, alluvial soil, tideland soil, and small marsh soil.

Rice field soil which is distributed at various places in the plains of Korea is a soil closely connected with the development of agriculture, and it is the soil that has the largest proportion in the production of food grains.

Tideland soil is distributed to the west coast and the south coast of Korea where the tidal difference is extreme,

and it constitutes an important objective of nature remolding.

Alluvial soil is developed at terraces which used to be where rivers flooded and past alluvial land. Although the area of alluvial land is not large, most of this soil has been largely turned into rice field soil through the economic activities of men.

Natural Resources

Underground Resources:

The underground resources of Korea are noted for variety and richness.

Out of 300 kinds of minerals that have been discovered, about 200 kinds have economic value. Of these, gold, tungsten, molybdenum, graphite, magnesite, lime stone, mica, barytes, and fluorite rank higher than tenth place in the world both in reserves and extraction. Also in many areas of Korea led by Musan iron, coal, lead, zinc, copper, aluminum, apatite, heat-resistant materials, there are deposits of various rare elements. Besides these there are manganese, nickel, talc, silica sand, kaolin, asbestos, granite, marble and other useful minerals.

Water Resources:

Korea has some of the richest water resources in the world. According to present data, Korea has hydroelectric resources equivalent to 10 million kilowatts, (this is much more than the 5.8 million kilowatts of France which has one of the richest resources in Europe).

The rivers with great power resources are the Yalu River system, the Tumen River system, the Taedong River system, the Imjin River system, the Han River system, the Kum River system, and the Naktong River system. Among them especially, the Yalu River system (2.8 million kilowatts) and the Tumen River system (one million kilowatts) have great power

resources, and both areas form one of the richest power resource areas of the world.

Our west coast and south coast also have rich power resources, amounting to several million kilowatts. According to a rough estimate, the west coast alone has the potential for generating more than 40 billion kilowatt hours.

Forest Resources:

Korea is one of the countries with the largest proportion of forests, over 16 million chongbo, or 73 percent of the total territory of Korea. 58.6 percent of the forest area is located in the northern half, and 41.4 percent is in the southern half.

The variety of vegetation in our forests numbers 1,100. Of these there are 19 kinds of needle-leaf trees and 136 kinds of broad-leaf trees. In our forests are also found over 700 kinds of medicinal plants, 200 kinds of edible vegetables, 450 kinds of industrial plants and other valuable economic plants.

The following are important plants found in forests: among fiber and paper manufacturing plants are the Punbi tree, the Kamunbi tree, Hwangch'ol tree, the tak tree, the nobak tongul; among oil and fat plants are the pine nut tree, the Juglans mandshurica, the walnut tree, and the ch'och'i tree; wild fruits include the chestnut tree, the sedum tree, the blueberry, the apricot tree, the wild vines, the Actinidia arguta, wild berries, the maeji tree; dye plants include the sidak tree, the singal tree, and the oak tree; special materials trees are the long-jointed bamboo, the paulownia, and hwanggyongp'i tree.

Marine Resources:

Korea is an oceanic nation with three sides surrounded by water and has rich marine resources.

Because, off the east coast, the warm current and the cold current cross, the area forms one of the three greatest fishing grounds of the world, where cold current fish and

warm current fish are found together. Our marine resources are composed of 650 kinds. Of these 530 kinds are distributed in the sea and 120 kinds in lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. Of these 75 kinds of fish and 120 kinds of products are valuable for the fishing industry in terms of quantity and usefulness. Representative of these are in the West Sea, the Yellow comina, shrimps, the croaker, the porgy, the scomberonmorus niphonius, the hair-tail, the pasuraegi, clams, oysters, and dried sea-weeds; in the East Sea, the pollack, the mackerel, the herring, the cod, the crawfish, and the yellow-tail; and in the South Sea, the porgy, the mackerel, the hair-tail and shrimps.

The region with richest marine resources is the north. Especially along the Hamgyong Namdo coast more than 40 percent of the total fish catch of Korea is made.

POLITICS

In 1964, the Korean people piled up glorious triumphs, under the refined leadership of the Korean Worker's Party, in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and in the struggle for winning the independent, peaceful unification of the Fatherland, and continued to reform and advance. Our people achieved great success in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party of the Fourth Congress, and in the fulfilling the tasks proposed by Comrade Kim Il-sung, the great leader who elucidated the avenue for our socialist rural construction, in the "Theses On the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," [hereafter "Theses"].

Our Party and our people, flying high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, as before, continued to maintain the high tempo of socialist construction while spurring on the ch'ollima advance, expanded and consolidated the basis for the self-sufficient national economy, further strengthened the revolutionary basis of the northern half of the Republic politically, economically, and militarily, and laid a firm material, technical, organizational, and ideological foundation for new great leaps toward the high peaks of the Seven-Year Plan.

Powerful advance was made in 1964, coupled with the great triumph achieved in full socialist construction, in the struggle for driving the American imperialists out of South Korea and for attaining the independent and peaceful unification of the Fatherland. Especially in 1964, the

Korean Workers' Party and the Republic's Government repeatedly took important steps for the materialization of Fatherland unification, the foremost task of our nation, and all the workers of the northern half of the Republic developed a mass movement to advance the fulfillment of the Seven-Year National Economic Plan and for the rescue of the brethren in the South. Such revolutionary yet fraternal enthusiasm of the people of the northern half and the independent national economy built in the northern half -- all these are encouraging the anti-American patriotic struggle of the South Korean people.

Great accomplishments have been achieved also in the field of foreign relations.

In 1964, our Party and the people developed a principled struggle for unity in the international Communist movement for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism, supported and encouraged the anti-colonialist struggle of Asian, African, and Latin American peoples and the revolutionary struggle of the working classes, including those in capitalist nations, and developed a powerful struggle against the aggressive and war policies of the imperialists led by the American imperialists, and for the defense of Asian peace and world peace.

Thus, our people made a positive contribution to the common task of the progressive peoples of the world. The friendly and cooperative relations between our country and various Asian, African, and Latin American nations were expanded and strengthened and our international prestige was further enhanced.

Once More A Great Revolutionary Upsurge

1964 was the fourth year of the Seven-Year Plan, the grand plan of socialist construction, and was a decisive year in which the tasks of the first half period in the struggle for the conquest of higher peaks in socialist construction and the fulfillment of the tasks of the latter half was launched. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party led by Comrade Kim Il-song grasped the mature problems that had to be solved in the course of our socialist revolution

and socialist construction, clearly proposed the current objectives and the prospective combat objectives, and organized and mobilized the entire people for the fulfillment of the combat tasks.

The Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party of the Fourth Congress, based on the accomplishments of the 1963 National Economic Plan, proposed as the central objectives for 1964, preparations for expanding and strengthening heavy industry, the rapid development of light industry and agriculture on the basis of the foundation of heavy industry and the further improvement of the livelihood of the people. It appealed for new great upsurges in socialist construction by giving impetus to the great march forward of the ch'ollima. Also the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee adopted Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses" which clearly pointed out the great path of socialist rural construction in Korea. And, the Party Central Committee took a series of important measures for the fulfillment of the tasks proposed by these theses. At the same time, our Party and Comrade Kim Il-song clearly set up the central objectives toward which the Party and the entire people should strive for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the latter half of the Seven-Year National Economic Plan, and at the same time proposed the Ten Great Tasks in the industrial and agricultural sectors to be fully fulfilled by each province. Thus, our Party presented the clear objectives for the acceleration of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and for the successful fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan, and successively adopted a series of measures designed to organize and mobilize all the people for the successful fulfillment of these objectives.

To continuously enhance the leading role of our Party, which is the general staff of the revolution, and strengthen its fighting power is the basic key for the full triumphant fulfillment of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Party Central Committee, while strengthening the fighting power of the Party organizations at various levels, saw to it that the Tae'an work system and the Ch'ongsal-li work method were thoroughly realized in all sectors of the national economy in order to strengthen Party leadership and socialist economic construction. Thus, by improving work methods appropriate to the new control method, by bringing the leadership closer to the lower units, and by giving

priority to political tasks among the masses it accomplished its goals.

At the same time, the Party Central Committee, based on the new realities of Korea and the various demands for the development of the revolution, which entered a period of full socialist construction, firmly held fast to Marxist-Leninist principles, and reorganized the Democratic Youth League into the Socialist Labor Youth League, dissolved the Peasants League to form the new Agricultural Workers League encompassing cooperative peasants and workers, technicians, and office workers that directly serve the rural economy, and newly and clearly defined the duties and functions of the Trade Unions.

Owing to the series of steps taken by the Party, the role of social links which connect the Party and the masses were further enhanced, our revolutionary ranks were further consolidated and the Party leadership system and the leading role of the Party were further strengthened. At the same time, the Party conducted Communist indoctrination with class indoctrination as the basis among Party members and workers in close connection with indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, and strengthened indoctrination in Party policy, and strongly promoted the socialist emulation movement and the ch'ollima Work Team Movement. Thus, owing to the series of steps taken by our Party the unity between the Party and the masses was further strengthened. During the year, the masses continued to reform and advance, and brilliantly performed the revolutionary tasks proposed by the Party.

In industrial sectors, the tasks proposed by the Party concerning granting decisive priority to the development of extraction industries, completing heavy industries, and the development of reprocessing industries were successfully performed. The material and technical basis of light industries was further strengthened, and the production of consumer goods was rapidly increased.

In the sectors of the cooperative economy also, socialist rural bases were further consolidated through the support of the workingclass and the devoted endeavor of the cooperative peasants; its material-technical basis was further strengthened. Thus agricultural production was continuously firmly developed.

The successful fulfillment of the national economic plan of 1964 further strengthened our political, and economic power, and defense capability, prepared reliable assets for the fulfillment of the Seven-Year National Economic Plan, and opened up a secure perspective for the epochal improvement of the livelihood of the people. Such achievements of 1964 are a brilliant victory of the Party line of self-sufficient national economic construction, and it is a demonstration of the inexhaustible creative power of our people firmly rallied around the wise leadership of our Party, which always organizes and mobilizes our people for victory.

The Tenth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party, based on past achievements, emphasized decisive advances in 1965 in the execution of the Seven-Year National Economic Plan, and appealed for the generation of new revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction by the firm unity of all Party members and workers around the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il-song and by the exertion of revolutionary enthusiasm and mass creativity. All the workers, in support of the decision of the Tenth Plenum are burning high the flames of mass struggle for increased production on all fronts of socialist construction in order to superbly implement the plans for 1965 and to completely fulfill the Seven-Year Plan and for rescuing the brethren in the South, who are suffering in misery is spreading not only to all production units, but also to the very lives of our people and is generating new revolutionary upsurges.

The Intensification and Development of the Tae'an Work System and Ch'ongsal'li Method

In our country, the Ch'ongal-li spirit and method are being fully embodied in all sectors -- in Party tasks, in the tasks of the state, economic and cultural agencies. And indeed this forms an important factor for the burning creative enthusiasm on all fronts of socialist construction and the continuous reforms.

Fundamental in the Ch'ongsal-li method is to bring leadership closer to the lower units, to have leading workers go into the masses and strengthen work concerned with people

and mobilize the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses. And the Tae'an work system is an extension and a complete embodiment of the Ch'ongsal-li method in the national economy. As the characteristics of the Tae'an work system show, it is a system which guarantees the collective leadership of Party committees instead of individual leadership, induces higher units to assist the lower units, exerts the consciousness and creativity of the masses, lets the producing masses broadly participate in the control and management of enterprises, and makes them the real masters of enterprise control. Accordingly, to express the essence of the Tae'an work system in a word, it is an embodiment of the mass line of our Party in the control and management of the economy. Just for this reason, the establishment of the Tae'an work system and its intensification and development highly exerted the self-consciousness and creative wisdom of the producing masses, rationally controlled and managed the economy and thus, rapidly accelerated the development of the national economy.

In 1964, the Party and the Government adopted a series of measures for the full exertion of the superiority of the already established Tae'an work system at all the units and at all links. In an attempt to improve leadership of the state economic agencies, the Party abrogated the Ministries of Transportation, Metal and Chemical Industries, the Machine Industry Commission, and the Ministry of Urban Management, and newly established Transportation Commission, the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Metal Industries, Ministry of Chemical Industries, and Ministry of Machine Industries, redesignated the Light Industry Commission as the State Light Industry Commission, and the Ministry of Interior as the Ministry of National Land Control. And it reorganized the commercial system and banking system appropriately to the realities of the development of socialist construction.

Especially, this year our Party adopted steps for unifying the national economic planning system throughout at the initiative of Comrade Kim Il-song. This measure is an embodiment of the Ch'ongsal-li method and the Tae'an work system in the national economic planning system in general, and it has made it possible to further strengthen the leadership and control of the Party and state over the economy, and to fully execute the revolutionary mass line of the Party in planning. Thus, the Tae'an work system and the Ch'ongsal-li method were continuously intensified and developed, under the

collective leadership of the Party committees, leadership deeply penetrated the lower units, the leadership and the masses were closely connected, and the inexhaustible wisdom, creativity, and positivity of the producing masses were highly exerted. As the masses were aroused, and the control and management of the economy transferred to the masses themselves, new reserves were broadly sought, all problems such as planning, technical reforms, and labor administration were solved, and huge reforms were generated in production. As a result of this, industrial production in 1964 increased 117 percent over 1963.

The Tenth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party of the Fourth Congress discussed methods for successful fulfillment of the plans for the development of the national economy in 1965, and pointed out that it was most important to execute the Tae'an work system in all the sectors of the national economy, and to profoundly and fully embody the Ch'ongsal-li method and the Ch'ongsal'li spirit. To thoroughly execute this is a necessary demand of our socialist system, and is a powerful organizational and ideological struggle for the ultimate liquidation of all the obsolete methods and styles in the guidance of our socialist economy, and is a basic factor for the rapid acceleration of our revolution and socialist construction.

Following the Path of the "Theses On Socialist
Agrarian Problems in Our Country"

The Eighth Plenum of the Central Party of the Korean Worker's Party adopted Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses." In these great achievements and precious experiences of our Party are theoretically summarized, and the fundamental principles and concrete methods for the ultimate solution of peasant problems, and agricultural problems are set forth (see the Section on Documents, pages 5-21). The Korean Worker's Party and the Republic's Party took a series of important measures for the execution of the historic tasks proposed in Comrade Kim Il-song's Theses.

The Third Conference of the Third Session of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted on 26 March 1964 the ordinance on "Strengthening the Economic Bases of Cooperative

Farms and Improving the Livelihood of the Peasants" in order to implement the tasks proposed in the "Theses." For the execution of this ordinance, the Cabinet adopted Decision No 60, on Measures for Executing the Ordinance, on strengthening the Economic Bases of Cooperative Farms," Decision No 61, "On the Exemption of Tax-in-kind at Certain Cooperative Farms," and Decision No 63, "On the Remission of the Construction Fee and Loan for Already Built Rural Culture Houses at Cooperative Farms." The brilliant perspective that the "Theses" opened up and the epochal measures of the state for the execution of the "Theses" aroused all the peasants and workers to new endeavoring valor and made the entire nation burn with a higher revolutionary zeal.

The peasants further intensified their struggle for increased production, and the workers rose up with intense zeal to the support of rural areas. Thus, great advance was made on all the fronts of socialist construction in 1964, the economic basis of the cooperative farms was further strengthened, and the livelihood of the peasants was further improved.

The tax-in-kind was abolished at many new cooperative farms, about one-half of the total cooperative farms including all the cooperative farms in Chagang-do and Yanggang-do were excused from tax payments, the construction fees for culture houses built by the state, and various state loans. Grain thrashing machines, electric motors, pumps, and all farm machines using machine motive power were supplied free of charge, and various production facilities, culture houses, and sanitation facilities, and broad land improvement work were promoted. 130,000 workers, office workers, and graduates of various schools entered the rural areas, and by vast laboring support, amounting to 15 million man days, agricultural management was properly secured.

Under powerful heavy industry support, the technical revolution in rural areas was successfully promoted. The production basis of tractors and chemical fertilizers was further strengthened, and this opened up new prospects for mechanization and chemicalization. The number of tractors in our rural economy in 1964 reached 20,000 (converted at 15 horsepower). Large scale irrigation work and medium and small irrigation and river work was promoted, through which the irrigated area was expanded by 60,000 chongbo. Electricity was available to 95.5 percent of the rural economy and to 81 percent of the farming families.

Also, in the cultural and ideological revolution aimed at wiping out all traces of the past poor and backward rural areas of several thousand years, at constructing a pretty and frugal rural culture, and at nurturing the peasants as intelligent cultured socialist builders and as Communist fighters with noble characters and strong revolutionary spirits. The founding of the Agricultural Workers League which has important significance for accelerating the technical, cultural, and ideological revolution in rural areas and for strengthening the workers-peasants alliance made progress, its municipal, kun and district organizations were completed by the end of 1964. The level of guidance and control over the rural economy was further enhanced. Thus, the socialist rural basis and the workers-peasants alliance were further reinforced, the material and technical basis of the rural economy was further strengthened, and agricultural production is now making continuous and solid development on a firm basis.

Owing to the correct steps taken by the Party and the Government for the materialization of the tasks proposed in the "Theses" in 1964, a new transformation was brought about in our socialist rural construction through the powerful state support of the working class and the devoted struggle of the peasants. Thus, the great viability of Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses" and the superiority of the socialist rural economy were once again confirmed. The ideas contained in the "Theses" are coming to brilliant fruition in practical life and are being transformed into a great material force as days pass.

Expansion and Intensified Development of the Ch'ollima Work Team Movement

The Ch'ollima work team movement in 1964 was continuously expanded, intensified, and developed through policies and measures adopted by the Party, coupled with the great upsurge in socialist construction. Especially, the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress laid special emphasis on the continuous expansion and development of the Ch'ollima work team movement and further improvement of the qualitative level of this movement. The Ch'ollima

riders loyal to our Party demonstrated, again in 1964, the great vitality of the Ch'ollima work team movement through fulfilling the national economic plan for 1964, and the struggle for the tasks proposed in Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses" in particular, and by executing the Ten Great Tasks in the industrial and agricultural sectors aimed at successful fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan, and furthermore qualitatively expanded and strengthened their own ranks in our country.

The Ch'ollima riders constantly improved their technical and cultural levels in order to bring about the technical revolution proposed by the Party on the one hand, and created new standards, and new records in production through the broad development of a full mass technical reform movement by the exertion of collective creativity. Yi Chong-gun and Yi Yun-hyon, members of a work team, at the youth processing workshop of the Ch'ollima Tae'an Electric Appliances Factory, initiated the "joint reform movement among work teams for the professionalization of production and mechanization and automation," formulated technical development plans for each work team, and further developed a massive technical reform movement to be performed by the collective power of work teams. Further by the cooperation among work teams, broadly introduced new technology and rapidly raised agricultural productivity. As this experience rapidly spread to various sectors of the national economy, the technical reform movement for mechanization and automation was broadly developed at many factories and enterprises including the Nagwon Machine Plant. And, the electric railway builders in the P'yongyang-Sinuiju area created the "railway electrification tempo" and thus completed electrification of 500 sections in just about a half year.

At the same time, the Ch'ollima riders in all sectors of the national economy, in hearty support of the Party appeal for one skill for everyone, strengthened technical study and individual technical assignment, and became proficient in the machine facilities in their charge, and thus rapidly expanded the ranks of multi-skilled technicians and high quality technicians. The Ch'ollima also imported and generalized new mass enterprise control methods developed in the process of the Ch'ollima work team movement, such as the one-day work team leader system, the internal accounting system, and the self-quota system. And, through this process they are being

constantly trained as capable control workers, and talented organizers. The Ch'ollima work teams grappled with ideological and indoctrination work as the focal point in their work, and by being thoroughly based on the popular work style and work method of the Party, strengthened the indoctrination of the workers in Marxist-Leninist principles, party policy, class indoctrination, and Communist moral indoctrination, thus organizing the work team as a firmer red collective united by revolutionary comrades. At the same time, by consolidating the results, and by developing a struggle for raising the level of all the work teams to the level of the Ch'ollima work teams, while continuously marching forward to higher objectives, the ranks of the Ch'ollima work teams, were further strengthened in the various sectors of the national economy, including the leadership sectors of the national economy and the basic production sectors.

What opened up an important stage in the further intensification and development of the Ch'ollima work team movement in 1964 was the Tenth Plenum of the Party Central Committee which stressed the importance of giving impetus again to the forward flight of the Ch'ollima on all fronts of socialist construction. The working class and all the workers encouraged by the decision of the Plenum developed a patriotic movement for fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan in all sectors of the national economy, for increased production and economization in order to advance the Fatherland unification and to rescue the brethren in South Korea.

The Kim Chae-yol Ch'ollima Work Team members initiated a patriotic movement to register, as their own work team member, Yi Yun-sik who was sacrificed while bravely fighting at the forefront of the anti-American national salvation struggle in South Korea, and to fulfill his share of work. The small flame lit by them spread to factories, enterprises, rural areas, fishing villages, schools and public health centers throughout the entire nation. The workers at many places registered, as their own work team members, those patriotic fighters who were sacrificed while fighting the enemy in South Korea and comrades-in-arms who were sacrificed while fighting for the freedom and independence of the Fatherland and for the victory of our revolution, and produced even their shares. They resolved to send after the unification of the Fatherland machines and facilities in order to rehabilitate the destroyed South Korean economy and to build

factories and houses. An aspect of this movement is evidenced in the Ch'ollima work team members of the Nagwon Machine Plant who pledged to provide funds through increased production and economization in order to build within two years in the future a factory in South Korea capable of producing 50 excavators and 150 large pumps; in the Ch'ollima work team members at the Songjin Steel Mill who pledged to secure funds and materials through increased production and economization in order to build a steel factory in South Korea capable of producing 200,000 tons of steel annually; and in the struggle of the cooperative farm members in Anak-kun who resolved to increase food grain production by 200,000 tons for the benefit of the people of P'aju-gun who were suffering from a lack of food. This mass and patriotic movement is letting the enthusiasm and creativity of the Ch'ollima work team members exert itself, is accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and powerfully promoting the great upsurge of the Ch'ollima for advancing the unification of the Fatherland. It is also serving as an indoctrination process for arming the workers with revolutionary consciousness and determination for liberating of the southern half of the Republic.

Such intensification and development of the Ch'ollima work team movement to a higher stage is the result of our correct Party line and the wisdom of its leadership and it constitutes a great victory of the revolutionary mass line that relies upon the masses and overcomes difficulties by depending on them.

For the Unification of the Fatherland

The consistent standpoint of the Korean Worker's Party and the Government on the unification of the Fatherland is to materialize the unification through peaceful means without foreign interference, and always on the basis of independent and democratic principles. The Korean Workers' Party and the Government have consistently proposed, on such a basis, the most fair and rational means of unification acceptable to all. However, the unification of the Fatherland has not materialized because of the obstructions of the American imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. In 1964, also the Korean Worker's Party and the Republic's Government

Development of the Ch'ollima Work Team Movement

	Unit	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of work teams awarded with the Ch'ollima work team	team	928	8,550	12,743	17,057	22,260
Members of the above	persons	21,167	206,490	365,271	586,403	852,552
Ch'ollima workers and office workers	"	21,102	149,524	183,755	213,376	285,808
Ch'ollima cooperative farm members	"	--	27,785	104,665	232,636	340,297
Ch'ollima students	"	65	29,181	76,851	140,391	226,447
Number of work teams with the double Ch'ollima work team	team	15	81	114	179	266
Number of Ch'ollima workshops (including faculty departments)	each	--	12	14	26	48
Number of Ch'ollima factories	"	--	--	--	1	1
Number of Ch'ollima schools	"	--	--	--	3	6

continued to adopt measures for the acceleration of the independent peaceful unification and more powerfully organized and mobilized our people to the struggle of unifying the Fatherland.

For Acceleration of the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland:

The Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party discussed "On the Present Situation in South Korea and Our Party Task for Unification of the Fatherland." The Plenum emphasized the concentration of the power of the entire Party and the people for the materialization of the unification of the Fatherland at the earliest date possible, and proposed specific tasks related to this matter.

Based on the policy proposed by the Party, the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly discussed the problems concerning objections to the "Korea-Japan Talks," and the acceleration of the peaceful unification of the Fatherland, and adopted an appeal to be sent to the South Korean people, political parties, social organizations and leaders, and the South Korean National Assembly members. The Supreme People's Assembly, because of the Japanese reactionary ruling circle and the South Korean puppets, manipulated by the American imperialists, were striving for the conclusion of the "Korea-Japan Talks," and we appealed for the resolute crushing of their criminal intrigue by the united power of the entire people. Starting from the wish to overcome the difficult situation through cooperation of North and South Korea at this solemn time when South Korea is confronting a critical moment and to accelerate the unification of the Fatherland, the Supreme People's Assembly once again advocated that all the people, irregardless of their differences in political opinion and ideology, ownership of properties, and past, who desire to reject foreign influence and to materialize the unification of the Fatherland convene a joint conference of delegates of the North and South Korea political parties and social organizations or some other forms of a North and South Korean joint conference. For the acceleration of the independent peaceful unification social organizations also proposed a series of measures.

In its statement of 20 July 1964, the Fatherland Peaceful Unification Committee pointed out that the most rational means to alleviate the pains of the brethren split between the North and the South was first of all to realize the free traffic between the North and the South, thus opening a way for the reunion of divided families and advocated the adoption of practical steps for this and the simultaneous realization of the exchange of mail between the North and the South and of economic and cultural cooperation. In its statement of December 1964, it solemnly declared: "We welcome and are ready to accept any means of solving the problem of Fatherland unification on the principle of autonomy and without foreign interference." The appeal adopted at the Fifth General Meeting of the Korean Democratic Youth League to be sent to the young students in the southern half again advocated an early realization of the free traffic between the youths of the North and the South and the exchange of mail in order to accelerate the unification of the Fatherland. And, going a step further it proposed a joint conference at an early date in order to realize exchanges in the scientific, art, and physical education fields, scientific discussions based on the achievements in scientific research, mutual meetings to publish cultural and art accomplishments, exchange of champions in the physical education and sport activities and joint activities, exploration of scenic beauties and historic relics by groups or individually, and exchanges of tourist groups. In addition to those, in the appeals, letters, and statements adopted by the P'yongyang Young Student Commemoration on the 35th Anniversary of the Kwangju Student Incident, at the second meeting of the Korean Architects' League and other social organizations, it was enthusiastically asked that there be liaison between the North and South Korea, the exchange of mail, traffic, and cultural exchanges at the earliest date possible.

The people in the northern half of the Republic encouraged by the policies and appeals of the Korean Worker's Party and the Republic's Government for independent peaceful unification of the Fatherland, powerfully developed the struggle for consolidating the democratic base in the northern half, which is the basic assurance for the unification of the Fatherland in its political, economic and military aspects, and for rescuing the brethren in South Korea who are suffering in misery. The people of the southern half also powerfully developed, under the positive support and encouragement

of the people in the northern half, the anti-America, anti-Japanese, anti-government struggle, and strengthened the anti-imperialist patriotic forces.

Support and Encourage the Struggle of the South Korean People:

Premier Kim Il-song, in his new year's message of 1964, stated: "The South Korean people can win liberation and freedom only by developing a decisive anti-American national salvation struggle, by driving out the American aggressors, and by overthrowing the puppet regime . . . The South Korean people from all classes and strata must struggle hard for cooperation between North and South Korea and for economic and cultural exchanges between them, and for the peaceful unification of the Fatherland." And he exhorted the people of the northern half to do their utmost to support and encourage the anti-American national salvation struggle of the South Korean brethren. Also Premier Kim Il-song, in his speech at the fifth meeting of the Korean Democratic Youth League entitled, "On the Tasks of the Socialist Youth League," clearly indicated the specific struggle tasks for liquidating the colonial rule of the American imperialists in South Korea, how to complete the national liberation struggle, and exhorted the North and South Korean students to resolutely crush the policy of the American imperialists to split the Fatherland, and to develop more tenacious struggle for mutual unity and cooperation, for formation of a nation-wide anti-American national salvation united front, for free traffic and contacts between the North and the South, and for economic and cultural exchanges.

Encouraged by the exhortation of Premier Kim Il-song and the appeal of the Supreme People's Assembly, the anti-American, anti-Japanese, and anti-government struggle of the South Korean people in 1964 was exalted without precedent. The support and encouragement to the South Korean people by the northern half of the Republic was broadly organized and developed as a mass movement not only of social organizations, but also of the entire people. The people of the northern half of the Republic sent their full support and encouragement to the anti-American, anti-Japanese, and anti-government struggle of the South Korean students and workers from March to June 1964, the struggle of the South Korean press against the "Speech Ethics Committee Bill," and the patriotic struggle

of the South Korean people against suppression and oppression of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

Factory and enterprise workers' meetings organized and developed, led by coal mines and mines all over the northern half of the Republic, young students' meetings, cooperative farm members meetings, and all other kinds of meetings and at meetings organized by various social organizations adopted letters and appeals for support and encouragement to the struggle of the people of the southern half. Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League and the Korean Students' Committee appealed to world youth and students for positive support and encouragement to the patriotic struggle of the South Korean students, against the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

In 1964, especially the support and encouragement of the people in the northern half of the Republic to the struggle of the people of the southern half was developed as a more mass and patriotic movement on all fronts of socialist construction through the struggle to implement the decisions of the Tenth Plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress. The Kim Chae-yol Ch'ollima Work Team at the Kaesong Comprehensive Machine Factory registered Yi Yun-sik a patriotic youth who was a victim of atrocities in South Korea, as their member and resolved to also do his share of work among themselves. This patriotic initiative spread in no time to all the fronts of socialist construction and was developed into a mass movement. This huge patriotic movement is an expression of the ardent affection of the people of the northern half toward their brethren in the southern half, and is an expression of our workers who strive to advance the unification of the Fatherland through practical struggle and to rescue their brethren.

Accusing the Aggressive and Anti-Popular Intrigues of the American Imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui Clique:

The people of the northern half of the Republic sent their positive support and encouragement to the anti-American, anti-Japanese, and anti-governmental struggle of the South Korean people, and at the same time systematically exposed the aggressive and anti-popular intrigues of the American aggressors and their running dogs, and developed a

hard struggle against the fascist oppression of their brethren in the South. Especially through the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly which proposed measures for national salvation in order to crush the "Korea-Japan Talks" and to accelerate the unification of the Fatherland, mass rallies opposing the "Korea-Japan Talks," and various other statements, exposed the aggressive machinations of the American and Japanese imperialists and the traitorous intrigues of the Pak Chong-hui clique.

On 20 March 1964, the Korean Democratic Jurists Association published a statement exposing the endeavor of the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Chong-hui clique at the instigation of the American imperialists for the conclusion of the "Korea-Japan Talks," and the criminal actions, in historical terms, the Japanese imperialists committed while they were ruling Korea as a colony, in connection with the aggressive actions of the Japanese imperialists against South Korea. (See Document Section, pages 47-57).

On the other hand, they thoroughly exposed and accused the beastly actions of the American aggressors in South Korea. Meetings to protest the unpardonable barbarious actions of the American military beasts who shot and killed innocent brethren at Yangju and P'och'on in February 1964 were held all over the nation. Especially on 25 June 1964, the Korean Democratic Jurists' Association, the Fatherland Unification Committee, the National Committee for the Defense of the Peace of Korea, the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Peasants' League, the General Federation of Korean Literature and Arts, the Korean Democratic Women's League, the Korean Reporters' League, the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association, and the Korean Students' Committee published a statement of accusation of the barbarious actions of the American forces in South Korea in an appeal to the world's people, entitled, "To the Peoples of the World -- On the Barbarious Actions of the American Forces in South Korea." (See Document Section, pages 65-76).

On 25 June, student delegates from 96 colleges in the northern half of the Republic issued a joint statement opposing the fascist oppression of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique of the patriotic students of South Korea struggling with devotion for the integrity of

the nation, democratic freedoms, and the right of existence. On 7 June, 8 August and 26 November, the Central Committee of the Korean Reporters' Association published statements in which they exposed and accused the barbarious oppressive machinations of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique against the reporters of South Korea. The Korean Democratic Jurists' Association and the Korean Students' Committee published statements on 5 August and 11 August, respectively, to expose the machinations of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique in manipulating evil legislation to indulge in the murder and trying of patriotic youths and people of South Korea and to eradicate the freedom of schools and of the press.

Especially the Fatherland Unification Committee, in a statement on 20 July 1964, exposed and accused the ugly content of the so-called "Demand for the Return of Persons Forcibly Taken to North Korea" which was designed by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique to oppress the daily developing aspiration of the South Korean people for contact and exchange between the North and the South and the unification of the two. We strongly demanded the return of the North Koreans forcibly taken to South Korea and who are suffering now. And, in its statement on 4 December, it firmly accused the traitorous machinations of the South Korean puppet group which continues to block the path of Fatherland unification on the pretext of the so-called "general elections under the auspices of the United Nations."

Affectionate Consideration Toward the People of the Southern Half:

The Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly (27 March 1964) decided to send every year, temporarily, rice, steel materials, chemical fibers, cement, wooden materials, and machinery in a large quantity in order to control the economic bankruptcy of South Korea, to assist its normal growth, and to insure the welfare of the South Korean people. The Assembly also proposed to invite unemployed persons of South Korea who are suffering from lack of clothing and food to the northern half of the Republic and secure them places of work and to stabilize their livelihood. However, owing to the obstructive machinations of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique, the extension of familial aid

of the people of the northern half of the Republic did not reach the South Korean people.

On the other hand, the Republic's Government and people rescued many South Korean people in distress, and provided all possible brotherly assistance and considerations for their return home. In March 1964 on the West Sea, 26 fishermen from South Korean fishing boats, "Posung-ho Number One," and "Posung-ho Number Two," were rescued by personnel of the Korean People's Army, and 219 fishermen were rescued in August 1964 from a typhoon by the sacrificing effort of personnel of the Korean People's Army and the workers of the fishery sectors of the northern half of the Republic. The Republic's Government supplied the distressed South Korean fishermen with new clothing and underwear, shoes, and other daily necessities, treated sick persons at professional hospitals, and repaired the damaged vessels. And when they returned home, we secured sufficient necessary materials and food.

Thus, the 26 South Korean fishermen who were rescued in March returned home by departing from Haeju Port aboard their own boat on 14 April, and the 219 rescued in August returned similarly on 15 September.

Noble Undertaking of Entering North Korea:

The Korean Worker's Party and the Republic's Government highly evaluate as patriotic action on behalf of the Fatherland and the people those who oppose the American imperialists and their running dogs out of desire for national honor and future and for the independent unification of the Fatherland, and who cross into North Korea. On 15 June 1964, the Military Commission of the Korean Democratic People's Republic adopted a decision "concerning the treatment of those who formerly served in the enemy forces and cross into North Korea individually or in groups" in order to open up a way of happiness and rescue for the men and officers of the "Defense Forces." (See Document Section pages 62-63).

In 1964 also, South Korean brethren who suffered under the fascist rule of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique continued to cross into the bosom of the Republic. On 25 January 1964, Ch'oe Chin-yong, formerly

assistant chief of the political and economic section of the "Korean Public Opinion Company" and Kim Chong-ho, a reporter of the same organization came to North Korea through Panmun-jom. Especially in 1964, Ch'oe Ch'an-il (real name, Ch'oe Ch'an-bo) and six others who were visiting Tokyo from South Korea for the Olympic Games came to North Korea. Also O Ch'ang-hun who was a crew member of the freight ship, "Inchon-ho" (120 tons) also came to North Korea by way of Japan.

The soldiers of the "Defense Forces" who were despised and mistreated as shameful mercenaries of the American imperialist aggressors continued to cross into the northern half of the Republic. These people stated in unison that they crossed into the northern half to the Republic out of their experience that they could live no longer under the rule of the American imperialists and their running dogs.

International Support for the Struggle of the Korean People for Independent and Peaceful Fatherland Unification:

In 1964, as our international position was enhanced, the struggle of the Korean people against foreign influence and for the independent and peaceful unification of the Fatherland received more international support.

The Sixth Session of the Directors' Meeting of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization held at Algiers in March 1964 adopted the resolution to designate "the period from 25 June to 27 July as the month of support to the struggle of the Korean people."

On 2 June 1964, the meeting of the World Democratic Youth League Bureau, in accordance with the decision of its sixth general meeting, adopted a letter addressed to world youth organizations on the occasion of the "International Solidarity Week with the Korean People and Youth." The Secretariat of the International Students' League also, in accordance with the decision of its seventh general meeting, dispatched letters on 5 May 1964 to the student organizations of the world on the occasion of "International Solidarity Week with the Korean People and Students who are struggling for the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea and for the independent peaceful unification of the nation." (25 June - 1 July).

In addition to these, in accusing the beastly barbarious actions of the American imperialists against South Korean inhabitants, in demanding the withdrawal of the American imperialists from South Korea, and in supporting and encouraging the struggle of the Korean people, letters, telegrams, appeals, and statements were issued by the World Scientist League, the Standing Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference, the Cambodian Writers' Association, the Secretariat of the World Democratic Youth, the Secretariat of the World Student League, the Board of Directors of the Unity of the Latin American Workers, and social organizations of other socialist nations, the Ninth National Meeting of the Japan-Korea Association, the social organizations of Ceylon, the Zanzibar Revolutionary Students' League, and particularly by the mass rallies of Laotian, Indonesian, and Japanese people. Numerous publications of various nations positively supported the just struggle of our people also.

Our just struggle in 1964 for independent unification of the Fatherland exposed and crushed the aggressive policy of the American imperialists, the traitorous actions of their running dogs, and their evil intrigues for splitting the nation and advanced toward victory. However because of the machinations of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique, the Fatherland has not been unified yet, and the holy tasks still remain to be fulfilled. The Korean people will further consolidate the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic in order to advance Fatherland unification, continuously strengthen the main force of the revolution in South Korea, and strive for the unity of the international revolutionary forces. Thus, the Korean people will drive the American imperialist aggressive forces, which are the fundamental obstacle to Fatherland unification out of South Korea and materialize the unification of the Fatherland in an independent way.

STATE ORGANS

Supreme Sovereign Organs

Supreme People's Assembly:

The Supreme People's Assembly is the supreme sovereign organ of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. Legislative power is exercised solely by the Supreme People's Assembly. The Supreme People's Assembly is composed of the delegates elected by secret ballot on the principles of general, equal, and direct election, and their term of office is four years. The Supreme People's Assembly exercises the supreme power of the state. The Supreme People's Assembly has regular and extra sessions. Regular sessions are convened twice a year, extra sessions are convened when the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly deems it necessary or at the request of more than one-third of the delegates.

The present Supreme People's Assembly is the third one and is composed of 383 delegates elected at elections held on 8 October 1962. The Composition of the Third Supreme People's Assembly is as follows:

Number of delegates	383
Number of woman delegates	35
Number of worker delegates	215
Number of peasant delegates	62
Office worker and intellectual delegates	101
Others	5

The Composition of the Delegates by Ages:

18-29	12
30-39	99
40-49	181
50-59	71
60-over	20

The Composition of the Delegates by Education:

College graduate or equivalent	101
Professional school or high school graduate or equivalent	26
High school graduate or equivalent	256

President	Ch'oe Won-t'aek
Vice President	Yi Ki-yong, Kim Tung-nan

The Standing Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly is the supreme sovereign organ when the Supreme People's Assembly is recessed. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly is made up of the following people.

Chairman	Ch'oe Yong-gon
Vice Chairman	Pak Chong-ae, Hong Myong-hui Kang Yang-uk, Paek Nam-un Pak Kum-ch'ol
General Secretary	Yim Ch'un-ch'u
Committee Members	Yi Hyo-sun, Ha Ang-ch'on Hyon Mu-kwang, Pak sin-dok Ch'oe Hyon, Yi Yong-ho Kim Wal-lyong, Kim Ok-sun No Ing-myong, Kim Ch'ang-dok Song Yong, Yi Man-gyu Yi Myon-sang, Kye Ung-sang Yi Chae-pok, To Yu-ho

Main Activities During 1964:

The Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly.

The Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly was held from 26 March 1964 to 28 March. The Supreme People's Assembly was convened under the circumstances of new great upsurges on all the peaks of socialist construction through the powerful struggle for executing the decisions of the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the tasks proposed in Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses."

The following draft bills of the Assembly were adopted:

- (1) On Strengthening the Economic Bases of Cooperative Farms and Improving the Livelihood of the Peasants. (2) On Crushing the "Korea-Japan Talks" and Accelerating the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland. (3) On the Settlement of the Execution of the 1963 State Budget of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the 1964 State Budget. (4) On the Approval of the Decrees of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

In discussing the first draft bill, "On strengthening the Economic Bases of Cooperative Farms and improving the Livelihood of the Peasants," the Assembly emphasized that Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses" had huge theoretical and practical significance for solving socialist rural problems and for general socialist construction. It further pointed out the importance of the peasant and agricultural problems in socialist and Communist construction, the wisdom of the leadership of the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il-song in each stage of the revolution, the gigantic achievements of our people in socialist rural construction in support of the leadership, and referred to the brilliant future elucidated by the "Theses." The Assembly also emphasized that vast state aid to cooperative farms today is the realization of the great ideas proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song and was possible by building a firm basis for the self-sufficient national economy, in the northern half in accordance with the correct economic policies of the Party.

The Assembly proposed specific measures based on the program and tasks proposed in the "Theses" for equipping the rural economy with modern technology, for developing high agricultural productivity, for organizing rural areas in a cultural way, and for epochal improvement in the livelihood of the peasants. The Assembly adopted an ordinance concerning the strengthening of the economic bases of the cooperative farms and the improvement of the livelihood of the peasants. (See Document Section, page 57).

In the discussion of the second draft bill, "On Crushing the 'Korea-Japan Talks' and Accelerating the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland," the Assembly exposed the aggressive machinations undertaken by the Japanese militarists, and the traitorous evil intrigues of the Pak Chong-hui clique for selling out the southern half of the Fatherland as a dual-colony of the American and Japanese imperialists. The Assembly proposed the urgent convocation of a joint conference of the delegates of the political and social organizations of North and South Korea or other forms of joint conferences between North and South Korea for the purpose of formulating concrete measures for crushing the criminal "Korea-Japan Talks," and for the accelerating the peaceful unification of the Fatherland. It also decided, in order to check the economic crisis of South Korea, to aid its normal development, and to secure the stabilization of the livelihood of the South Korean people, to supply to South Korea each year two million osk (200,000 tons) of rice, 100,000 tons of steel materials, one billion kilowatt hours of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibers, cement, wooden materials, and machinery in large quantities. And it proposed to receive unemployed persons of South Korea suffering from lack of food and clothing and guarantee them places of work and stabilize their livelihood.

In deliberating the third draft bill, "On the Settlement of the Execution of the 1963 State Budget of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and on the 1964 State Budget," the Assembly pointed out that the 1963 state budget was correctly implemented, and recognized that the 1964 state budget was correctly formulated so as to firmly secure, financially, the successful fulfillment of the tasks proposed by the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party of the Fourth Congress and programatic tasks proposed in Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses." Thus it unanimously

adopted the decision to approve the settlement on the execution of the 1963 state budget and ordinances concerning the 1964 state budget.

The Assembly, as the last item, heard the report on the decrees of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted during the interim of the Second Assembly and the Third Assembly and approved them.

The Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly has epochal significance for the more successful materialization of socialist rural construction in accordance with the path pointed out by the "Theses" through iron-like unity around the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party led by Comrade Kim Il-song in order to further strengthen the economic capability of the nation, for crushing the aggressive machinations of the American and Japanese imperialists against South Korea, and for accelerating the independent peaceful unification of the Fatherland.

On 11 June 1964, the expanded plenum of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly was convened. The Assembly heard the report from Ch'oe Won-taek, President of the Supreme People's Assembly, on the work of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly that visited the Republic of Indonesia, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and Ceylon and discussed it. The Assembly pointed out that the delegation had performed its tasks satisfactorily, and that it had made contributions to the development of friendly relations between the Indonesian, Cambodian and Ceylonese peoples and the Korean people.

The Main Decrees Proclaimed in 1964:

On the partial revision of the regulations concerning the title of the Meritorious Livestock Grower of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, (Decree dated 11 January 1964).

On redesignating the Light Industry Commission of the Korean Democratic People's Republic as the State Light Industry Commission of the Korean Democratic People's Republic (Decree dated 25 January 1964).

On the Establishment of the Transportation Commission and the Ministry of Railway of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the abolition of the Ministry of Transportation (Decree dated 4 February 1964).

On decreeing the title of the Meritorious Salt Worker of the Korean Democratic People's Republic (Decree dated 28 February 1964). On decreeing the title of the Meritorious Geological Explorer of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. (Decree dated 28 February 1964).

On the Abolition of the Ministry of Urban Management of the Korean Democratic People's Republic (Decree dated 3 April 1964).

On the new creation of Husong-ni by dividing Kyongwon-up, Kyongwon-gun, Hamgyong Pukto (Decree dated 19 May 1964).

On the new creation and the abolition of certain ministries (Commissions) of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. (Decree dated 4 December 1964). The Ministry of Metal and Chemical Industries of the Korean Democratic People's Republic is abolished and the Ministry of Metal Industry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic are established. The Machine Industry Commission of the Korean Democratic People's Republic is abolished and the Ministry of Machine Industry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic is established. The Ministry of the Interior of the Korean Democratic People's Republic is redesignated the Ministry of National Land Control of the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

State Central Executive Organs

Cabinet:

The cabinet is the supreme executive organ of state sovereignty and it may proclaim decisions and orders in accordance with the constitution, laws and regulations. The decisions and orders so proclaimed are obligatorily executed within the territory of the Korean Democratic People's

Republic. The cabinet supervises and guides the tasks and activities of the ministries and subordinate organs, and in its tasks and activities obeys the Supreme People's Assembly. During recess it is responsible to the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. The cabinet is composed, in accordance with "On the Revision of the Law of the Composition of the Cabinet of the Korean Democratic People's Republic (adopted as an ordinance at the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly on 22 October 1962), of the premier, the first vice premier, deputy premiers, ministers, committee chairmen, and other members.

Cabinet Members (As of the end of January 1965)

Premier	Kim Il-song
First Vice Premier	Kim Il
Vice Premiers	Kim Kwang-hyop Kim Ch'ang-man Nam Il Yi Chong-ok Yi Chu-yon Chong Chun-t'aek Ch'oe Yong-jin
Minister of National Defense	Kim Ch'ang-bong
Minister of Social Safety	Sok San
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Pak Song-ch'ol
Chairman of the State Planning Commission	Chong Chun-t'aek
Chairman of the State Construction Commission	Kim Tu-sam
Chairman of the State Light Industry Commission	Yim Kye-ch'ol

Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission	O Tong-uk
Chairman of the Transportation	Ch'oe Yong-jin
Chairman of the Agricultural Commission	Kim Man-gum
Minister of Electricity and Coal Industry	Kim T'ae-gun
Minister of Metal Industry	Yi Chae-yong
Minister of Machine Industry	Hyon Mu-kwang
Minister of Chemical Industry	Song Pok-ki
Minister of Fisheries	Kang Chom-gu
Minister of Forestry	Chong Tong-ch'ol
Minister of Building Materials Industry	Kim Ung-sang
Minister of Railway	Kim Hoe-il
Minister of Communications	Pak Yong-sun
Minister of Finance	Han Sang-du
Minister of Commerce	Kim Se-pong
Minister of Purchase and Food Administration	Han Tae-yong
Minister of Trade	Yi Chu-yon
Minister of Labor	Paek Son-il
Minister of National Land Control	Pak Mun-gyu
Minister of Higher Education	Kim Chong-hang
Minister of Common Education	Yun Ki-pok
Minister of Culture	Pak Ung-gol
Minister of Public Health	Ch'oe Ch'ang-sok

Local Sovereign Organs

People's Assemblies of Various Levels:

Local sovereign organs are composed in accordance with the "Law on the Composition of the Local Sovereign Organs of the Korean Democratic People's Republic" (30 October 1954). In the province, municipality (district), kun, village (township, workers' district) pertinent people's assemblies are the local sovereign organs.

People's assemblies of various levels are composed of delegates elected by secret ballot on the principles of general, equal, and direct election. The term of office in the case of the provincial people's assembly is four years, and that in the case of the municipal (district) people's assemblies is two years.

The provincial, municipal (district), and kun people's assembly is convened once every six months, and the village (township, workers' district) people's assembly is convened once every three months. Extra sessions are convened when the pertinent people's assemblies deem it necessary or at the request of more than one third of the delegates of the assemblies.

In their activities, the people's assemblies correctly insure the execution of orders, decrees, decisions, and directives of the cabinet and other higher organs. The current local people's assemblies of various levels are composed of people elected on 3 December 1963.

Composition of the Delegates of the Local Organs

Delegates of Provincial (directly controlled municipalities) People's Assemblies

Total number of delegates	2,517
(women delegates)	571
Workers	673
Peasants	464
Party and state economic organ workers	1,002
Scientists, technicians, and intellectuals and artists	378

Delegates of Municipal (District), and County People's Assemblies

Total number of delegates	14,403
(women delegates)	3,820
Workers	4,062
Peasants	3,708
Party and state economic organ workers	5,419
Scientists, technicians, and intellectuals and artists	1,114

Delegates of Village (township, workers' district) People's Assemblies.

Total number of delegates	70,250
(women delegates)	21,062
Workers	6,644
Peasants	45,429
Party and state economic organ workers	13,980
Scientists, technicians, and intellectuals and artists	4,197

People's Committees of Various Levels:

The provincial, municipal (district), kun, and village (township, workers' district) people's committees are the executive organs of the pertinent people's assemblies and the local administrative organs of the state. People's committees of various levels perform all state administrative work within their jurisdictions in accordance with the decisions and directives of the pertinent people's assemblies and of superior organs. All people's committees are subject to the unified guidance of the cabinet and obey and abide by it. In their activities, the people's committees are responsible to pertinent people's assemblies and to the superior people's committees. The people's committees are composed of chairmen, vice chairmen, general secretaries and committee members selected by the people's assemblies.

Courts and Procurator's Offices

Courts:

Justice is executed at the supreme court, provincial, municipal, and county courts. Courts are filled by elections. The Supreme Court is elected by the Supreme People's Assembly for a term of three years. The provincial court is elected for a term of three years, and the municipal and kun courts for a term of two years respectively, by people's assemblies. All citizens with the right to vote may become judges or jurymen. Trials are open to the public and the right of the defendant for defense is guaranteed.

Justice is executed in accordance with the following principles: (1) Justice is unitary and equal to all citizens regardless of their social positions, property, work positions, or nationality. (2) In all justice, the criminal laws, civil laws, and the code of legal procedures are unitary and compulsory. Judges are independent in justice and are subject only to laws and ordinances.

The Supreme Court is the highest court of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and supervises the work of all courts of justice.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court - Kim Ik-son

Procurator's Offices:

Procurators exercise surveillance on ministries, and their subordinate organs, organizations, public officials, and all citizens to see whether or not they correctly and sincerely execute laws and ordinances. It also exercises surveillance to see whether or not the orders and regulations of ministries and decisions and directives of local sovereign organs comply with the constitution, laws and ordinances, decrees, and the decisions and orders of the cabinet.

The chief position of the procurator's offices is the Chief Procurator of the Supreme Procurator's Office appointed by the Supreme People's Assembly. Provincial, municipal, and kun procurators are appointed by the Chief Procurator. Procurators are not subject to supervision by local sovereign organs, but perform their duties independently. Chief Procurator, of the Supreme Procurator's Office is Yi Kuk-chin.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Korean Worker's Party

The forerunner of the Korean Worker's Party is the Korean Communist Party. The Korean Communist Party was founded on 10 October 1945 as a Marxist-Leninist Party with Communists nurtured and trained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song. The Korean Communist Party developed into the Worker's Party (August 1946) on the basis of the revolutionary situation created in the country thereafter and the lawful demands of the development of the Party itself.

The Korean Worker's Party is a vanguard and organizing force of our working class and all the toiling masses, and represents the interests of the Korean race and the Korean people. It is composed of progressive fighters within the ranks of workers, peasants, intellectuals and all other workers, and defends the interests of the toiling masses.

The Korean Worker's Party adopts Marxism-Leninism as the guiding direction for its activities, creatively applies its general principles to the practical activities of the Korean revolution, opposes all forms of revisionism and dogmatism, holds fast to the struggle for the implementation of the tasks of the Korean revolution and to the purity of Marxism-Leninism in the international Communist and labor movement. The Korean Worker's Party is the direct successor to the glorious revolutionary tradition achieved by the Korean Communists in their anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The current aim of the Korean Worker's Party is to insure the complete victory of socialism in the Northern Half of the Republic and fulfilling the tasks of the anti-imperialists and anti-feudal revolution on a nation-wide

scale. Its ultimate purpose is the building of a Communist society. The Korean Worker's Party struggles for the liberation of the Southern Half of Korea from the forceful occupation of the American imperialist aggressors and the reactionary rule of their running dogs and thus for complete unification of the Fatherland on a democratic basis, by means of firmly uniting the broad popular masses of North and South Korea and strengthening the united front of the patriotic democratic forces of various circles and strata of Korea on the basis of the workers-peasants alliance.

The Korean Worker's Party, by means of further consolidating the socialist system and maximally mobilizing the creative power of the masses, successfully promotes socialist construction in the Northern Half of Korea, attempts at the constant growth of production and the improvement of the material and cultural life of the people, and accelerates the unification of the Fatherland by politically and economically strengthening the revolutionary bases. The Korean Worker's Party indoctrinates Party members and the toiling masses with patriotism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, consolidates the international unity of the Korean people and the peoples of the socialist nations and the working masses of all the countries, strengthens friendship with all countries that support and encourage the unification and independence of Korea and peace-loving peoples, and struggles for a firm peace in the world and in Asia.

The number of the Party members is 1,311,563. Of these there are 1,166,359 full members, and 145,204 candidate members. (As of 1 August 1961).

Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the Party Central Committee

Chairman	Kim Il-song
Vice Chairman	Ch'oe Yong-gon
	Kim Il
	Pak Kum-ch'ol
	Kim Ch'ang-man
	Yi Hyo-sun
	Kim Kwang-hyop

Main Tasks of 1964

The Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party of the Fourth Congress -- The Plenum was held with Comrade Kim Il-song presiding from 25 February 1964 to 27 February 1964 -- deliberated on (1) the "Theses" (2) the current South Korean situation and Party tasks

concerning Fatherland unification, (3) further strengthening tasks concerning the masses.

The Plenum discussed as the first item on the agenda the "Theses" formulated and proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

In the "Theses," the huge achievements and precious experiences attained by our Party in socialist rural construction were theoretically summarized, and the fundamental principles and concrete measures for the ultimate solution of peasant problems and agricultural problems were declared. (See Documents Section, pages 5-22). The "Theses" scientifically elucidated the acute problems raised in the transitional period from socialism to Communism and are a great program for socialist rural construction. They are a grand blue print that sheds light on the firm prospects of socialist construction and in the preparation for the gradual transition to socialism, it is an excellent Marxist-Leninist document. The Plenum unanimously supported and approved the "Theses" and adopted it as a programmatic document that serves as a direction in the struggle for socialist rural construction.

The Plenum expressed its conviction that the "Theses" would inspire the confidence of all Party members and workers in the victory of socialist construction and would arouse them to new political enthusiasm and endeavoring exaltation.

In the discussion of the second item on the agenda, the plenum emphasized that it is the imminent revolutionary task to liberate the South Korean people, suffering under the rule of the American imperialists and their running dogs, and to accomplish independent peaceful unification of the Fatherland. The Plenum pointed out that the main trend in the current development of the South Korean situation was that the political confusion and economic crisis reached extreme proportions, so the crisis of the colonial rule of the American imperialists was serious, and the revolutionary influence of the people was growing every day. In the face of such a situation, the Plenum emphasized concentration of the entire Party and the entire people in order to materialize the unification of the Fatherland at earliest possible date, and proposed concrete Party tasks connected with this.

In discussing the third item on the agenda, the Plenum pointed out that proof of the great vitality of the mass line was that our Party consistently holds the political and moral unity of our people and that the workers firmly united around the Party, continuously created reforms on all

fronts of socialist construction.

The Plenum proposed a series of measures, in view of the revolutionary tasks confronting the Party at present, for consolidating achievements by Party organizations of various levels and leading workers in their work with the masses and for a more complete implementation of the mass line of the Party. The Plenum emphasized that it an important guarantee for generating new upsurges and for advancing the unification of the Fatherland was to unite the masses around the Party Central Committee, led by Comrade Kim Il-song, and to mobilize their creative power. The Plenum expressed its conviction that through the firm unity of the people around the Party Central Committee, led by comrade Kim Il-song, new leaps in socialist construction, in socialist rural construction in particular, would be made and new glorious victories would be won in the further strengthening the revolutionary base in the Northern Half for achieving the great event of unification of the Fatherland.

The Plenum adopted appropriate decisions.

The Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party of the Fourth Congress -- With Comrade Kim Il-song presiding, was held for two days on 25 and 26 June 1964. The Plenum discussed (1) On the Organization of the Korean Agricultural Workers League, and (2) On Improving and strengthening the Tasks of Trade Unions.

In discussing the first item on the agenda, the Plenum pointed out that the creation of the Korean Agricultural Workers League, directly initiated by Comrade Kim Il-song, was a wise measure to solve the mature demand of our socialist rural construction, and it was an event of historical significance in the development of our revolution. The Plenum pointed out that the Peasants League created by our Party after the Liberation supported Party lines and policies and accomplished great achievements through participation in the struggle for the construction of the Fatherland and the solution of rural problems. At the same time, the Plenum pointed out that the new realities of socialist rural areas demanded the creation of a new powerful, mass organization encompassing the broad workers of the agricultural sectors, including peasants. Starting from such a demand, the Plenum decided to dissolve the Korean Peasants League and organize the Korean Agricultural Worker's League encompassing all rural workers -- cooperative peasants, and workers, technicians, and office workers of state organs and enterprise that directly serve the agricultural economy.

The Plenum clearly regulated the character and duties of the Korean Agricultural Worker's League to be established in the future. The Korean Agricultural Worker's League is a revolutionary mass organization based on the voluntary principles of cooperative peasants, laborers, technicians, and office workers of the state-operated agricultural and live stock farms and of the state organs and enterprises, that directly serve the socialist agricultural economy. It is a belt that connects the Party and the toiling masses in the agricultural sectors.

The fundamental duty of the Korean Agricultural Worker's League is to accelerate socialist rural construction in the Northern Half of Korea under the leadership of our Party, to insure the complete triumph of socialism, to realize the tasks of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution on a national scale, and to struggle for the construction of a socialist and Communist society. It is to fulfill the tasks proposed in the "Theses." The Agricultural Worker's League is to indoctrinate the peasant masses and develop organizational work in order to accelerate the technical, cultural, and ideological revolution of rural areas under the leadership of the Korean Worker's Party.

The Plenum emphasized that the Agricultural Worker's League must hold fast to the principle of giving priority to the ideological revolution give top priority to the ideological indoctrination of the cooperative peasants and all the workers in the agricultural sectors, powerfully develop Communist indoctrination among them, strengthen at the same time, the technical and cultural indoctrination among them, and organize and mobilize them for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the technical revolution and the cultural revolution.

The Plenum also determined the current tasks for the organization of the Korean Agricultural Worker's League. The Plenum emphasized that the Korean Agricultural Worker's League would, by more firmly rallying the broad strata of rural workers around the Party, further strengthen our revolutionary force, and would play a gigantic role in the acceleration of socialist rural construction and general socialist construction.

The Plenum, in its discussion of the second item on its agenda, pointed out that the Trade Unions achieved great accomplishments in their tasks in the past under the direct leadership of the Party, and emphasized that the revolutionary task to further exalt socialist construction and to

accomplish the unification of the Fatherland demanded the continuous firm organization of the working class, the leading class of our society, and further exaltation of its leading role in socialist construction. It pointed out that appropriate to the developing realities of our country the organizational system and tasks of the Trade Unions should be improved and strengthened. The Plenum emphasized that in the present situation of the full acceleration of socialist construction, the Trade Unions should exert primary effort in Communist indoctrination for the firm organization of the ranks of the working class and for exalting their revolutionary enthusiasm, and at the same time pointed out that the technical and cultural indoctrination of the workers should be strengthened, and their technical, skill level and cultural level should be upgraded.

At the same time, the Plenum emphasized that under the people's regime, in which the working class became the masters of the nation, it was the revolutionary duty of the Trade Unions to struggle for insuring the development of production. It pointed out also, that Trade Unions should directly organize and responsibly execute labor protection work, organize and mobilize the workers themselves so that this work would become their own task, and develop the struggle for caring for and economizing state properties as one of the most important tasks. The Plenum further pointed out that the Trade Unions should continuously expand and develop their guidance over the Ch'ollima work team movement, the highest form of the socialist emulation movements, and thoroughly implement the Party demand for enhancing their level one stage higher.

The Plenum expressed its conviction that Party organizations of various levels would generate new transformations in the development of our revolution and socialist construction by strengthening the Trade Unions and the newly formed Korean Agricultural Workers' League, by further firmly uniting all the workers, technicians, office workers, and cooperative peasants around the Party Central Committee and Comrade Kim Il-song, and by correctly organizing and mobilizing them to the historic tasks proposed by the Fourth Congress of the Party.

The Plenum adopted pertinent decisions.

The Tenth Plenum of the Central Party of the Korean Workers' Party -- The Plenum was held from 14 to 19 December with Comrade Kim Il-song presiding. The Plenum was convened at a time when all the workers were exerting their creative wisdom and endeavoring zeal in order to brilliantly

fulfill the remaining tasks of the Seven-Year Plan on the basis of the achievements attained in the previous four years of the Seven-Year Plan.

The Plenum discussed the preliminary summarization of the execution of the national economic plan of 1964 and measures for fulfilling the national economic plan for 1965. And, it discussed also such problems as triumphantly fulfilling the Ten Great Tasks in the industrial and agricultural sectors by more thorough execution of Tae'an work system in all the sectors of the national economy, fully embodying the Ch'ongsalli spirit and method, strengthening the technical reform movement, and by further improving economic control and management, and attaining decisive advance in fulfilling the Seven-Year National Economic Plan.

The Plenum pointed out that great achievements were made in all sectors of socialist construction in 1964 due to the correct policies of the Party and the creative labor struggle of the workers.

The Plenum, in its discussion of the methods for successfully fulfilling the plan for the development of the national economy in 1965, pointed out that it was most important to practice the Tae'an work system in all sectors of the national economy and to fully and profoundly embody the Chongsalli spirit and method. The Plenum pointed out that it was proven through practical experiences that the industrial and agricultural and control system created at the initiative of Comrade Kim Il-song is the most rational and excellent economic control system appropriate to the practical situation of our country, and emphasized that the problem lay in fully exerting the superiority of the new control system. In connection with this, the Plenum paid serious attention to the decisive improvement of work methods by the leading workers of ministries and bureaus through economic control and management appropriate to the new work system, the thorough study of the Ch'ongsalli spirit and Ch'ongsalli method, the assistance of the superior to the inferior, and the maximal exertion of mass wisdom and creativity.

The Plenum pointed out that, at the present time as we entered the period of a full technical reform, the most important problem in guidance and control over the national economy was to accelerate technical development and to decisively strengthen technical guidance. It proposed tasks appropriate to promotion of the technical revolution as a mass movement.

Also, the Plenum proposed that reserves and potential latent in the national economy should be mobilized fully, the labor force, materials, and funds should be economized as much as possible, that production should be made more, better, and cheaper, and that labor administration should be improved in all the sectors of the national economy.

The Plenum emphasized that the level of planning should be improved in the economic control of ministries and bureaus, that national housekeeping should be frugally organized, and that Party guidance over the national economy should be further strengthened. It further emphasized that revolutionary tasks should be triumphantly fulfilled by continuous reform and advance in all sectors of the national economy under the banner of self-reliance, and by the revolutionary ways of work and living.

The Plenum expressed its confidence that all Party members and workers would generate new revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction and completely fulfill the Seven-Year National Economic Plan by uniting around the Party Central Committee, led by Comrade Kim Il-sung, and by exerting their mass creativity as they did in 1957 and 1958.

The Plenum adopted pertinent decisions.

North Korean Democratic Party

Founded, 3 November 1945
Chairman, Kang Yang-uk

Ch'ondo Youth Friendship Party

Founded, 2 August 1946
Chairman, Pak Sin-dok

Fatherland Unification Democratic Front

The Fatherland Unification Democratic Front was

founded at the founding meeting (27 June) of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front with the participation of 704 delegates from 71 patriotic political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea; held from 25 June to 28 June 1949.

Standing Committeemen (As of 31 December 1963)

Kim Il-song	Ch'oe Yong-gon
Pak Kum-ch'ol	Kim Ch'ang-man
Yi Hyo-sun	Hong Myong-hui
Paek Nam-hun	Kang Yang-uk
Pak Sin-dok	Han Tok-su
Kim Ch'on-hae	Kang Yong-ch'ang
Hong Sun-gwon	Yi Myon-sang
Yi Ki-yong	Ch'on Se-bong
Kim Wal-lyong	Yi Kung-no
Ko Chun-taek	Yi Man-gyu
An Su-gyong	

Co-chairman:

Pak Kum-ch'ol	Kang Yang-uk
Pak Sin-dok	Han Tok-su
Yi Kung-no	Kim Ch'on-hae
Ko Chun-t'aek	

General League of Korean Trade Unions

Under the direct guidance of the Korean Worker's Party and Comrade Kim Il-song, on 30 November 1945 the North Korean Trade Unions were founded. (At that time the membership was 390,900). In accordance with the decision of the Third Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party, at the joint Central Committees Conference of the North and South Korean General Leagues of Trade Unions convened on 20-22 January 1951, the North Korean General League of Trade Unions and the National Council of the Korean Labor Unions were merged into the Korean General League of Trade Unions. (At that time the membership was 593,978.)

The Korean General League of Trade Unions is a mass organization based on the voluntary principles of workers, technicians, office workers. It is a reliable defender of the Korean Worker's Party, a belt that insures connections

between the Party and the working class, develops all its activities under the leadership of the Party, strengthens the unity and solidarity of the working class, unites them around the Party, and organizes and mobilizes them to the execution of the revolutionary tasks proposed by the Party.

On 21 May 1947, the Korean General League of Trade Unions joined the World Trade Union League, and is presently active as a member of the General Council of the World Trade Union League and of its executive committee. Its membership is 1,721,000 (as of the end of 1962).

Chairman, Kim Wal-lyong

The Organization of the Center of the League by Industries:

Central Committee of the Korean Metal and Chemical Workers Trade Unions

Central Committee of the Korean Electric and Coal Industry Workers Trade Unions

Central Committee of the Korean Machine Industry Workers Trade Unions

Central Committee of the Korean Light Industry and Commercial Workers Trade Unions

Central Committee of the Korean Construction and Forestry Workers Trade Unions

Central Committee of the Korean Fishery Workers Trade Unions

Central Committee of the Korean Transport Workers Trade Unions

Central Committee of the Korean Communications Workers Trade Unions

Central Committee of the Korean Educational, Cultural, Public Health, and Government Employees Trade Unions.

Main Activities during 1964: From 10 October to 17 October the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the General League of Trade Unions was held.

The Plenum discussed means to execute the decision of the Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean

Workers' Party of the Fourth Congress entitled, "On Improving and Strengthening the work of Trade Unions." The Plenum heard such reports by sectors as "On Improving and Strengthening the Organizational Work of Trade Unions," "On Improving and Strengthening Political and Ideological Indoctrination and Cultural Work Among Trade Union Members," "On the Tasks of Trade Unions for Insuring Production," "On Improving and Strengthening Guidance Over the Socialist Emulation and Ch'ollima Work Team Movement," and "On further Exalting the Responsibility of Trade Unions for Labor Protection of Workers and Guidance Over Life in Rear Areas," discussed these problems, and adopted pertinent measures.

Korean Agricultural Workers League

The Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party adopted, at the initiative of Comrade Kim Il-song, the decision "On the Organization of the Korean Agricultural Workers League," which has important significance for our socialist rural construction and for the political life of the peasants. The organization of the Korean Agricultural Worker's League is of epochal significance for further consolidating socialist rural outposts, for further strengthening the revolutionary forces in the Northern Half of the Republic, and for accelerating socialist construction in general.

Just for this reason, all the workers in our agricultural sectors enthusiastically supported the founding of the Korean Agricultural Worker's League while ardently supporting the creation of the Korean Agricultural Worker's League and participated, with a high degree of political enthusiasm, in the organizational work of the League. Thus in 1964, over 2.3 million workers in the agricultural sectors were united in the ranks of the Agricultural Worker's League, and the organizational work of the Leagues at various levels was successfully completed. On such a basis the inaugural meeting of the Agricultural Worker's League was held in March 1965.

The Korean Agricultural Workers' League is a reliable combat collaborator that organizes and develops all its activities under the leadership of the Korean Worker's Party, and it is a belt that connects the Party and the workers in the agricultural sectors. It is a revolutionary mass organization based on the voluntary principle of peasants at our cooperative farms, the workers, technicians,

and office workers directly serving on state-operated farms and live-stock farms and the socialist rural economy, and factories, enterprises, organs, and workshops.

The Korean Agricultural Workers League struggles to accelerate socialist rural construction in the Northern Half of the Republic, for insuring the complete victory of socialism, for realizing anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolutionary tasks on a nation-wide scale, and for constructing socialism and Communism. It powerfully promotes the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in rural areas, and positively organizes and mobilizes the revolutionary zeal of the League members and the workers in the agricultural sectors for socialist rural construction.

Chairman, Hwang Won-bo

The Korean Socialist Labor Youth League

Under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song on 17 January 1946, the North Korean Democratic Youth League was founded. At the joint conference of the Central Committees of the North and South Korean Democratic Youth Leagues on 17 January 1951, the North and South Korean Democratic Youth Leagues decided to integrate into the Korean Democratic Youth League. In accordance with the policy of the Korean Workers Party to develop the Korean Democratic Youth League into a more revolutionary and militant organization, the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League reorganized itself into the Korean Socialist Labor Youth League (12 May 1964).

The Korean Socialist Labor Youth League is a Communist mass organization of our youths. It is a combat reserve of the Korean Workers Party, and an alternative Communist builder which has succeeded to the glorious tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and developed by the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Korean Socialist Labor Youth League struggles to insure the complete victory of socialism in the Northern Half of the Republic, for the realization of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution on a nation-wide scale, and for the construction of a socialist and Communist society.

The Korean Socialist Labor Youth League firmly arms

youths with the ideological system of our Party, guards with its life the Party Central Committee, and unconditionally protects and executes the lines and policies of the Party.

On 24 June 1964 the Korean Socialist Labor Youth League joined the World Democratic Youth League, and, in accordance with the decision of the Fourth Congress of the Board of Directors of the International Student League, held in September 1949, joined the same League.

Number of League Members 2,713,861 (as of the end of March 1964)

Chairman, Hong Sun-gwon

Main Activities During 1964

The Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League -- The historic Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League was held from 12 to 16 May 1964 when the entire nation was boiling with enthusiasm for new upsurges in socialist construction and for independent and peaceful unification of the Fatherland.

At the Congress, Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech entitled "The Tasks of the Socialist Labor Youth League." (See Documents section, pages 23-34.) Comrade Kim Il-song, in his speech, highly praised the huge successes attained by the Democratic Youth League under the leadership of the Party, and expressed the deep affection and confidence of the Party toward our youth.

Comrade Kim Il-song also scientifically analyzed the historic mission of youth in the struggle for social revolution and for creating a new life and the principle problems raised in the current youth movement, clarified the path to be followed by the Socialist Labor Youth League and all youths in this stage of a new development in our revolutionary movement, and clearly instructed how our youth should live and struggle for the Party and the revolution, for the Fatherland and the people. In this speech, Comrade Kim Il-song clearly gave methods and ways of struggle for South Korean youths, and declared the duties imposed on the Korean youth movement as a component of the world youth movement and the tasks of the struggle of the Korean youth under the complicated world situation.

Comrade Kim Il-song's speech is of huge historic significance for the development of the Korean youth

movement, as well as a combat program of the Korean Socialist Labor Youth League that has entered a new stage of development, and it is a direction for the activities and life of our youth.

The Congress summarized the glorious work attained by the Democratic Youth League under the wise leadership of the Korean Worker's Party, and adopted decisions concerning the new duties and methods of implementation based on Comrade Kim Il-song's historical speech, "On the Tasks of the Korean Socialist Labor Youth League."

Starting from the new duties in the new developmental stage of the youth movement in connection with the development of our revolution, the Congress also adopted the new regulations of the Socialist Labor Youth League which was reorganized from the Korean Democratic Youth League.

Next, the Congress adopted, in the name of the Congress, a letter to be addressed to the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party, led by our respected Comrade Kim Il-song, filled with the wholehearted respect and sincerity of the 2.7 million members. In this letter it was firmly pledged that youths would live up to the deep confidence and expectation of the Party by superbly executing the instructions of the Party and the Leader. The Congress also adopted an appeal, filled with ardent support and fraternal encouragement to the lonely national salvation struggle of the South Korean students burning with patriotism, to be sent to the students in the Southern Half of the Republic.

Next, the Congress elected the central leadership organ.

Thus, the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League, epochally significant for the development of the youth movement in our country, came to an end. The Congress fully demonstrated the combat power of our youths united iron-like around the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The expanded meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Labor Youth League was held on 12-14 October 1964. The meeting discussed measures for generating new upsurges in the struggle for executing the Ten Great Tasks proposed by the Party based on the accomplishments of the Socialist Labor Youth League members and youths, and the situation for implementing Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions at the Plenum of the Kangso-gun Party Committee of the Korean Worker's Party on February 1960.

Korean Boy Scouts

Founded 6 June 1946

Number of members: 1.6 million

The National Model Boy Scouts Activists Meeting was held on 10-12 April 1964. At the meeting the tasks to prepare superb Boy Scouts as reserves for Communist construction were discussed. The participants sent a letter to our leader Kim Il-song who brought forth our present happiness, wishing him long life, and a letter to the boys in the Southern Half, expressing the wishes and the sincere desire of Boy Scouts in the Northern Half of the Republic for sharing their happiness with comrades in the South who are suffering because of the forceful American imperialist occupation.

Korean Democratic Women's League

On 18 November 1945, the North Korean Democratic Women's League was founded. The joint Central Committees of the North and South Korean Democratic Women's Leagues convened on 19-20 January 1951 and integrated the North and South Korean Women's Leagues into the Korean Democratic Women's League. On 16 October 1946, the Korean Democratic Women's League joined the International Democratic Women's League.

Chairman, Pak Chong-ae

Main Activities During 1964

The 12th Plenum of the Central Committee was held on 7-8 December 1964. The meeting summarized the fulfillment of the current year's work of the Women's League for the execution of the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song given at the National Mother's Meeting, and discussed the tasks for 1965.

Fatherland Peaceful Unification Committee

Founded, 13 May 1961.

Chairman, Chong Chun-gi

General League of Korean Literature and Arts

Founded, 2 March 1961

Chairman, Pak Ung-gol

Sectional Leagues under the General League of Literature and Arts

Korean Writer's League

Founded, 28 September 1953.

Chairman, Ch'on Se-bong

Korean Musicians League

Founded, 20 January 1961

Chairman, Yi Myon-sang

Korean Fine Artists League

Founded, 1 October 1953

Chairman, Chong Kwan-ch'ol

Korean Theatrical Actors League

Founded, 19 January 1961

Chairman, Yi Chae-dok

Korean Movie Workers League

Founded, 17 January 1961

Chairman, Yi Chong-sun

Korean Dancers League

Founded, 18 January 1961

Chairman, Ch'oe Sung-hui

Korean Photographers League

Founded, 22 January 1961

Chairman, Ko Yong-jin

Korean Red Cross

Founded, 18 October 1948
Chairman, Pak Sin-dok

National Racial Committee for the Defense of Peace in Korea

Founded, 24 March 1949
Chairman, Kang Yang-uk

Korean International Cultural Liaison Association

Founded, 3 April 1956
Chairman, So Ch'ol

Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee

Founded, 31 May 1956
Chairman, Kim Wal-lyong

Korean Students Committee

Founded, 27 May 1961
Chairman, Ko Sang-jun

Korea-Soviet Friendship Association

Founded, 11 November 1945
Chairman, Yi Ki-yong

Korea-China Friendship Association

Founded, 3 October 1958
Chairman, Kim Chong-hang

Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association

Founded, 7 July 1961
Chairman, Pak Ung-gol

Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee

Founded, 26 December 1962

**Korean Committee for the Support of the Struggle of the
South Vietnamese People**

**Founded, 13 December 1963
Chairman, Kim Wal-lyong**

Korea-India Cultural Association

Founded, 8 May 1957

Korea-France Friendship Association

Founded, 20 June 1958

Korea-Indonesia Friendship Association

**Founded, 10 November 1958
Chairman, Song Yong**

Korea-Nepal Friendship Association

**Founded, 9 November 1959
Chairman, Yi Myon-sang**

Korea-Ceylon Friendship Association

**Founded, 30 August 1963
Chairman, Pak Ung-gol**

General League of Korean Industrial Technology

**Founded 14 April 1946
Chairman, Kim Tu-sam**

General League of Korean Agricultural Technology

Founded, 1 December 1946.

Korean Association for the Preservation of Nature

Founded, 25 June 1959

Korean Architects League

Founded, 26 March 1954
Chairman, Kim Chong-hui

Korean Association for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge

Chairman, Kim Chong-hang

Korean Democratic Scientists Association

Founded, 10 April 1956

Korean Democratic Jurists Association

Founded 30 November 1954

Korean Buddhist League

Founded, 26 December 1945
Chairman, Yi Su-gyong

FOREIGN RELATIONS

During 1964, the international position of our country was enhanced and her foreign relations were further expanded. During this year our people developed principled struggles for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism, for the unity of the socialist camp and the international Communist movement. Our people supported, with all available means, the anti-imperialist anti-colonial struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and the revolutionary struggle of the working classes in capitalist nations and of all the working peoples and staged a resolute struggle against the aggressive war policy of the imperialists led by the American imperialists and for the defense of peace in Asia and the world. Thus, our Party and people during 1964 had great success in the field of foreign relations and made positive contributions to the common task of the progressive peoples of the world. More countries and peoples supported the just struggle of the Korean people for driving the American imperialists out of Korea and for the peaceful unification of the Fatherland. And, the combat between the peoples of Korea and of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in the hard struggle against the American imperialists was strengthened and further developed.

During this year, our Party and the Republic's Government exerted all their effort for developing unity and cooperation in the socialist camp. Especially in this respect, the visit of our delegation, led by First Vice Premier, Kim Il, to Rumania in August 1964, the visit of the Rumanian government delegation, led by Maurer, to Korea in March; the visit of our Government delegation led by Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon to the People's Republic of China in September-October; the visit of our Government delegation, led by First Vice Premier Kim Il, to the Soviet Union in November; the visit of the Government delegation, led by Comrade Kim Il-son, to Germany; and the visit of our Government delegation, led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, were of important significance for developing unity and friendly and cooperative relations in the socialist camp.

On the other hand, the Republic's Government and our people positively supported the struggle of the Vietnamese people who have risen up against the aggressive war in South Vietnam and the new provocative machinations of the American imperialists against the Vietnamese Democratic Republic, and the just struggle of the Cuban people against the new intrigues and machinations of the American imperialists against Cuba. We also fully supported the proposals

of the Government of the People's Republic of China for convening a conference of the leaders of world governments to discuss the problems of the total ban and destruction of nuclear weapons.

During this year much was accomplished also in the field of economic, scientific and cultural exchanges between our nation and socialist nations. (See Materials and Data Section)

During 1964, the Korean people also sent positive support and encouragement to the anti-Malaysia struggle of the Indonesian people; to the struggle of the Cambodian people against the hostile actions of the American imperialists and their running dogs; to the just struggle of the Laotian people against the military intervention of the American imperialists; to the struggle of the Congolese people (Leopoldville) against military intervention by the American and Belgian new-colonialists; to the anti-imperialist struggles of Palestine and Panama, and to the struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples for the defense of their independence and freedom and their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle. The Korean people strengthened the anti-imperialist front with the nations in these areas and further expanded and developed inter-governmental and friendly relations with them.

During 1964, our country established foreign relations, at the ambassadorial level, with Mauritania, the Congo (Brazzaville), and Ghana. And, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic and Cambodia upgraded their past relations a level higher to the ambassadorial level. The relations with Ceylon were raised to the consular relations. In January 1965, our country established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with Tanganyika. As of January 1965, our country had diplomatic relations, at the ambassadorial level, with 24 nations, consular relations with three nations, and trade relations (trade missions) with four nations. In addition to these, our country is promoting economic and cultural relations with many nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe. Especially through the Asian Economic Seminar held in P'yongyang in 1964 and the mutual visits of many governmental and economic and cultural delegations, the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and Asia, African, were further strengthened and developed.

In order to participate in the Asian Economic Seminar held in P'yongyang from 16 to 23 June 1964, the delegations from 13 nations of Asia, 19 nations of Africa, and

two nations of Oceania, 34 nations in total visited our country.

21 governmental delegations from Asia and Africa and 143 delegations in total visited our country. Our country dispatched governmental delegations to the Republic of Ghana, Zanzibar, Nigerk Senegal, the Congo (Brazzaville) and others. (The number of the governmental delegations alone was 16). Especially the visits of President Sukarno and President Modibo Keita to our country, the visit of the Governmental and Parliamentary delegation of the Congo (Brazzaville) to our country, the visit of the Supreme People's Assembly delegation headed by Chairman Ch'oe Won-taek to Indonesia, Ceylon and Cambodia brought about epochal transformations in the friendly and cooperative relations with these countries. During this year our economic and cultural exchanges with these nations were also expanded and developed. We raised trade relations with Indonesia and Burma, and with Indonesia, governmental trade relations were established. We supplied economic and technical assistance to Mali, Indonesia, Algeria, and the Congo (Brazzaville). We concluded either cultural agreements or exchanged plans for cultural exchanges with Indonesia, Cambodia, the United Arab Republic, Iraq, Mali, Guinea, Algeria, Yemen, and Niger.

During 1964, the Republic's Government and the Korean people exposed the evil designs of the Japanese militarists for again invading South Korea through the "Korea-Japan Talks," and at the same time sent positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the Japanese people against the aggressive machinations of the American imperialists and the Japanese militarists. This just struggle of our people received the support of the broad strata of Japanese people and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

On the other hand, the Korean people sent positive support and encouragement to the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Japanese people, including the struggle of the Japanese people against the "Japan-Korea Talks," their struggle against the visit of American nuclear submarines, and further strengthened the anti-imperialist united front of the Japanese people. During this year, 19 delegations including the Japanese Socialist Party Parliamentary Delegation and the Japan-Korea Association Delegation, other progressive leaders of Japanese society, and trades people visited our country. During this year our firms concluded a series of agreements with individual trade firms in Japan.

In 1964, our country participated in 114 different international organizations and international conferences and endeavored for the wholesome development of their work. During this year our country joined 10 international organizations including five sports organizations, and two scientific organizations. Thus, as of 1964, our country was a member of 77 international organizations.

Nations Who have Diplomatic Relations with Our Country

Nation	Diplomatic Relations Date Established
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	12 October 1948
Mongolian People's Republic	15 October 1948
Polish People's Republic	16 October 1948
Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic	21 October 1948
Romanian People's Republic	3 November 1948
Hungarian People's Republic	11 November 1948
Bulgarian People's Republic	29 November 1948
Albanian People's Republic	17 May 1949
People's Republic of China	6 October 1949
German Democratic Republic	7 November 1949
Vietnamese Democratic Republic	31 January 1950
Democratic People's Republic of Algeria	25 September 1958
Republic of Guinea	8 October 1958
Republic of Cuba	29 August 1960
Uganda	2 March 1963
Yemen Arab Republic	9 March 1963
United Arab Republic	24 March 1963
Indonesia	16 April 1964
Mauritania	11 November 1964
Kingdom of Cambodia	20 December 1964
Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville)	24 December 1964
Republic of Ghana	28 December 1964
Republic of Tanganyika	13 January 1965

Nations with Consular Relations with Our Country

Nation	Relations Date Established
Federation Burma	15 May 1961
Republic of India	1 Mar 1962
Ceylon	25 Jan 1964

Nations with Trade Relations (trade missions)
with Our Country

Nation	Relations
	Date Established
Republic of Iraq	23 Jul 1959
Republic of Austria	7 Dec 1960
Somalia	17 Dec 1962
Uruguay	17 May 1963

The Visit of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon to the
United Arab Republic, Algeria
Mali, Guinea, Cambodia

Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon visited from 19 November to 22 December the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Mali, Guinea, and Cambodia. He was accompanied by Vice Premier Yi Chu-yon, Kang Yang-uk, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Pak Song-ch'ol, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kang Hui-won, Chairman of the P'yongyang Municipal People's Committee and others. The visit of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon to the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Mali, Guinea, and Cambodia made great contributions to further strengthening and developing fraternal friendship and cooperative relations with those nations, to strengthening of the unity of Asian and African peoples, and to the consolidation of world peace.

During his visit, Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon expressed positive support and encouragement to those nations for efforts to repel all kinds of enslavement policies of the imperialists with firm determination to develop their own destiny with their own power, and for their firm commitment to the path of independence. He gave positive support to the anti-imperialist and peace-loving foreign policy of the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Mali, Guinea and Cambodia, and expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of these peoples against new and old colonialism.

On the other hand, the governments and peoples of these countries expressed wholehearted support of the standpoint of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the problem of unification. And, they expressed their deep interest in and support for our country which has firmly built the basis of a

self-sufficient national economy and continues to march forward powerfully.

The Friendship visit of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon to the United Arab Republic (21-26 November)

During his visit to the United Arab Republic, Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon and his party received a warm welcome and hospitality from President Nasser and his people, and visited Kirghizia and factories, rural areas, cultural institutions, and old relics at other places.

During the visit, conferences were held between Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon and President Gamal Abdel Nasser, and they agreed on all problems discussed at the talks. They agreed to raise the diplomatic relations between the two countries to the ambassadorial level in order to further expand and develop the friendship and cooperative relations between the two countries, and to expand mutual exchange including economic and cultural relations.

Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon extended in the name of Kim Il-song, an invitation to President Gamal Abdel Nasser to visit our country at his convenience. President Nasser accepted this invitation.

On 26 November, the joint communique of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon and President Nasser issued.

On 21 November, President Nasser awarded Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon the "Necklace of the Nile," the highest medal of the country, as an expression of the firm friendship between the people of the United Arab Republic and the Korean people. He awarded Chairman Ch'oe's aides the "Ribbon of the Nile," the "Medal of Kumhuria (?)" and other medals.

The Friendship Visit of the Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon to the People's Republic of Algeria.

During the visit of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon and his party (26-30 November) to Algeria, they visited factories in Algiers and Asnam (?), and inspected autonomous farms and social and cultural institutions. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon and his party received the wholehearted welcome of the leaders of the Algerian National Liberation Front and the Government and the most enthusiastic welcome of this nation.

During his stay, Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon had talks with the President of Algeria. At the talks, the problem of further developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and the common international problems were discussed, and both parties agreed on the main problems discussed. On 30 November, the joint communique of Korea and Algeria was issued.

On 27 November, the City Council of Algiers awarded the title of honorary citizenship to Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon.

Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon expressed hope that the President of Algeria would visit Korea as soon as possible, and the President of Algeria expressed his pleasure at visiting Korea in a not too distant future and meeting Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Friendship Visit of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon to the Republic of Mali

During his visit (2-6 December), Chairman Ch'oe visited Bamako, the capital, Segou, Marukalla and the facilities of Niger.

The delegation received an overflowing welcome everywhere they went filled enthusiasm and fraternal friendship and they observed the fine picture of the entire Mali people who were struggling for socialist construction under the leadership of President Modibo Keita, an indomitable leader. During the visit, Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon held talks with President Modibo Keita and on 6 December a joint communique of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon and President Modibo Keita was issued.

In the talks, they expressed their satisfaction at the excellent friendship and cooperative relations between the two nations, exchanged profound analysis and opinions of the international situation in light of the communique, signed by Premier Kim Il-song and President Keita at P'yongyang, which reflected the realities and which had guiding significance. They completely agreed on concrete problems for strengthening the close cooperative relations between the two countries.

Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon invited Mahaman Arasane (?), President of the National Conference of the Republic of Mali, to visit our country at a convenient date, and the latter accepted.

The Friendship Visit of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon to the Republic of Guinea

During his visit, (6-10 December) to the Republic of Guinea, Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon visited the Conakry and Kindia areas and received the enthusiastic welcome from the government leaders and people of this nation.

During his stay, Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon noted the glorious successes of the Guinean Democratic Party and Government under the leadership of President Sekou Toure, in the struggle for a self-sufficient national economy and for the rehabilitation of African culture, and in the struggle constructing a prosperous and happy society. He praised them highly. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon held friendly talks with the National Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party, led by President Ahmed Sekou Toure, and the Government delegation. In the talks, such problems as the relations between the two countries in particular, and the unity of action among the forces opposing imperialism and new and old colonialism were discussed and agreement on a wide range of problems was reached. On 10 December a joint communique was issued.

Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon invited, in the names of Premier Kim Il-song and his own, President Sekou Toure to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at his convenience, and President Sekou Toure accepted.

Visit of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon to the Kingdom of Cambodia (15-20 December)

During his visit, Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon visited Phnom Penh, the capital, Siem Reap where the historic Angkor Wat is located, and Kompong Cham, and received a warm welcome from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of the State, and the Cambodian people. On 16 December, a special session of the two houses of the Cambodian Parliament was held to welcome Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon. At the session Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon made a speech.

Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon held talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk on the development of friendly relations between the two nations, on international problems of common interest, especially the situation in Southeast Asia, and both agreed on all problems discussed. In the talks they agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level in order to strengthen ties between the two nations.

On 20 December Prince Norodom Sihanouk, awarded Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon the "Princess Grand Cross," the nation's highest decoration, and to his aides, the "Economy Grand Cross," the "Friendship Grand Cross," and the "Great Office Friendship." On 16 December, Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon also received an honorary doctor's degree from the College of Technology of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

On 15 January 1965, at the joint conference of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Republic's Cabinet and the Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front, Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon made a report of his friendship visit to African and Asian nations under the title of "The United Afro-Asian Peoples Advance Under the Banner of Anti-imperialism and Anti-colonialism are Victorious and Indomitable." The participants in the conference clearly demonstrated the firm friendship and unity between the peoples of Asia and Africa and the Korean people, and enthusiastically welcomed the results of the visit of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon.

The Visit of the Delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Indonesia, Cambodia, and Ceylon

At the invitations of the Cooperative Assembly of Indonesia, the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the Parliament of Ceylon, during the period from 29 March to 15 May a delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea paid friendship visits to these countries. The delegation was led by Ch'oe Won-t'aek, President of the Supreme People's Assembly, and was composed of Kang Yung-uk, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (deputy chief delegate), Kim Chong-hang, delegate to the Supreme People's Assembly and Minister of Higher Education, Kim Ok-sun, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Hui-jun, delegate to the Supreme People's Assembly, and Ho Tam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, six members in total.

During their visit to these nations, the delegation met with the government and parliamentary leaders of these nations including President Sukarno, Head of State Sihanouk, Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, and held a series of friendly talks for intensifying mutual understanding, for further developing friendly relations, and for further strengthening unity in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The delegation visited, while in the Republic of Indonesia, Djakarta, Meda, Bandung, Jogjakarta, Bali and other important cities, and inspected factories, rural areas, colleges, and scientific and cultural institutions at these places. In Cambodia, the delegation visited the cultural facilities of Phnom Penh, Sihanouk Port under construction, the old relics at Siem Reap, the old capital, factories and cultural institutions at Kompong Cham, and many other places. In Ceylon, the delegation visited the Colombo and Kandy areas, and inspected famous museums, botanical gardens, comprehensive universities, and antiquities. The delegation was accorded enthusiastic welcomes and hospitality by parliamentary and government leaders and the broad masses of Indonesia, Cambodia, and Ceylon, and they further intensified mutual understanding through a touching reunion.

A mass rally of several thousand was held at Djakarta sponsored jointly by the Indonesian National Front and the Cooperative Assembly, and there were welcoming gatherings also at Medan and many other places and at factories, enterprises, and cultural institutions. Also the Jogjakarta District Assembly convened a Plenum and ardently welcomed all the members of our delegation.

The Cambodian Parliament convened an extra session to welcome our delegation, and the Cambodian people organized various activities for the delegation received great welcomes and hospitality in Ceylon, also.

The delegation enjoyed a seven-day stay in Peiping on its return route at the invitation of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee, National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

During the stay, of the delegation in Southeast Asia, diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level were established between our nation and the Republic of Indonesia, and an agreement on cultural and technical cooperation was reached between our country and the Kingdom of Cambodia.

During their visit, our delegation expressed its positive support for the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the Indonesian people, especially their anti-Malaysia struggle, the struggle of the Cambodian people against the aggressive machinations of the American imperialists and their running dogs, for their sovereignty and territorial integrity, for the struggle of the Ceylonese people against intervention of the American and British imperialists, and for their independence. On the other

hand, the state leaders, social activists, and peoples of Indonesia, Cambodia, and Ceylon expressed their wholehearted support for the struggle of the Korean people to expel the American imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of Korea.

On 11 June 1964, at the expanded session of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Chairman Ch'oe Won-t'aek reported the results of the visit to Indonesia, Cambodia, and Ceylon. The participants in the session enthusiastically welcomed the work of the delegation, which through its visit to Indonesia, Cambodia, and Ceylon, further strengthened and developed the friendly relations with these nations, and strengthened unity with these nations in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The Friendship Visit of President Modibo Keita

At the invitation of Premier Kim Il-song, President and Mrs Modibo Keita of the Mali Republic paid a friendship visit to our country from 23 October to 28 October. President and Mrs Modibo Keita were accompanied by Mr and Mrs Barema Bogum (sic), member of the Politburo of the Sudanese Federation Party of Africa, and Minister of Interior Administration; Mamadu Gollogo (sic), member of the Politburo of the Sudanese Federation Party of Africa, Minister of Public Information and Tourism; Mrs Aula Keita Dallo (sic), Woman organizer of the Politburo of the Sudanese Federation Party of Africa; Gabudiawara (sic), Youth member of the Sudanese Federation Party of Africa; Tidiani Keita, member of the Politburo of the Sudanese Federation Party of Africa; Mamadu Diala (sic), Member of the Mali National Congress, Mayor of Koulikoro, and member of the Politburo of the Sudanese Federation Party of Africa; Adahelu Maika, Minister of Finance and Trade; Ibrahima Sango, Vice Speaker of the Mali National Congress; Mamadu Pamadisisoko, Member of the Mali National Congress, Secretary General of the Mali Labor Unions, ex-Vice Chairman of the African Labor Unions; and other high-ranking Mali leaders.

The Korean people enthusiastically welcomed the visit of the Mali delegation, led by President and Mrs Modibo Keita, to our country as having important significance for strengthening the fraternal relations between Korea and Mali, for the solidarity of Afro-Asian peoples, and for the solidifying world peace. During their stay in our country, they visited factories, cooperative farms, cultural institutions

of the P'yongyang and Hamhung areas, and other places, and observed various accomplishments attained in the construction of a self-sufficient national economy and a new society. During their stay, talks were held between President Modibo Keita and our government leaders, led by Premier Kim Il-song. At the talks views were exchanged on the further development of friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and Mali and international problems of interest to both.

President Modibo Keita congratulated us on our great successes in socialist construction under the leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Premier Kim Il-song. He emphasized that Korea must be united, and expressed complete support for the position of the Korean Government on the point of Korea unification that all foreign forces must be withdrawn from South Korea, and that the question must be peacefully solved on a democratic basis through contacts and conferences, without foreign interference by Koreans themselves.

Premier Kim Il-song, highly praised that the people of Mali, under the leadership of President Modibo Keita, selected the path of socialist development after their independence, liquidated the vestiges of colonial rule and culture, and attained great success in their struggle for building a national economy and culture, and training national cadres.

President Modibo Keita invited Premier Kim Il-song to visit his country at a convenient date. Premier Kim Il-song accepted this invitation.

On 28 October, a joint communique concerning the results of President Modibo Keita's visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was issued.

The visit of the Mali delegation, led by President Modibo Keita, to our country developed the friendship and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Mali, and made great contribution to the unity of Asian, African, and Latin American peoples and to world peace.

President Sukarno's Visit to the Korean Democratic People's Republic

At the invitation of Premier Kim Il-song, from 1 November to 4 November President Sukarno of the Republic of Indonesia formally visited the Democratic People's Republic

of Korea. President Sukarno was accompanied by Leimena, the second vice premier of the Republic, Suharto, Minister of Economic Development, Hidaat, Minister of Communications and Tourism, Ahuma di, Minister of Public Information, Sudibo, Minister and Secretary General of the National Front, Oei Tjoe Tat, Minister, Chadikusumo, Lieutenant General, A.M. Tasaad, member of the Supreme Advisory Council, Suuito, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and other high ranking government officials.

President Sukarno and his party attended the mass rally held in P'yongyang to welcome him; a musical dance epic, "Our Glorious Fatherland," in which 3,00 artists participated; a mass game, "Ch'ollima Korea," with a cast of 47,000 students; a bodys' concert; and a comprehensive musical and dance performance. The Academy of Sciences of Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the title of honorary member to President Sukarno.

President Sukarno and his party had frank yet friendly talks with our government leaders, led by Premier Kim Il-song, and issued a joint communique.

President Sukarno's visit to our country is an epochal event in the development of the relations between our two nations, and of huge significance for further consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the peoples of the two nations. In his formal speeches, President Sukarno praised the accomplishments of the Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Government led by Premier Kim Il-song, in constructing a new society and a new national economy through self-reliance, and expressed his wholehearted support for the struggle of the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for driving foreign forces out of South Korea and for the peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis without foreign interference.

On 2 November at the mass rally in P'yongyang City President Sukarno emphasized that "The Indonesian people support the task of the Korean people for unifying their Fatherland; your struggle for a unified Korea, not a divided Korea. Therefore, you must trust that the Indonesian people wholeheartedly support your demand for driving all foreign forces out of Korea.

Premier Kim Il-song highly praised the successes of the hard struggle of the Indonesian people under the leadership of President Sukarno for liquidating all the vestiges of colonial rule, for building a new Indonesia with complete

political independence, economic self-sufficiency, and cultural uniqueness appropriate to the self-identity of Indonesia, on the principle of PANCHASULLI (?). He further, expressed full support and combat solidarity with the Indonesian people who are struggling to dissolve the so-called "Federation of Malaysia." And Premier Kim Il-song expressed his full support to the initiative of President Sukarno for convening a conference of all the progressive forces of Asia, Africa, and Latin America (KONEPO).

The Visit of the Congolese (Brazzaville) Government and Parliament Delegation to our Country

At the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Congolese (Brazzaville) Government delegation headed by Machaka Yeme, Minister of Public Works, Transportation, Mining, and Communications of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), visited our country from 25 December 1964 to 6 January 1965.

The visit of the Congolese Government delegation to our country was to further develop the friendly relations between the two nations, and to share the accomplishments and experiences of our countries in socialist construction and in the construction of a self-sufficient national economy. During the stay, the delegation visited factories, cooperative farms, social and cultural institutions in the P'yongyang and Hamhung areas, and received enthusiastic welcomes from the Korean people. The delegation also participated in the New Year's activities of our country (the Cabinet Reception and the children's gathering to greet the New Year.)

Premier Kim Il-song met the delegation and had friendly talks with them.

During the stay, Machaka Yeme and his party held conferences with the our government delegation, led by Vice Premier Chong Chun-t'aek, (5 January 1965) and a joint communique on the results of the conference was issued.

In the talks the problem of further developing the friendly relations between the two nations and problems of common interest to both were discussed and agreed upon. The Congolese delegation heartily congratulated us on our success in socialist construction and in the construction of a self-sufficient national economy under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and the Republic's Government,

led by Comrade Kim Il-song, and expressed full support for the position of the our Government on the question of the unification of Korea, a national wish of the Korean people.

The Korean delegation heartily congratulated the victory of the August 1963 revolution by the Congolese people, and the accomplishments gained in a less than one year's struggle of the Congolese people under the leadership of the Congolese National Movement Party, led by President Massemba-Debat in their struggle to build a national economy and national culture. The Korean delegation also expressed full support for the efforts of the Congolese government against the aggressive policies of imperialism, and new and old colonialism, for the liberation and unity of Africa, and for the unity and peace of Asian, African, and Latin American peoples.

During their stay in our country, the delegation concluded an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, an agreement on trade and payments, and an agreement on offering economic and technical aid by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Government of the Congo (Brazzaville).

Prior to this, from 27 October to 4 November the Congolese (Brazzaville) Parliamentary delegation headed by Speaker Angoro Leon visited, at the invitation of Ch'oe Wont'aek, President of the Supreme People's Assembly, our country from 27 October to 4 November. During their stay, the delegation visited factories, cooperative farms, and cultural institutions in the P'yongyang and Hamhung areas. Premier Kim Il-song met with the Congolese Parliamentary delegation led by Angoro Leon, and had friendly talks with them. During their stay, the delegation held talks, also, with the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly, and exchanged views on the problems of common interest. The Congolese (Brazzaville) delegation expressed their heartfelt gratitude for the enthusiastic hospitality the Korean people shown during their stay and extended an invitation to the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly to visit the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) at a convenient date.

A joint communique on the results of the visit of the Congolese (Brazzaville) Parliamentary delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was issued on 14 November.

The visits of the Congolese (Brazzaville) Government and Parliamentary delegations to our country greatly

contributed to the further strengthening and developing fraternal relations between the peoples of the two nations, and to the strengthening the solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples.

Support to the Struggle of the Vietnamese People

On 11 June 1964, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued a statement concerning the escalation of the aggressive war of the American imperialists in South Vietnam and on the new provocative machinations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The statement fully supported the statement of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front, dated 23 May, and the demands expressed in a statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, addressed to the joint chairmen of the Geneva conference, dated 26 May, and demanded that the American imperialists immediately cease their aggressive war in South Vietnam and withdraw their forces and murderous weapons.

On 18 July, our Government issued a statement in full support of the just position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for the solution of the question of Vietnam. The statement exposed the criminal actions of the American imperialists in their systematic violations of the Geneva Agreement, and emphasized that the sole and correct way of solving the question of Vietnam was to practice the three conditions of the demand clarified again in the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, dated 15 July.

On 6 August, our Government issued a statement accusing the American imperialists of fabricating the so-called Tonkin Bay Incident," and committed provocative military aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. On the other hand, in many places, including P'yongyang mass rallies protesting and exposing the military aggression of the American imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam were held. At the rallies, the heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people against the American imperialists was supported and encouraged.

The Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the National Racial Committee for the Defense of Peace in Korea, and the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the Vietnamese People issued a joint statement and strongly accused the American imperialists, who were continuing their

military provocative machinations against Vietnam.

The Korean people also established the Support of the struggle of the South Vietnamese People Week," from 15 to 22 December, in commemoration of the Fourth Anniversary of the Founding of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front. In many places, led by P'yongyang, mass rallies were held and the combat support and encouragement of the Korean people was sent to the South Vietnamese people and to the people's armed forces.

Support to the Struggle of the Indonesian People

On 28 March 1964, President Ch'oe Won-t'aek of the Supreme People's Assembly sent a reply to the appeal of the Indonesian Cooperative Assembly sent to the parliaments of newly emerging nations, in opposition to "Malaysia." The reply ardently supported the appeal of the Indonesian Cooperative assembly, and expressed the firm solidarity of the Koreans with the struggle of the Indonesian people against the common enemy, American imperialists, and "Malaysia."

On 4 April 1964, in P'yongyang, a rally of young students was held in support of the struggle of the Indonesian people and students against imperialism and "Malaysia." Before this, on 26 March more than 20,000 youths of P'yongyang welcomed the delegations of the Indonesian Youth Corps visiting Korea and held a rally in support of the struggle of the Indonesian people and youths for crushing "Malaysia," a tool of aggression of the American and British imperialists. At the rally, combat solidarity was sent to the Indonesian people opposing the Federation of "Malaysia," a tool of aggression of the American and British imperialists and their running dogs, and exposed the aggressive machinations of the imperialists, led by the American imperialists.

Support to the Struggle of the Cambodian People

In the early part of 1964, the American imperialists instigated the South Vietnamese puppets and allowed them to frequently invade the territorial air space of Cambodia, use poisonous chemicals on villages at international borders, kill many villagers and cause tremendous damage to the inhabitants. In connection with this in P'yongyang on 8 April, a rally of students was held in support of the just struggle of the Cambodian youths against the aggressive machinations of the American imperialists and for the defense of the nation's independence and freedom.

Prior to this, on 23 March, Ch'oe Won-t'aek, President of the Supreme People's Assembly, supported the appeal the Parliament of the Kingdom of Cambodia sent to the parliaments of the nations of the world, and sent a reply to the speaker of the parliament of the Kingdom of Cambodia. In his reply, President Ch'oe Won-t'aek supported fully the position of the Government and people of the Kingdom of Cambodia in which they expressed their resolution to fight to last for national independence and territorial integrity in determined defiance of the hostile actions of the American imperialists and their running dogs.

Support to the Struggle of the Laotian People

On 30 April 1964, and 21 June 1964, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued statements of their full support of the patriotic struggle of the Laotian people. In its 30 April statement, the Republic's Government exposed the criminal machinations of the American imperialists who instigated Laotian reactionaries and fabricated a military coup on 19 April which created a grave situation in Laos, and expressed support and solidarity with the patriotic and just struggle of the Laotian people.

In its 21 June statement, the Republic's Government strongly protested and accused the robber-like aggressive actions of the American imperialists who committed military aggression against Laos in violation of the Geneva Agreement on Laos, especially the beastly bombings and shootings on 11 June by invading the air space over Kang Kai. The statement also strongly demanded that the American imperialists immediately cease aggressive actions in Laos and immediately withdraw their military personnel and weapons from Laos.

Support to the Struggle of the Congolese (Leopoldville) People

On 5 September 1964, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement accusing the American imperialists of pouring large quantities of weapons, such as tanks and airplanes and military personnel, into the Congo and committing bloody suppression and atrocities against the Congolese people. The statement sent full support and encouragement to the patriotic armed struggle of the Congolese people for freedom and liberation, and expressed firm solidarity with all

African peoples supporting the Congolese people.

On 27 November, the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the National Racial Committee for the Defense of Peace in Korea issued a statement on the situation, stating that on 24 November, American imperialists dropped Belgian paratroopers who occupied Stanleyville, and committed atrocities against many patriotic Congolese people. The Statement resolutely accused such military intervention of the American imperialists as not only being criminal aggressive action against the Congolese people, but also a serious provocative action threatening the peace and security of all Africa, and emphasized that the Korean people would do their best to support and encourage the struggle of the Congolese people.

ECONOMICS

In carrying out the Seven-Year Plan of socialist construction our people have achieved a shining victory in 1964 under the leadership of the Korean Labor Party. In 1964, at the Seventh Plenary session of the Fourth Congress, our Party proposed the expansion and growth of heavy industry, the task of improving our people's livelihood promoting light industry, and the agricultural economy by making use of the already established foundations of heavy industry. On the other hand, at the Eighth Plenary session of the Fourth Congress, our Party adopted the message of Comrade Kim Il-song, "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question In Our Country" (refer to Document pp 5-21) which clearly outlines in detail the principles and the means of solving the rural and agricultural problems in socialist and communist construction.

The accurate policies and orders proposed by our Party have become the strong force of revolutionary progress on all fronts of socialist construction. On the one hand, our Party has organized political activities on a national scale to carry through the revolutionary popular line in accordance with the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people, and on the other, has adopted thorough and remarkable measures designed for imaginative solutions to the problems arising out of our socialist construction. Through further implementation of the Tae'an System and Chongsalli Method in every field of national management, our Party has made it feasible to concentrate our momentum on central issues, to strengthen and streamline the system of assistance and guidance from top to bottom, and to improve and fortify the economic management in proportion to the rapid progress in socialist construction.

At the initiation of our Comrade Kim Il-song in 1964, our Party has simplified in a centralized manner national economic planning and has also improved the banking system, the backbone of the national economy. By functionally relating production and consumption, our Party has revised commercial systems in line with the daily improving demands of the cultural and material life of the people. Further, our Party has established a national territory management system that has significance in planning and improving our national life. Facing the second period of the Seven-Year Plan, starting from 1965, our Party, in the same year, clarified the objectives of and proposed the Ten Great Tasks in the fields of industry and agriculture for successful materialization of the plan. Due to these wise policies and refined leadership of our Party, the resources for increased productivity have been mobilized to a greater extent and the national economy has progressed rapidly, thus further demonstrating the superiority of the socialist planned economy.

In this way, the entire worker population of our country in 1964, has been able to strengthen our national defense under the leadership of our Party and consequent conditions to an unexpected degree, overcome the severe typhoon damage, and yet at the same time, further augment the revolutionary movement of self-reliant growth and independence by strengthening the economic force of our nation.

In the field of industry, decisive progress has been achieved in the mining industry, the core of heavy industry has been reinforced, and all the preparatory steps are now completed to further promote the extracting industry. In addition, the technical and material foundation for light industry has been solidly laid and the production of consumer goods has witnessed a rapid increase. The planned total industrial output in 1964 was 101%, and the shining achievements were 100% for central industry and 106% for local industry. Thus, the industrial output of our nation has increased 117% over last year, 597% over 1956 and 37 times over 1946. On the other hand, production output witnessed an increase of 585% over 1956 and the production of consumption goods increased 619%.

The rapid progress of our industry is well reflected in its progress rate. Despite a large portion of our resources which had to be diverted to strengthening our national defense necessitated by the developments over the last two to three years, the average annual increase in total industrial output over the period of 1954-1964 has been 27.5%; to be more specific, 28.7% for the production

of production means and 26% for the production of consumption goods. Due to a rapid increase in industrial production, the portion occupied by industry in the total output of industry and agriculture has increased from 28% in 1946 to 74% in 1964. In this manner, our industry is witnessing not only a rapid rate of progress, but also a substantial qualitative change within industry that harmoniously strikes a balance among various branches of industry after the realistic and wise policies of our Party.

Due to the realization of our Party policy of cultivating national staff personnel, the number of technicians and experts in industry has increased and the technical preparedness of our industry is further enhanced. In this way, our industry has developed as a self-reliant and multi-facet industry that is firmly based upon the resources available in our own country.

The technical innovation movement proposed by our Party in 1964 has been expanded on a popular basis and gained intensified creative support from the laborers, technicians and scientists. In 1964, 71,000 inventions, discoveries, or improvements were reported in the fields of industry, construction and transportation, which increased the labor productivity. The average productivity per worker engaged in the industrial field has increased 112% compared to last year, and the material cost of industrial products on the other hand decreased 3%.

Under the positive support of heavy industry the technical and material foundation of light industry has been further solidified and the production of consumer goods has also increased. The production of consumer goods has witnessed not only an increase in variety of production items, but also an improvement in quality.

In the field of transportation, we have materialized the electrification of the P'yongyang-Shinuiju railroad and also markedly increased the efficiency of our railroad.

In the field of basic construction a sum of seven hundred sixty million Won of national capital (An estimated total as of 1 April 1957. Includes design and survey costs) has been invested and has brought about enormous progress in the technical reconstruction of various aspects of the national economy.

On the other hand, in the field of agricultural management, the entire Party and population have been mobilized for forceful implementation of the projects proposed by

Comrade Kim Il-song in his "Thesis on the Socialist Agrarian Question In Our Country" resulting in consolidating the foundation of socialist agriculture in both managerial and technological respects. In order to increase assistance to farm villages our Party and government in 1964, has dispensed a national construction fund forty-three million Won more than in 1963.

The project of technological revolution in agriculture consisting of water utilization, mechanization, electrification, and the use of chemicals has been quite successful. With respect to water utilization increased activities have been noted in small and medium irrigation and river projects, and cultivated land has seen an increase of sixty thousands Chongbo. Twenty-four hundred tractors and trucks and many other farming implements have been supplied to agriculture. As of the end of 1964, twenty thousand tractors (average 15 horse power each) and three thousand and some trucks have replaced the arduous labor of the farmers. Electricity has been introduced to 95.5% of the farm villages and 81% of the farm households. Thus, we note marked success in the electrification of rural areas. Furthermore, due to the construction, by government funds, of threshing mills, various warehouses and other facilities, the production facilities of farm villages have attained an ever higher level of efficiency.

Due to the policies of our Party, designed for the benefit of the people and the achievements accomplished in various fields of our economy, the material life of our people has improved considerably. The people's income in 1964 has risen 108% over that of 1963. The average income for laborers and office workers has risen 102% and the average income per household 104%. Most noteworthy is the remarkable progress achieved in the farmers livelihood. In line with the spirit of Comrade Kim Il-song's message "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question In Our Country" our Party and government have abolished the system of spot taxes in all the agricultural cooperative farms and every city and Kun of Chagang and Yangkang provinces and twenty some cities and Kun of P'yongan Pukto and in addition 643 other agricultural cooperative farms. As of the end of 1964, the total number of agricultural cooperative farms which are wholly exempted from spot taxes amounts to approximately half of the total number of agricultural cooperative farms. Besides, our Party and government have cancelled the collection of construction costs spent since 1961 for housing construction for cooperative farm members and various national loans to them. The sum amounts to 700,720,000 Won and 22,000,000 Won, respectively.

These remarkable measures mark the shining realization of our Party's popular policies, and reflect the superiority of our socialist system and the viability of our agricultural cooperative farm management system.

By reflecting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and independence and also by accomplishing the objectives of socialism the people of Korea have further consolidated the economic and military forces of the northern half of our republic. The achievements of the Korean people in 1964 is a victory obtained on the front of national self-reliant economic establishment. This achievement is also a testimony of the inexhaustible creative resources of our people who are united around the Party front under the prudent leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song. On the other hand, this achievement also constitutes a threat to the American imperialists and the traitorous acts of Pak Chung-hi and his puppets and also invaluable encouragement for the patriotic struggle of the people in the Southern Half.

Under the wise leadership of our Party, our people have been able to achieve great successes in carrying out the projects of the first half of the Seven-Year Plan proposed by our Party at its Fourth Congress. In this manner, it has become possible to uphold the decisions of the 10th plenary session of the Fourth Congress of our Party central committee which sought enhancement on all frontiers of socialist revolutionary construction and to vigorously enter the second half of the Seven-Year Plan beginning with 1965 a critical period for successful materialization of the Seven-Year Plan.

INDUSTRY

Electric Power Industry

In view of the extensive progress in technological construction in all fields of the national economy and in modern industries, such as the chemical and metal industry, our Party and government has given detailed consideration to promoting in advance of other industries the electric power industry. In order to meet the increasing needs of the national economy for electric power, our Party and government in 1964 has proposed the task of organizing the existing bases of electric power for increased efficiency, for accelerating the completion of large-scale hydro-electric and

thermo-electric power plants under construction, and for hastening the beginning of operations of small- and medium-capacity power plants near completion. Compared to 1960, a 1.7 times greater sum of national funds has been invested in the electric power industry. As a result of these intensified efforts of our Party and government the Kangge Youth Power Plant of a 246,000 kilovolt capacity has begun operations in 1964, and the P'yongyang Steam Power Plant of a 400,000 kilowatt capacity and the Unbong Power Plant of a 40,000 kilovolt capacity have made a noticeable progress in their construction schedules. In addition, other power plants have started operations; the Kumgangsan No. 2 Power Plant, the Chongdan No. 1 Power Plant, the Pubang Power Plant and eighteen other medium and small power plants. Along with this development, each one of the important power plants has exceeded its expected output. For instance, the Supung Power Plant by 106.5%, the Huichon River Power Plant by 107%, the Dogni River Power Plant by 126%, and the Kangge Youth Power Plant by 114%, respectively. Thus, the total electric output this year was 12,500,000,000 kilowatt hours. An increase of 627,000,000 kilowatt hours over last year.

Growth of Electric Power Production (%)

	1960	1963	1964	1964/1956
Output	100	129	137	244

In line with the systematic growth and increase in electric power production, production in other industrial fields has shown a corresponding systematic increase also. The total production quantity of other industries in 1964 has shown an increase of 106% over 1963, 130% over 1960, and 233% over 1956.

By concentrating on organizing the existing power plants for increased efficiency and making maximum use of their capacities not only was the general efficiency of power plants increased, but also the utilization rate of existing generators was increased. The use of generators showed an increase of 4.7% over 1960 and 1% over 1962. Securing the facilities for electric power production and creating the utilization and efficiency rate of existing facilities guaranteed in 1964, the satisfaction of the demand for electric power by our national economy.

In order to facilitate the electrification project of farm villages proposed in "These on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," 650,000,000 kilowatt hours of

electric power, an increase of 46% over last year, was supplied to farm villages. This introduced electricity to 95.5% of the total farm villages and 81% of the total number of farm households. Electricity is now widely used for such farming activities as threshing, irrigation and crushing animal feed. In order to secure a smooth supply of electricity and to facilitate electrification, attempts have been made to organize the transmission system of electricity for increased efficiency and to increase the voltage drop in the transmission lines by rationally reorganizing the transmission network system. Consequently, the power factor has increased 6% over 1960 and 0.5% over 1963, and the loss factor was 0.1% less than the expected value for this year.

In 1964 efforts have been made to increase the production of electricity for satisfying the consumption needs in various fields of the national economy and on the other hand to save electricity. Reductions in electrical consumption in the metal and chemical industries, which consumed a large amount of electricity has been made feasible by incorporating such advanced techniques as the production of carbide by oxygen the heating method, the synthesis of ammonium by coal gasification, and the oxygen furnace steel-foundry. The per tonage consumption of electricity for sodium carbonate this year has decreased by 5.3% and for vinyl chloride 20.5%.

Coal Industry

From the standpoint of implementing the Party policy of simultaneously developing both the large-scale and the small-and medium- scale coal mines, an increase in coal production was attempted by improving the material and technological foundations of existing mines and by actively developing new mines.

To achieve rapid progress in the coal industry our Party and government has in 1964, invested an enormous sum of capital, 14.7% of the total industrial investment. The enormous amount of national basic construction capital and the sacrificial efforts of the workers in this field have made possible the construction of vertical shafts and the development of 13 new mines, such as the Sangwha Mine, Changpyong Mine, Dongpo Mine and the Bongchang Mine. By concentrating on making the shafts permanent, the basic of technological improvement of shafts, it was possible to pack 4,300 additional meters in comparison to 1963.

At the same time, the support of machine industry has provided many production facilities such as 85 compressors, 64 elevators and 24 electric cars. As a result, the number of permanent pieces of equipment increased 116.4% over 1963 and the production of machinery 109.8%, thus making firm the material and technical foundation of mines.

On the other hand, attempts have been made to facilitate the mechanization of hard jobs and to advance the movement of technical innovation for materializing the overall mechanization of mining. Consequently, the mechanization of loading work has witnessed a 5.4% increase in its relative proportion over last year. Furthermore, 110 mechanization projects for shaft-log transportation and 26 mechanization projects for shaft-log unloading have been introduced. In this way, coal production in 1964 witnessed a 361,000 ton increase over 1963, a total of 14,400,000 tons. Of this figure, a 250,000 ton increase over 1963, a total production of 2,786,000 tons was brought about in the medium- and small- mines.

While maintaining a 5 to 5 ratio of shaft-digging and mining, the high-speed shaft digging efforts were further continued. Compared to prior to the Seventh Plenary Session of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee, the number of shaft-digging workers increased 2.7% and these were mainly young sensitive workers. The result was a 49.7 to 50.3 ratio of shaft-digging and mining.

At each mine, the areas with better prospects and greater burial quantity were marked as prime target areas to increase the per annum shaft-digging by at least 1,000 meters for double-track electric car mines, 800 meters for the slanting mines and 250 meters for the vertical mines. Efforts have been made to accomplish the target. As a result of a 111% increase in shaft-digging in 1964 over last year, 128% and 107% increases for basic shaft-digging and preparatory shaft-digging were brought about respectively. Therefore, the quantity of secured coal tonage and the surplus mines were increased. The mining area equivalent to 6% of the total mining area was included in the by-the-unit production system.

Furthermore, the mining method most suitable to the geological conditions was adopted and this decisively increased the mining efficiency. In the soft-coal mines the introduction of obstacle-type mining has been dominant. This increased the mining efficiency 3.3% over the expected increase. An extensive introduction of the air and water

compression mining methods perfected at the Aoji and Kokunwon mines has resulted in an increase of 124.3% over 1963.

Due to a better and more organized management system the decrease of per-thousand ton coal was reported to be 6% for shaft-log consumption and 7.1% for explosives consumption over last year, respectively.

Mining Industry

An important task the mining industry faced in 1964 was strengthening the material and technological foundations of existing mines and increasing the production of various useful minerals by developing new mines on a large scale. The laborers and technicians in the mining industry, bearing proudly in mind the obligation of developing underground resources, have exerted unreserved efforts from the start of the year and successfully accomplished the tasks posed by our Party for 1964. Concentrating on the mining phase, as the first process of production, our Party and government in 1964 has developed a unified plan for the development of the mining industry. In line with Party measures, an enormous amount of basic construction funds, twice as much as in previous years, were invested in 1964 in the mining industry.

Much equipment has been supplied, such as about 100 compressors and elevators and 50 some burnishers, not to mention crushers, large vehicles and mineral selectors. And, by effective use of basic construction funds and other technical facilities, the laborers and technicians in the mining industry have opened, in 1964, 18 new mines, such as the Panmun Mine and Chongchu Mine. In addition, many new facilities have been completed and operations started, such as the iron sulphide separator with a 20,000 ton per annum capacity at the Songhung Mine, the 280,000 ton per annum capacity mineral separator for nickel minerals at the Buyun Mine, the 560,000 ton per annum capacity separator for copper at the Manduk Mine, and many other separators and vertical shafts. Numerous geological surveys and shaft construction projects have proceeded with speed. This has not only contributed to increasing the output for this year, but also helped to lay a firm foundation for increased mineral production in the future.

The goal of total industrial production has been effectively accomplished in 1964 in the mineral industry. The expected goals have been exceeded by 105.3% in the field of non-ferrous metals and by 100.3% in the field of

ferrous metals. Numerous mines have accomplished their goals in advance of the target dates: Musan Mine, Songhung Mine and Dukhyun Mine. As a result, the total industrial production in the mineral industry has increased markedly.

The Growth of Total Industrial Production in
the Mineral Industry

	1964/1963	1964/1960
Non-ferrous	101.6	147.8
Ferrous	120.6	137.3

The production goal for important minerals, including iron ore have been successfully achieved, and the production quantities for each mineral have increased considerably. By combining mining and development in balanced proportion, priority has been given to pit-digging and earth-ripping.

The investment ratio of facilities, labor and materials for pit-digging and mining was maintained at 5 to 5, and young workers were recruited mainly for pit-digging tasks. At every mine the movement for high-speed pit-digging has been developing into a popular movement. As a result pit-construction in 1964 has increased 171% over the previous year. The increase for slant pits was 157%, 104.4% for vertical pits, and 186.5% for transportation pits. Compared to the previous year, furthermore, an increase of 113% was noted for exploratory pits and 105% for preparatory pits, thus preparing for future growth of the mines.

At outdoor mines such as the Musan, Chaeryong, Eun-ryul, Hasong and Yongyang Mines, the use of heavy machinery such as earth drills and vehicles has increased earth-ripping 125.3% over last year; an increase of 176,000 cubic meters over last year.

For the purpose of increasing the mineral production many new ideas for technical innovations have been introduced at many mines, such as larger quantity collection and treatment, the increased mineral selection rate, and an improvement in mineral purification. The laborers at the Holdong Mine have brought about a revolution in the mineral purification by adopting the mineral selection method of the multi-stage uncrushed system. The total number of new ideas and innovations incorporated in the mineral industry in 1964 has been more than 3,600.

As a result of the active movement for technological revolution at the mines, the pit-digging speed in 1964 increased considerably and the increase in the mineral selection rate has been 0.6 percent for copper, 1.6 percent for lead, 3.7 percent for zinc, and 6.6 percent for graphite phosphate.

The utilization rate of important facilities in the mineral industry has also increased. In order to increase the facilities utilization rate, extensive efforts have been made to firmly secure the basis of mining equipment repair and accessories production at such important mining areas as Danchun, Sariwon and Chunam, and to organize expert mobile repair projects. Also, the repair speed and quality have been improved by adopting new techniques, such as the interior welding method and the repair method by part replacement. As a consequence, the hourly utilization rate on consecutive days for compressors has increased 8.8 percent in 1964 over last year, and the overall utilization rate has also improved.

For the purpose of improving labor administration, the in pit labor proportion increased in 1964 and direct laborers have increased in number. For this reason, the labor productivity in the mineral industry has noticeably increased. In the field of the ferrous metals industry, the per capita labor productivity in 1964 increased 1.2 times over that of last year.

By campaigning for the savings movement along with that for increased mineral production at all the mines, the original production cost of surplus goods in 1964 dropped 3.1 percent over last year.

To promote the mining industry, various geological survey projects have been carried out inside and around existing mines, and also at promising areas. As a result, the initial digging quantity in 1964 has increased 112 percent over the previous year and exploratory digging 117 percent. Further, many places have been marked for future development.

Metal Industry

The laborers and technicians in the ferrous metal industry field in 1964 have effectively accomplished the goal of reorganizing and strengthening existing iron- and steel-foundries, increasing production efficiency, expanding the variety of products and improving the quality of products. On the other hand, the workers in the non-ferrous metal industry have successfully achieved the goal of increased production of non-ferrous metals such as copper, lead, and zinc through rearrangement and supplementation of existing refineries. They have also increased the production of rolled non-ferrous metals, the refining efficiency, and have laid the foundation for rare metal production such as germanium and indium.

In order to improve, and strengthen the metal industry as a basic industry of our country and to increase its production efficiency, our Party and government invested an enormous sum of basic construction funds. The invested sum (primarily in terms of projects) in the non-ferrous metal industry in particular has increased 138 percent in 1964 over last year. As a result, the per annum 50,000 ton capacity rigid steel-piping plant at the Kangson Steel Foundry has completed the first step of its construction, and is already in operation. Also, the per annum 400,000 ton capacity rolling mill at the Hwanghae Iron Foundry has been completed. The shortage of rolling capacity has thus been overcome to a certain extent, and the necessary conditions have matured for increased production of steel products. Numerous basic construction projects for the production of various non-ferrous and rare metals.

The 1964 total industrial production target in the metal industry has been successfully achieved. The targets have been exceeded by 102.5 percent in the field of ferrous metals industry and by 102.9 percent in the field of non-ferrous metals. Shining examples in this field have been established by many plants such as Kimch'aek Iron Foundry, Sungjin Steel Foundry, Buryong Metallurgical Plant, Hungnam Refinery and Nampo Refinery. Consequently, the total industrial output in 1964 in the metal industry has increased markedly.

Growth of Total Industrial Output in
the Metal Industry (%)

	<u>1964/1963</u>	<u>1964/1960</u>
Ferrous metals	108.1	164.5
Non-ferrous metals	111.7	151.8

The production schedule for pig iron, steel and other important materials has been satisfactorily met, and quantity has increased over last year. Through an increase utilization rate of existing iron and steel manufacturing facilities in the field of ferrous metals, production of 1,340,000 tons of pig iron, an increase of 180,000 tons over last year, has been possible without apparent increase in production capacity, and in a similar way 1,130,000 tons of steel, an increase of 110,000 tons over last year, has been produced. Fifty some varieties of steel products and some 220 varieties of specified steel materials indispensable to the development of the national economy have been produced as new products. In addition, an increase of 118 percent for wire rope and 134 percent for rigid steel-piping over last year has been noted. Further, a variety of other materials necessary for the production of daily consumer goods has been produced in greater quantity. In this manner, the Party objective of making the metal industry contribute more toward the economic development of our country and improving the people's life has been met through an extension of the list of production items and an increase in manufactured goods. The ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries have greatly contributed to improving the lot of our people through the production of a variety of daily necessities, about three times as many as the year before.

An increased utilization rate of facilities has been regarded in the metal industry as the basic step for production increases. Continued efforts have been made to incorporate advanced technical procedures and production methods, to keep the metallurgical furnaces in an ever-ready state, to strengthen the technical and managerial aspects, and to improve the state of raw materials supply through better management of raw materials. In this manner, advanced operational methods and a total of 9,000 some new innovations

have been incorporated into the production scheme, thus renovating the technical and economic goal of 1964.

Compared to the previous year, the production quantity of pig iron per one cubic meter of effective volume inside the smelting furnace has increased in 1964 by 107 percent, and the same increase has been accomplished with respect to steel production for one day and night average per one square meter of floor area of open-hearth furnace. Also, the collection of steel from electric furnaces has increased one percent. In the same period, the per hour production quantity for rolling mills has increased 104 percent in medium-size rolling mills and 133 percent in grooved rolling mills. The overall yield rate for nickel has increased 1.8 percent and zinc production quantity per electrolytic bath 5 percent. In this manner, the technical goal at non-ferrous metal plants has been well achieved.

As a result of improvements in the technical management of facilities, the per hour utilization rate has considerably increased. The increase of per hour utilization rate of important facilities in 1964 over last year has been 0.4 percent for ferrous smelting furnaces, 3.9 percent for non-ferrous smelting furnaces, 6.4 percent for grain-iron rotating furnaces, 4.1 percent for crusher rolling mills, 0.7 percent for plate rolling mills, and 13.5 percent for heavy-plate rolling mills. As a result of strengthening the movement for technological renovation and improving labor management to increase facility capability, the per employee production target has been achieved by 106.6 percent in the field of ferrous metals and 110.6 percent in non-ferrous metals.

At the plants and entrepreneurial organizations in the metal industry efforts have been made not only for increased production but also for economization. And, some effects of economization are visible. As a result of economizing electric power consumed in introducing oxygen into electric furnaces, the workers at the Sungjin Steel Foundry have reduced the consumption of per tonnage electric power to 87 percent for Hero tungsten and 96.7 percent for electric furnaces. Similarly, at the Munpyong Iron Foundry the per tonnage electrical consumption was reduced 97.7 percent and at the Hungnam Iron Foundry 53 percent for nickel

electrolysis. Similar results in economization have been achieved at other places. In particular noticeable progress has been achieved in reducing the consumption of coke whose raw material is an imported item, and in increasing the ratio of domestic products of selected brown iron and brown coal for the production of coke. Due to the active economization campaign, the production costs in the metal industry have been reduced considerably, the reduction in the per unit production cost was 97.7 percent for steel, 91.5 percent for medium sheet steel, 99.1 percent for wire rope and 89 percent for steel piping.

Machine Building Industry

In the field of machine tool production in 1964, a greater number of machine and tool facilities have been supplied to all fields of the national economy by increasing production capacity through adjustment and expansion of existing tool production plants and by constructing more plants. The total production quantity for tool production and metal manufacturing in 1964 has increased 126 percent over 1963. The proportion occupied by the machine production and metal manufacturing industry in our national total industrial output has increased from 20.6 percent in 1959 to 15.8 percent in 1964.

Growth of Machine Production and Metal Manufacturing (%)

<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
100	466	681	761	958
	100	146	163	206
		100	112	141

Proportion Occupied by the Machine Production and Metal Manufacturing Industry in Our National Total Industrial Output (%)

<u>1944</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
1.6	15.3	21.3	24	25.8

Compared to 1963, the basic construction funds invested by our party and government in the field of machine production in 1964 was 122 percent. The aim apparently was to strengthen the material foundation of this industry. Due to this increased investment and effort, the construction of a series of new machine-production plants has progressed smoothly; the Processing workshop at the Kiyang Tractor Plant, the Chukang Workshop at the Yongsong Machine Plant, the assembly workshop at the Nakwon Machine Plant, the pressurized tools workshop at the Huich'on Precision Tools Plant, and others. On the other hand, various adjustments at existing machine production plants have been made to maximally utilize their production potential and to mechanize and automate a variety of production processes. Further, foundation work has been laid for gradual future automation.

As a result of active campaigning for the technological revolutionary movement in the field of the machine production industry, over ten thousand inventions, new ideas, and rationalization plans have been introduced into the production schedule, and six thousand some units of labor have been saved. Further, the original cost of products in 1964 has been reduced 5.1 percent over the previous year. At the same time, the system of specialized production has been further promoted and the cooperative production organization further improved. Thus, a decisive step has been taken for improving production quality.

In line with the newly implemented managerial system efforts have been directed toward gradual adjustment of existing machine plants, for increased specialization of parts production, and for assigning facilities production to specialized plants. At the same time, an active campaign has been staged to shorten the production time of cooperative products and to improve quality through closer production and technical coordination among the machine production plants and through improving the cooperative production organization.

In the field of machine production, in 1964, efforts have been concentrated on the production of coal mines and other facilities and production facilities for farm tools and chemical fertilizers. Further, efforts have been made

for increased machine production to assure the rapid growth of consumption goods production. Particularly, in order to facilitate the mechanization project of farm villages, as outlined in "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" preparatory work has been successfully completed for increasing the annual production of tractors to more than 1,200. And, the production of tractor parts has been much emphasized.

Growth of Tractor Parts Production (%)

<u>1957</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
100	381	11*	21*	52*
	100	277	549	14*
		100	198	489
			100	247

* Times.

This year 2,400 tractors and trucks, 9,300 seeding and weeding machines, 7,000 some threshers and other farm implements produced and distributed to farm villages. The production of farm machines and tools in 1964 was 102 percent compared to the previous year. Of this, the increase has been 258 percent for plows, 299 percent for circular tillers, 288 percent for zigzag tillers, 254 percent for all-purpose crushers, 12 times for rice threshers, 120 percent for corn threshers, and 145 percent for back-carried sprayers. Overall facilities of the major construction target plants have been completed smoothly at such places as the Shinuiju Chemical Fiber Plant, the Hungnam and Aoji Ammonium Plant and others.

In accordance with the Party policy of concentrating on mining and collective industry, the first stage of industry, a variety of mechanical facilities for coal and mineral mining have been produced including 60 some excavators, 300 some air compressors, 390 lifters, 5,000 some rock drills and many others. Compared to the previous year, the production in 1964 has grown 105 percent for crushers, 452 percent for floating-type selectors, 171 percent for electric

drills and ignitors, 108 percent for mine vehicles, and 149 percent for mine electric cars.

Production Growth of Coal and Mineral
Mining Facility Parts (%)

<u>1957</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
100	199	285	12*
	100	143	582
		100	407

* Times

In addition, a large quantity of precision instruments and large machines that are necessary have been produced and distributed to strengthen the material and technical foundation of the various fields of the national economy. The production growth in 1964 of various machine facility parts alone amounted to 215 percent over last year. The domestic supply rate for machine facilities in our country has grown from 46.5 percent in 1956 to 94.3 percent in 1964.

Production Growth of Machine Facility Parts (%)

<u>1957</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
100	107	233	435	936
	100	217	405	872
		100	187	402
			100	215

Chemical Industry

The progress of the chemical industry and chemicalization in the national economy are intimately related to the technical progress and development as a modern industry of the former. Development of the chemical industry is the

only means for strengthening the raw materials base of light industry and materializing the chemicalization of rural area management. It is for this reason that our Party and government have never ceased to pay close attention to the development of the chemical industry. To say the least, this also applies to 1964.

Our Party has envisioned the goal for this year of strengthening the production base of chemical fertilizer, expanding the product variety of chemical products, improving product quality and most effectively increasing the production of daily consumption goods. This has been the goal of the chemical industry, and in order to further strengthen the material and technical foundation of this field, our Party has invested 1.4 times more funds than last year. In order to achieve the annual production goal of 1,500,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, necessary ground work has been effectively laid. As a result, the production of chemical fertilizer this year exceeded 750,000 tons. The chemical plant at Hwanghae Iron Foundry started operation this year, and first stage construction of the ammonium synthesizing plant with a per annum 50,000 ton capacity of soft coal gasification at the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant is nearing completion. In addition, the construction of other chemical plants such as the ammonium synthesizing plant with a per annum 50,000 ton capacity at the Aoji Chemical Plant and the Chongsu Chemical Plant has proceeded smoothly.

As a result of concentrating on the production of raw materials for light industry such as chemical fibers and synthetic resin, and the production of chemical fertilizer and agricultural medicines for the chemicalization movement in rural villages, 640,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and 9,000 tons of various agricultural medicines were distributed at the time of fertilization in 1964. Further, raw materials of the light industry has secured a 16 percent increase in the production of chemical fibers and a 27 percent increase in the production of synthetic resin over last year. In addition, the production of other chemical products has also increased.

The systematic growth in the production of chemical products and the reinforcement of the material and technical foundation of the chemical industry this year have

allowed for a 104 percent growth in chemical industry output over 1963.

Production Increase of Various Chemical Products (1960=100)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Chloric acid	106	125	135
Caustic soda	132	174	209
Zinc oxide	228	-	228
Paints	208	214	317
Cosmetics	139	-	231
Coke	143	150	153
Benzol	156	161	231
Reagents	156	192	274

Production Growth of the Chemical Industry (%)

<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>1956</u>
100	183	204	211	945
	100	111	150	
		100	104	

In addition, due to intensified movement for creative new ideas and rationalization plans in 1964 over 2,800 innovations have been introduced in production processes, including the mechanization of the distributor organization, the rotor at mediating stations and the automation of the ventilation control valve.

The goals of technological economic standards with regard to the per hour and per facility production have been improved through extensive introduction of advanced techniques into production. For example, the daily average production per ammonium synthesis tower has been steadily increasing; 100 in 1960, 119 in 1963 and 134 in 1964. Compared to 1960, the utilization rate of major chemical industry facilities has increased 26.8 percent for nitrogen lime kilns, 28 percent for carbide electric-kilns, 6.9 percent

for ammonium synthesis towers, and 3.1 percent for ammonium compressors. In this manner, the extensive introduction of advanced techniques and an increase in the facilities utilization rate have resulted in a 0.4 percent decrease on the average in the original cost of chemical products and have brought a profit of 5,700,000 Won to our nation through a savings of an enormous labor force.

Building Materials Industry

Along with the rapid progress of socialism in our country, the demand for building materials from all fields of the national economy has continued to increase. Therefore, overall progress in the field of building materials industry is needed. On 8 January 1964, our Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the year 1964 as the year of preparation for the development of the building materials industry and 1965 as the year of spectacular progress in this industry. Inspired by this message, all laborers, technicians and office workers in the building materials industry have given priority to the production of building materials, reinforcing adjustment of existing building materials plants to meet the increasing demand for building materials, and qualitative improvement in their products. They have further campaigned very actively to strengthen the material and technical foundation of this industry and to secure a building materials industry base.

In 1964, our government invested more state basic construction funds into the field of building materials industry, an increase of 11.9 percent over the previous year, for the express purpose of adjusting and supplementing the existing building-materials plants, eliminating the imbalance among production processes, and increasing the production potential.

In this way, the Portland Cement workshop at Sunghori Cement Plant has been completed. Likewise, the basic construction for adopting the new calcination method at the Chunnaeri Cement Plant and the raw materials mill at the Haeju Cement Plant have been successfully completed. In addition, other plants have been completed and started operations. These include, the plywood workshop of the

P'yongyang Lumber Plant with 6,000 some square meters of building area, the lighting appliances workshop of the P'yongyang Metal and Lumber Plant with a production capacity of some 100,000 products, and the water pipe workshop of the P'yongyang Cast Iron Plant. Due to the increased investment of state basic construction funds in the building materials industry and the sacrificial efforts of the workers in this field, the technical facilities of the building materials industry have become further strengthened. As a result, the production quantity over last year has shown a marked increase, an 80,000 ton increase for cement, a 740,000 square meter increase for plywood, and similar increases for other major building materials. In 1964, the production quantity for cement was 2,600,000 tons which was 4.4 times the 1960 production quantity.

Production Increase of Major Building
Materials (1960=100)

*Synthetic slate	155	140	224	216
Paint	143	208	214	317
Construction tiles	609	1241	1616	2890
*Sanitary utensils	222	280	365	274
*Pressboard	7.6	6.5	22	31

*Figures indicated by * are the statistics compiled by the building materials industrialists.

The building materials industry in 1964 exceeded its projected annual target of total industrial output by 101.2 percent. The plants and entrepreneurial organizations in the field of building materials industry have successfully completed the projected tasks of the national economy. A list of the numerical figures of task completion for some representative plants, includes 103.8 percent for the 2.8 Matong Cement Plant, 110.1 percent for the Haeju Cement Plant, 102 percent for Chunnaeri Cement Plant, 105.3 percent for the Hungsang Ceramics Plant, 100.8 percent for the Taesong Ceramics Plant, 113.9 percent for Anbyon Ceramics Plant, 105.8 percent for Hamhung Clay Pipe Plant,

143.8 percent for the P'yongyang Synthetic Resin and Building Materials Plant, 102.2 percent for the P'yongyang Lumber Plant, 107.5 percent for the Kilju Board-Pressing Plant, and 169.5 percent for the P'yongyang Building-Stone Plant.

Total Production Growth of Building
Materials Industry (%)

<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
100	92	107	130	160
	100	117	142	174
		100	122	149
			100	123

The laborers and technicians in the building materials industry have accumulated experience in 1964 through small scale production of standard products and prepared themselves technically for large scale production of new building materials. As a consequence of this approach, four new varieties of cement have been produced, such as the high strength cement and pavement cement, and the large scale production of Portland cement has been accomplished in excess of 300 tons over the projected target. The new building materials of synthetic resin, such as 1.8 leak-proof pipe, rigid pipe and linoleum and the industrial production of a variety of new building materials products has been materialized. These include faucets, mobile and fixed shower fixtures, fiber acoustic tiles, high quality ceiling materials, melamine pressboard and others. Compared to the previous year, building materials have seen, in 1964, an increase of 127 percent in basic variety and 141 percent in expanded variety.

By introducing 1,700 some new ideas, innovations, advanced techniques and rationalization schemes into the production process of building materials industry in 1964, the labor of some 180,000 workers has been saved and the labor productivity for the building materials industry has increased 114.8 percent over the previous year. In particular by putting magnesium chrome bricks in the cement calcification furnace at each cement plant, the rate of daily operation for the calcification furnace has increased 5.4

percent over last year. To be specific, the increase in rates has been 2.9 percent at the Haeju Cement Plant, and 3.8 percent at the 2.8 Madong Cement Plant.

The productivity of existing building materials plants has been increased in 1964 through effective coordination and rational planning of various production processes. In this manner, the building materials industry has gradually built a firm foundation of self-sufficiency to meet the daily increasing demands for building materials.

Light Industry

In the field of light industry, great results have been achieved in 1964 for increased production and qualitative improvement of various consumption goods, such as the daily necessities made of iron, resin products, wood products, and many others. Compared to 1963, the total production of light industry in 1964, was 122.1 percent of which the increase in local industrial output was 121.4 percent. Of the light industry total production of consumption goods, local industry has come to occupy 56.7 percent.

Basic construction funds invested in light industry amounted to 26.2 percent of the total sum of industrial investment. Of the industrial construction funds invested in this field 5.5 percent was for the textile industry, 4.2 percent for food industry, and 1.6 percent for the daily necessities industry. Due to this investment effort, the plants of the central light industry have been extended and reconstructed and the technical facilities of local industries noticeably strengthened. Through construction of workshops for daily necessities at medium size industry plants, the material and technical foundation for the production of daily necessities has been further strengthened. First stage construction of the Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Plant with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons of staple fiber production, has been completed and so have the expansion project at the Kilju Pulp Plant and the construction of the Hamhung Wool Textile Plant and Hesan Textile Plant. The cultivation project of reed fields on the Pidan Island has been implemented successfully, which solidified the raw material base for chemical fibers. On the other hand, 82 new plants have been either newly constructed or expanded

to serve in the field of light industry. By making use of the raw materials and by products from the central industrial plants or the raw materials available in abundance in our country, these plants have produced 200 some new products that are essential for light industry products. Further, they have prepared technically themselves to enter large scale production.

Through effective implementation of the Party policy of simultaneous promotion of large scale central industry and medium- and small- scale local industry in the production of consumption goods, in 1964 both the central industries and the local industries have progressed together in the field of light industry. Local industry, consisting of some 2,000 local industrial plants, has actively campaigned to implement the message and policy set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song at the Changsung conference of local party branches and economic workers. As a result of this effective campaigning the material and technical foundation of light industry production has been further strengthened and the raw material base further expanded. In the period from the Changsung conference to the end of 1964, various textile facilities, including a total of 56,000 spindles and 1,900 spinning and weaving machines have been distributed to local industrial plants, and the raw material base of 9,000 chongbohas been secured. With the support of heavy industry plants and the central industrial plants, the paper and food manufacturing plants have extensively reorganized and adjusted, and both centralization and localization have been emphasized in the production activities of local industrial plants. Also, cooperation among local industrial plants and between the central and local plants has received renewed emphasis. As a result, the production of consumption goods has increased, variety of products has expanded, and product quality has improved.

As a result of active promotion of the technological revolution and creative cooperation among the laborers and technicians in the field of light industry in 1964, a total of 14,800 inventions, innovations and rationalization plans have been incorporated into production. This has led to an improvement in the standards of mechanization and automation and also the revision of various technical and economic goals. As a consequence, the per employee production in

1964 in the light industry field increased 131.1 percent over the previous year. The corresponding figure for local industry is 133.2 percent.

Textile and Clothing Industry

In the field of textile and clothing materials industry in 1964, much effort has been made to increase the production of better quality and greater variety of clothing and hosiery materials. Total textile production in 1964 has increased 118.8 percent over the previous year. The breakdown of increases by variety is 140 percent for high quality textiles, 121 percent for twisted yarns, 130 percent for hosiery materials, and 122 percent for the manufactured textiles. The total textile production of the central industrial textile plants in 1964 increased 114 percent. In comparison to 1963, these plants have installed 38 additional spinning and weaving machines and 110 some wide width weavers, and also increased other facilities. By giving prior attention to the production of accessories and parts and adhering to the cooperative production schedule among the plants, the central textile plants have continued to increase the facilities utilization rate. The increase of overall textile facilities utilization rate over 1963 was 9.1 percent for the spinning and weaving machines, 19.5 percent for yarning machines, 5 percent for the wide width weaving machines, and 14.4 percent for reeling machines.

This year considerable efforts have been made at the central industrial textile plants to increase the production of high quality spring, fall and winter clothing materials from domestically available raw materials. As a result, new varieties of textile products have been produced, and the production of high quality materials has noticeably increased. Compared to the previous year, the increase was 1.7 times for gabardine and 116 percent for twisted yarn. At the same time, the quantity of textile processing has increased 1.2 times over the previous year through extensive adoption of various processing techniques such as water proofing, resin treatments, shrinkage, direct and pre-dyeing. With the completion of Sungyo Knitting Plant, with an annual capacity of 10,000,000 sheets, the production of light hosiery products has started.

In order to maintain a healthy balance between the growths of textile production and high quality textile production, the central industrial textile plants have promoted the production of cotton yarns by installing an additional 18,200 spindles and increasing the utilization rate by 16 percent. The chemical fiber plants have increased the production of fiber raw materials by further increasing the utilization rate of synthetic and stable fiber yarning machines. In particular, a 4.4 times greater production of flax fibers over 1963 has been achieved through extensive mechanization of flax fiber production procedures.

Technical production facilities have been supplemented and improved at cotton yarning plants in the field of local industry through adoption of advanced facilities, such as continuous weaving machines and wide width weaving machines. Modern devices such as the pattern printing machine and automatic devices have been extensively adopted, and much improvement has been made in the process of pre- and post-production treatment. Consequently, the textile production of local industry this year has increased 129.6 percent over 1963. Of this increase, 145.1 percent increase was for stable fiber textiles production and 14.3 percent for processed textile production.

As a result of rapid progress in the textile industry, the variety and quality of textile products has greatly increased. In the field of hosiery production in 1964, the weaving plants attached to the textile plants have been separated and operated as independent units, and these weaving plants with insufficient foundation have been incorporated into one unit. Further, 600 weaving facilities, such as the reeling and weaving machine, the two side weaving machine and the sock knitting machine, have been additionally installed. In addition, further production growth was achieved through effective reorganization of the production and supply system of weaving yarns and accessories. Compared to the pre-Liberation days the textile production in 1964 has increased 195 times, which means 25 meters of various materials for each person. Compared to the previous year, the growth in 1964 was 1.3 times for underwear, 1.3 times for sweaters, 49 times for towels, 1.3 times for socks, and 3.3 times for nylon socks.

In the clothing industry, continuous and notable efforts have been made to improve people's clothing that meets the esthetic demand and tastes of our age. As a result of concentrated efforts in the production of winter clothing and farmers' clothing, there has been an increased production of 1.5 times for winter overcoats and 214 percent for farmers' working clothes.

Consumer Goods Industry

By implementing in a shining way, the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress, increased production in cultural commodities and daily necessities has been accomplished in 1964 such as for metal products, resin products, glass and ceramic products and wood products. These are all greatly needed for people's lives. In line with the Party policy of heavy industry, supporting light industry, 190 some plants, workshops and work units have been organized for daily necessities production. In this manner, a total of 580 some daily necessities plants (workshops and work units included) have participated in the production of consumption goods in 1964, thus resulting in consumption goods production that is equivalent to 10 percent of the total production of light industry products.

The daily necessities plants constructed or organized at heavy industrial plants and entrepreneurial organizations have come to serve as the firm base for iron daily necessities production. These plants have in 1964 adopted 4,000 new mechanical facilities, such as cutting and pressing facilities, and have also improved production quality and quantity through installing streamline and automated processes in the production of iron products. The iron daily necessities plants of local industry have introduced cooling and pressing facilities under the assistance of the central industry, and thus have secured self-sufficient base for manufacturing most of the necessary materials and increased the proportion of pressing processes in the production of iron products.

At the same time, specialized plants, such as metallurgical plants, pressing plants and parts plants, have been established and coordinated production among related plants

has been constantly promoted. In this way, production growth in the field of local industries in 1964 turned out to be twice that of the previous year for watches, five times for the aluminum products, 119 percent for fountain pens, and twice for sporting goods. As a result of constructing specialized wooden furniture plants in most kun and improving their mechanical standards, the production increase over 1963 was 198 percent for bedding and china cabinets and 124.5 percent for dressers.

In the glass and ceramic industry, efforts have been made to convert ironstone china production. As a result of these efforts, the quality of ceramic products have been improved and the variety of glass products increased.

In the resin manufacturing industry, efforts have been concentrated on the increased production of shoes with vinyl chloride. This year in the field of central and local shoe plants, the technique of shoe production by the emitting process has been introduced and the proportion of pressing processes has been increased. In this manner, shoe production in 1964 has increased 123 percent over the previous year, i.e. 36,128,000 pairs. The increase in leather shoes was 160 percent, vinyl shoes 236 percent, and winter boots 230.4 percent. On the other hand, the production of raincoats, bags, and toys from vinyl chloride and resin has been active, and so daily necessities in our country have now taken on quite a variety.

In the pulp and paper manufacturing industry, the treatment of raw materials has improved and the serial step production system by paper machines has been further promoted. With the assistance of central industrial plants, paper manufacturing plants, under the jurisdiction of local industry, have supplemented one thousand paper manufacturing machines and reorganized the old production processes. In this way, the variety and quality of special paper and high quality paper has been increased and improved. Production quantity has increased in 1964 over the previous year by 136 percent for newsprint, 100.7 percent for processed papers and 121 percent for pulp production.

Food Industry

With the assistance of central industry, the reorganization and adjustment of production processes in the food industry in 1964 has been promoted as a popular movement. Through such efforts, the standard of mechanization and automation of production processes of soy sauce and cooking oils was improved and the storage quantities increased. The production increase in 1964 over the previous year was 112.5 percent for soy sauce, 100.1 percent for soy bean paste, and 129 percent for soy bean cake. By seeking and cultivating sources and the base of food raw materials in their locale, food plants have increased their production over 1963 by 328.6 percent for marine processed products, 105.5 percent for meat processed products, 190 percent for Kochujan [spice soy bean paste], 1.3 times for fruit processed products, 1.5 times for sweet products, and 225 percent for soft drinks.

Forestry

Many noticeable results have been achieved in the field of forestry in 1964 in the way of implementing the Party proposals set forth at the Seventh Plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress and the inspiring message Comrade Kim Il-song delivered in August 1963, while inspecting Yangkang Province. In accordance with the directives of Comrade premier, the guidance system in the forestry field has been reorganized in 1964 according to the Daean management system.

The area Forestry Bureau (area bureau of forestry and lumber production and management) was established under the Department of Forestry, and was designed to assume the managerial responsibility for the local unit. As a functional and operating guidance and management unit, the area Forestry Bureau has increased the efficiency and expanded the role of forest products shops located within the forest products plants.

The establishment of the new guidance system in the forest products industry has not only made it possible to deliver the party forestry directives to the lower units with speed, but also to convert the workshops into the center

of cultural and political life. Furthermore, the concentrated production method of the rotating felling system has been actively promoted this year in the forestry field. The technical teams in the forestry field have completed an overall master plan based upon scientific analysis of forestry data that specifies the felling rate, rotating cycle, and the scale of forestry building and felling for each forestry shop. In order to provide technical competence to implement this master plan, on the other hand, technical rooms have been set up at each forestry shop. These measures have not only raised the scientific standard of our forestry industry, but have also improved the labor force, facilities and materials utilization rate. Further, they have helped to organize the supervision and management of the forestry field with greater perspective.

The technical and material foundation of the forestry field has been further strengthened this year. Ninety-seven kilometers of forestry railroads, 139 kilometers of forestry automotive roads, and 120 kilometers of waterways have been constructed. Besides, 12,000 kilometers of water troughs, 16 concrete or wooden water tanks, and two animal farms have been newly built. Our government has also provided many machine and repair facilities to the forest products shops such as the caterpillar-tractor "Pungnyonho" and the forest locomotive "Millimho." As a consequence, small repair bases at the major forest products shops have been strengthened and medium and large repair bases further reinforced. Consequently, the equipment and machine facilities in the field of forestry have noticeably increased in 1964; compared to 1960, a 150 percent increase in mechanical felling saws, 371 percent in tractors, 190 percent in automobiles, and 163.3 percent in processing machines. In comparison with 1961, the number of concrete water tanks has increased 212 percent.

This year lumber production has amounted to 310,000 cubic meters, which exceeded the projected target by 0.8 percent. To be more specific, each forest products shop has exceeded its own projected target by the following percentages; the Yimyongsu Forest Products Shop by 109.7 percent, the Koin Forest Products Shop by 108.3 percent, the Huichun Forest Products Shop by 106.7 percent, the Daekwan Timber Shop by 101.4 percent, and the Aprokkang Repair Shop by 101.8 percent. At the same time, in the lumbering field the

Pyolo Lumber Mill has exceeded its target by 112.1 percent and the Uiyon Lumber Mill by 102.6 percent.

New innovations have been introduced in the field of forestry this year such as loader for tractors, tractor transportation, semi-processed cutting, and transportation of long timbers. As a result of active campaigning to set up new standards such as "the annual transportation of 12,000 cubic meters per tractor" and "the annual felling of 15,000 cubic meters per mechanical felling saw," per equipment production has increased. In comparison to 1961, the daily production increase per equipment in 1964 has been 130 percent for mechanical felling saws, 128 percent for locomotives, 174 percent for automobiles, and the corresponding increase for caterpillar tractors in 1964 over 1962 was 129 percent. Particularly in line with Party directives of utilizing water power for transportation the water transportation has increased considerably. As a result, intermediary water transportation has increased 12.1 percent over last year and terminal water transportation 12.3 percent.

For the purpose of raising the overall lumber utilization rate, the daily necessities plants, pressboard plants and wood fiber board plants, totalling six in number, have been built at forest products shops so that they may make use of lumber byproducts. At the same time, the technological facilities of the existing plants have been improved. Compared to 1963, production quantity has increased considerably; 143.1 percent for cultural daily necessities, 1.6 times for dress cabinets, almost two times for bedding cabinets, 2.8 times for china cabinets, 132.9 percent for plywood, 158 percent for pressboard and 216.5 percent for wood fiber sheets.

Marine Products Industry

The material and technical foundation of marine products industry has been further strengthened in 1964. This in turn made possible continued progress of both large scale fishery and medium- and small-scale fishery. In 1964, our Party and government invested enormous sums totalling to 8 percent of the industrial construction investments in the marine products industry to strengthen its material and technical foundation. As a result, ship-building yards,

ship repair yards, and fishing tool plants have been further improved and supplemented. Harbor facilities have been expanded to meet growing progress and needs of ocean fishing.

As a consequence, the construction of medium and small vessels such as trawlers and all purpose ships with modern equipment has been promoted enthusiastically. One hundred twenty-two engineer-powered ships and many other non-engine powered ships have been distributed in 1964. Consequently, the number of ships owned by various marine product industrial organizations has increased 107 percent over 1963, of this 109 percent is in engine-powered ships.

Increase in the Number of Ships in
Marine Industry (1960=100)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Engine-powered ships	162	180	188
Non-engine-powered ships	101	119	118

The production of fishing tools has increased considerably; in comparison to 1963; 102 percent for machine-made fishing nets, 107 percent for fiber ropes, and 146 percent for hemp ropes. In addition, the production of such products as cotton filled winter clothing, gloves, waterproof fishing outfits and shoes has exceeded its target quantity. On the other hand, the ship repair yards under the Fishery Department has given a priority to the production of parts, and increased production quantity by 142 percent over 1963 and expanded production variety by 131 percent. By firmly establishing the system of storing parts, the repair period has been shortened considerably.

Through adjustment and reinforcement of engineering and power plants at each marine industrial unit, it has become possible to handle medium and small repair jobs. As a consequence, the repair period per vessel has decreased considerably in 1964; in comparison to 1963, 0.2 day for large scale repairs, seven days for fishing vessels, 1.8 days for motor and sailing ships, 1.5 days for medium scale repairs or motor and sailing ships, 0.5 day for small repairs on drag net ships, and 0.4 day for small repairs on motor

and sailing ships. In 1964, the number of repaired ships increased by 1,200 some ships.

At the same time, the scientific and technical foundations of the marine industry has been further consolidated in 1964. Improvement have been made on the fish-school detector system and the communication and guidance system that are so essential for scientific fishing. Further, intensified efforts have been made for training personnel for sailing and managing large ships and in marine scientific research. Due to the increased creative cooperation from laborers, technicians and scientists, operational mechanization standards have been improved considerably through introduction of 171 additional ideas over 1963 into the marine industry.

Increase in the Number of Technical Personnel

	<u>1963</u>	<u>As of end of October 1964</u>
Engineers (Number of People)	774	1144
Technicians	2341	3775
Experts	221	517

As a result of continued strengthening of the material and technical foundation of the marine industry and intensified fishing activities, the fish catch for this year has been remarkable. Compared to 1963, the fish catch in 1964 increased 130,000 tons. The total industrial production of the fishery department has increased 124.1 percent over 1963. While maintaining the 800,000 ton catch, all workers in the fishery field have effectively utilized advanced and continuously progressing techniques and established a scientific system of coordination between the large scale fishing and the medium- and small-scale fishing so that the vast resources of the ocean could be used maximally and continuously through four seasons.

The number of ships engaged in ocean fishing in 1964 starting with trawlers has increased 138.7 percent over the previous year.

It has now become possible to assure coordinated and effective guidance to ocean fishing vessels in the open sea and to systematically plan season wide fishing activities. In this manner, we have opened up vast fishing grounds. The fish production from ocean fishing in 1964 has increased 180.7 percent over the previous year. The fish production of large scale fishing in 1964 has increased 144.4 percent over the previous year through increasing the number of active vessels by 102.3 percent and introducing and popularizing advanced fishery techniques.

In order to increase the fish catch, the fishermen on both the east and west coasts have conducted dredge fishing with two dredging ships as a unit. On the other hand, they have improved large motor powered dredging ships and equipped them with advanced trawling units, which compared to individual drag nets resulted in a catch two to three times greater for each dredging unit.

Recently noticeable results have been achieved through assignment of whaling vessels to major fishing bases. Based on a thorough study of whales' living conditions and habits, the members of whaling teams on both coasts have created a scientific method of whale catching, and increased the annual whale catch by 125 percent through active and close coordination among the whaling vessels in the deep and open seas.

Through continued consolidation of its material and technical foundation in the field of medium- and small-fishing and accumulating enriching experiences, marine production has continued to increase. The medium- and small-fishing units and work units at the marine industrial organizations and marine cooperatives on both coasts have been adjusted and strengthened, and the experienced workers and technicians for medium- and small-fishing have been redistributed and stationed with each unit for increased efficiency. As a result, in 1964 the number of fishery cases in coastal fishing has increased over the previous year 109.1 percent for gill net fishing, 120.3 percent for angling, 230 percent for grey-mullet gill net fishing, and 128.3 percent for fresh water gill net fishing. In the same period, the workers in the field of medium- and small-fisheries have increased the fish catch by 175 percent with sardine gill nets, 195.6 percent with grey mullet motor-vessel gill nets, 105.2 percent with angling. In addition, the fish

catch has been increased with overlapping fishing activities with various fishing tools.

As a result of the active campaign of fishing by the fishermen on both coasts, the proportion occupied by fish in total marine production in 1964 has increased from 65.8 percent in 1963 to 77.5 percent in 1964.

Fresh water fish-breeding has also been promoted actively in 1964. Fish ponds have been constructed in excess of 60 chongbo over the 1964 target to breed fish at every conceivable place such as in wells, ponds, and brooks. At the same time, young fish in excess of 160 million some fish over the projected target have been raised for two or three months and released to lakes, reservoirs and rivers. Progress has also been made in shallow sea marine products culturing.

Through planned protection and management of culturing farms, efforts have been made to facilitate the natural proliferation of culturing resources and to prepare the ground work for future production. At the same time, emphasis has been placed on artificial proliferation, thus promoting the culturing resources and normalizing the production of culturing resources. Production has exceeded the projected 1964 target by 131.4 percent for one-variety tangle group culturing, 127 percent for two-variety tangle group culturing, 149 percent for single-variety oyster culturing, and 125 percent for seaweed varieties. In the field of shallow sea marine products culturing, the production of Basuregi has exceeded its target by four times, clams by 1.8 times, seaweed by 12 times, and large clams by 1.8 times. The per employee production in 1964 has increased over the previous year by 130.6 percent in the government managed field and 106.2 percent in the cooperative managed field.

In order to rapidly improve the marine products processing facilities and to provide processed marine products inexpensively to workers, our government has isolated processing facilities and constructed marine products processing plants equipped with modern equipment at marine products industrial units in Ch'ongjin, Kimch'aek, Tanchon, Sinch'ang, Chonjin, Soho, Wonsan and Kojo.

The quantity of fish supply in 1964 has seen an increase of 178 percent over the previous year. The corresponding increase for this year over the previous year has been 101 percent for processed marine products, of which 155 percent was for desiccated products, 102 percent for dried products, 109 percent for salted products, 118 percent for pickled products, 113 percent for fish oil, and 199 percent for feedstuff.

AGRICULTURE

In the field of the rural economy, in 1964 all efforts have been concentrated upon the implementation of the tasks set forth at the Seventh Plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress and also the tasks proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," and adopted by the Eighth Plenum. In his message, Comrade Kim Il-song has cogently outlined, in theoretical terms, the achievements and experience our Party has gained in the process of the socialist revolution and construction, and has clearly set forth the basic principles for ultimate solution of various rural problems, such as implementation of the technological, cultural, and ideological revolution in rural villages, the education of the working class consciousness in the farmers, industrial assistance to agriculture, urban support for rural villages, improvement in management and guidance of the rural economy after the pattern of advanced industrial management, and finally, alliance of cooperative ownership with people's ownership. The ideas of Comrade Kim Il-song are clearly and directly from the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, and they also serve as the historical guidelines for the future of our socialist rural community now entering a new stage of progress. Further, his ideas are the great ideological and theoretical weapons of our Party and people for communist and socialist construction in our country.

In order to implement the tasks proposed in his message, the Third Plenum of the Supreme People's Assembly has adopted a set of laws and ordinances for strengthening the economic foundation of cooperative farms and for improving the farmers' livelihood. On the other hand, our cabinet has adopted Cabinet Orders Nos 60, 61, and 63 which are designed as measures to facilitate the implementation of above tasks.

The vast perspective provided by Comrade Kim Il-song and the epochal measures of our Party and government designed for materialization of such prospects have both inspired the farmers and all the workers of our country to an even higher level of enthusiasm and incited them with a burning revolutionary zeal. Thus, the farmers have heroically worked for greater production at every place and laborers have assisted the farming community with renewed enthusiasm. As a result, great progress has been achieved on the socialist agricultural rural construction front.

Promotion of the Technological, Cultural and Ideological Revolution.

The technological, cultural and ideological revolution is the central revolutionary task that has to be realized in the rural villages after the completion of socialist co-operative movement.

Technological Revolution

Our party has defined the basic tasks of the technological revolution as irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization, and concentrated on these tasks.

In order to further consolidate the results already obtained in the irrigation projects of the past and to establish irrigation systems for greater acreage of cultivated fields, the existing irrigation facilities have been readjusted and the irrigation projects either in the construction stage or in the planning stage have been promoted with great positive support. Consequently, large scale irrigation projects such as the irrigation project of the Yalu River and the Singye district have been successfully completed, and 2,000 some irrigation projects have proceeded effectively, including 105 reservoirs and 1,072 water collecting dams. The acreage of cultivated rice paddies have expanded an additional 60,000 some chongbo over the previous year, and the total number of water sheds in the farm villages of our country now amount to 15,920. As a result of active efforts for increasing the irrigation facilities utilization rate, the reservoir capacity has increased 138 percent over 1960 and the water collecting dam capacity 136 percent over 1960.

Along with irrigation projects many mountain and river jobs such as the Chongchong and Manhwa river embankment projects have been expanded on a popular level, as a result 470 some river improvements and 920 kilometers river and coastal embankment projects have been accomplished. These are now capable of safeguarding the cultivated lands from flooding and the tides.

In the field of rural economy and management, efforts have been made this year to mechanize all work that is hard and difficult, thus saving the farmers from hard labor. Our government has established six new farm tool plants, and has distributed 2,400 tractors and trucks, 93,000 seeders and weeders, 7,000 threshers, and many other farm tools to farm villages. As of the end of 1964, consequently, the number of tractors engaged in the agrarian economy amounted to 20,000 (equivalent to 15 horsepower each) and trucks to 3,000. As a consequence, the number of tractors per 100 chongbo increased from 0.65 in 1960 to 1.0 in 1964. Even in the mountainous area, the number of farm tools in use has increased considerably. Tractor repair plants have been constructed in Hyesan and P'yongkang. Besides, the technical facilities of existing tractor and farm tool repair shops have improved and strengthened.

The specialized tractor repair shops have converted from body repair to the parts repair system. The farm tools repair shops, on the other hand, have adopted the light repair schedule of 15 and 45 days for repair and adjustment. The technical ability of drivers has further improved this year, and the utilization rate of farm tools in connection with tractors has noticeably increased.

Along with the mechanization of many jobs, the extent of tractor operations and uses have also been widened. The number of jobs tractors can do has now increased to 41 and the total work quantity performed by tractors has increased 179 percent over 1961.

Noticeable results have been achieved in the electrification of agricultural villages in 1964. As of the end of this year, electricity has been introduced to 95.5 percent of the rural villages and 81 percent of the agricultural households. Six hundred fifty million kilowatt hours, a 46 percent increase over 1963 are now distributed to rural

villages, and used extensively for threshing, water pumping and animal food crushing.

With respect to the chemicalization of the rural economy and management, the workers in the field of the chemical industry have shown sacrificial efforts to increase the production and distribution of chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines suitable to the soil conditions and crop varieties of our nation. Consequently, 640,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and 9,000 tons of agricultural medicine have been produced and distributed to the farmers. At the same time, the project of soil improvement under government auspices has proceeded extensively.

Cultural Revolution

In order to promote the rural cultural revolution, our Party has exerted a considerable amount of effort in raising the general education and technological education level of the farmers. Our Party has envisioned the goal of raising the general education level of the farmers to that of junior high graduates and to have the farmers specialize in at least in one field, such as soil condition, fertilizer, agricultural medicine, machinery, electricity, animal husbandry, or pomiculture. Adult education and technical education have been resorted to as a means of achieving these goals. As a result of these efforts, the general education level of the farmers has risen and many members of cooperative farms have obtained certificates of qualification either as tractor operators, water pump operators, agricultural technician, or stockbreeding technician. In addition, 18 new agricultural colleges and technical schools have been constructed in 1964 and the number of students has increased 103 percent over the previous year. These efforts were designed to produce a greater number of agricultural technical staff members through the basic educational system. As of the end of 1964, the number of technical personnel engaged in the field of agriculture totaled 25,000.

The project of rural health and sanitation has progressed considerably, and the number of cooperative farm clinics has increased 103 over the previous year. Each clinic is now staffed with better qualified and efficient workers, and new specialized departments have been installed

at provincial hospitals. Compared to the previous year, the quantity of medicine supplied to farming villages has doubled.

In agrarian communities, it is now a common practice to pay the women for their labor and to grant pre- and post-natal vacations. In line with Cabinet Order No 46, many nurseries and kindergartens have been expanded and put into operation to allow mothers to devote more time to their labor service. Further, each nursery is improved in terms of its cultural facilities and staffed with well trained, efficient staffs. The nurseries in the rural community now accommodate 30,000 more children than in the previous year.

Various improvements have been effected in rural communities and villages in regard to broadcasting and telephone systems and publications distribution. The movie projection facilities have increased 165 percent over last year.

Ideological Revolution

Firmly convinced that both the technological and cultural revolutions could not be materialized in their true sense without active support of the ideological revolution, our Party has promoted communist education for the farmers in combination with Party policies and education in revolutionary traditions education, and in particular emphasized class education, the basis of communist education.

Our Party has armed the farmers with intense hatred for imperialists, landlords, and capitalists, had educated them to oppose the exploitative class and support the socialist regime, and finally has imbued them with the spirit to love collectivistic ideas and labor, overcoming the remains of old outmoded ideas. The workers assigned to rural communities have established the working atmosphere of giving priority to ideological projects along with technological and cultural projects. Through practical and living examples they have demonstrated and contributed to the farmers for ideological reorganization and armanent.

The resolution for establishing the Agricultural Workers Federation adopted by the Ninth Plenum has served as a major event in opening a new vista in the farmers'

political and ideological life. The agricultural workers federation is supposed to function as an organic intermediary between our Party and the workers in the agricultural field and consider as its primary objective, the farmers education for ideological purposes. The organization committee of the Agricultural Workers Federation has successfully completed the formation of elementary organizations and also municipal, kun and district organizations, and effectively campaigned for the ideological education for the farmers.

The Ch'ollima workshop movement, as a model of Communism, has taken place with greater momentum in rural communities. In response to the patriotic popular movement of the working class to materialize the Seven-Year Plan and to save their brothers in the southern half of our Republic, the members of agricultural cooperative farms headed by the Ch'ollima fighters have enlisted those fighters and patriots who have devoted themselves to the freedom and independence of the Fatherland, for socialist construction and for the unification of the Fatherland, as their own workshop members. With an enhanced sense of pride and obligation for participating in the revolutionary front to free and liberate the southern half of our Republic, they have further intensified their fight for production increases. Consequently, the level of self-awareness of the farmers has increased, and many favorable changes have taken place in their ideological makeup. Firmly united around our Party line, the farmers have not only demonstrated enthusiasm and resourcefulness in implementing Party policies and protecting and furthering the gains of socialism, but have also exhibited a high standard of Communist morale and the spirit of mutual assistance and group loyalty, and self-sacrifice in the interest of group objectives.

Reinforcement of the Economic Foundation of Agricultural Cooperative Farms and Improving the Farmers Livelihood

Socialist nations must assume responsibility for the life of both the laborers and office workers and the farmers, and also for furthering the interests of both the national possessions and the cooperative possessions as well. This is the basic position of our Party for socialist solution to rural problems and the basic philosophy of our Party's rural policies.

In his message "Theses on the Question of the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," Comrade Kim Il-song has advocated the abolition of tax-in-kind over a three year period from 1964 to 1966. The abolition of the agricultural tax-in-kind system is not only a measure to strengthen the economic foundation of cooperative farms and to increase the farmers' incomes, but also a historical event that frees the farmers completely from any burden of taxation. For this purpose, the Supreme People's Assembly has adopted necessary measures, and likewise, the Cabinet of our Republic has also issued Cabinet Decision No 61 "On the Abolition of the Agricultural Tax-in-Kind System to Some Cooperative Farms." As a result of these decisions and directives, all the cooperative farms in the following provinces have been exempted completely from tax-in-kind taxation starting from the late crops of 1964; all the municipalities and kun of both Chakang and Yanggang provinces, the Songyo District of P'yongyang, Hoechang and Sinyang gun in P'yongnam Province, the Sakchu, Tongchang, and Pyoktong gun in P'yongbuk Province. Sinwon gun in Hwangnam Province, Insan and Yonsan gun in Hwangbuk Province, Poptong, Sepo and P'yonggang gun in Kangwon Province, Changjin, Taeheung, Sutong, And Hochon gun in Hamnam Province, Yonsa, Musan and Najin gun in Hambuk Province, the Puryong District of Chongjin, and 643 other cooperative farms in other municipalities and kun.

In the post-war years, our Party and government have reduced the tax-in-kind, from 25 percent of the total crop, to 20.1 percent, which was further reduced to 8.4 percent by 1959. In addition, the tax-in-kind has been largely and sometimes completely abolished on many cooperative farms. The tax-in-kind system has long been abolished nationally on such industrial crops as cotton, tobacco, and flax. As of the end of 1964, the number of cooperative farms exempted from tax-in-kind taxation totals to half of the cooperative farms.

In order to replace all the production related construction in the rural communities carried out in the past by funds provided by the cooperative farms themselves with government investment, our Party and government has expended a sum in excess of 43,000,000 Won over the previous year's and extensively promoted rural construction of cultural, sanitary, and production facilities such as irrigation facilities, threshing mills, animal farms, warehouses, rural

power-generating stations, electric facilities, general drying houses, seed treating stations, animal feed processing stations, and nurseries and kindergartens. Of these, the construction of permanent threshing mills totaled 3,000 in number and various warehouses and drying stations 3,600. By following Cabinet Decisions No 63, "On the Exemption of Construction Costs and Loans for Rural Cultural Building Already Built for Cooperative Farms," and No 76, "On Extensive Construction of Rural Cultural Buildings," April 24, 1961, our government has not only completely exempted cooperative farms from construction cost (100,720,000 Won) and government loans (22 million Won), but also constructed many cultural buildings for rural communities with state funds. In addition, our government has supplied, without fee to the rural communities, such electric and mechanical farm tools as threshers, animal feed crushers, electric motors, water pumps, and straw-bag weavers, and assumed the repair of these tools at government expense.

On top of this, in accordance with the Party policy of assisting agrarian villages, 130,000 laborers and office workers have been dispatched in 1964 to agrarian communities, and they have contributed 15,000,000 man-days, thus completing various agricultural jobs at proper times.

In this manner, the agricultural base of our nation has been further strengthened, and its material and technical foundation further solidified.

National Guidance for Cooperative Farms

The national guidance system and guidance methods of the agricultural cooperative economy is significant in that it improves the supervision and management of cooperative farms and strengthens the tie between national ownership and cooperative ownership.

Already in early 1962, our Party established the kun Cooperative Farm Management Committee and the Provincial Committee for the Rural Economy. Further, the Department of Agriculture was converted to the Agricultural Committee. The establishment of the kun Cooperative Farm Management Committee and the Provincial Committee on the Rural Economy was an epochal measure designed to reorganize and

fundamentally adjust our agricultural guidance system to the changing conditions of agrarian communities in our country. At the same time, it was a very prudent measure that was designed to solve the problems arising out of the ever progressing agrarian economy.

Within the newly established agricultural guidance system, the kun Cooperative Farm Management Committee plays a most crucial role. The kun Cooperative Farm Management Committee is a specialized agricultural guidance organization that uniformly commands all the workers and state workshops engaged in the rural economy, such as farming tool shops, farming tool production shops, and irrigation control offices, organizes and directs the management activities of cooperative farms, and directly materializes the material and technical assistance of the government to cooperative economy. The committee is charged with these varying obligations. The inherent superiority of the newly established agricultural guidance system in strengthening the role of national guidance for cooperative farms and also in promoting the agrarian economy has been well demonstrated and reaffirmed in 1964. In order to guide the cooperative farms by the most efficient enterprise managerial method in the best spirit of basic responsibilities, the kun Cooperative Farm Management Committee has in 1964 helped the cooperative farms in all their management activities, such as production schedules, soil utilization, farm tools and irrigation systems, technological progress, materials storage, allocation and organization of labor force, distribution of products, and financial management. Consequently, the managerial level of cooperative farms has been raised considerably.

Furthermore, in order to properly realize the technical assistance, most important in its enterprise management method, the kun Cooperative Farm Management Committee has raised the technological standards of the workers, and on the other hand, strengthened close ties with the farmers at large through proper organization and mobilization of technicians. In this manner, significant contributions have been made in promoting agricultural technical progress and facilitating the agricultural technological revolution.

The management committee has also paid much attention to effective realization of national material and technical assistance to the agrarian economy. By following the supply

system of delivering materials from above to below in an orderly and efficient fashion, the committee has assured timely deliveries of materials when needed, and effectively realize state material and technical assistance to the rural economy, thus guaranteeing timely management of farm activities.

Through full command of the conditions of the agrarian economy within the kun, the management committee has accordingly utilized facilities and resources most efficiently such as the irrigation facilities, farm equipment, and chemical fertilizer. Also through rational planning and use of national workshops, technical resources and materials, the committee has increased the efficiency and contribution of the national guidance system to the agrarian economy. In this way, the national guidance system for the agrarian economy in our country has not only promoted the progress of the socialist agrarian economy, but also raised the level of agrarian management to that of industrial management and further cemented the close functional tie between the people's or national ownership and cooperative ownership.

Agricultural Products

As a result of increased national support of the working class to the rural communities and successful promotion of the agrarian technological revolution, the foundation of agricultural production has been further solidified. Largely due to this factor, the 1963 level of food grain crops production was maintained despite prolonged rain and flooding and damage inflicted by repeated typhoons. In pursuit of the Party goal of 5,000,000 tons of grain crops, extensive efforts have been made to increase the acreage of cultivated rice fields and also to increase the proportion of rice in the composition of total grain production.

As a result of efficiently readjusting the existing irrigation system and facilitating the construction of irrigation projects already in progress, the acreage of rice fields has increased not only in level areas, but also in the mountainous and northern inland areas. Consequently, the acreage of transplanted paddy rice this year has shown an increase of 60,000 chongbo, which resulted in an increase of 3.2 percent in the proportion of rice in the grain crops planting acreage.

Composition of Total Cultivated Acreage (%)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Total Cultivated Area	100	100	100	100
Rice Fields	26.7	27.0	29.0	32.3
Other Grains	73.3	73.0	71.0	67.7

Along with the extension of rice planting acreage, efforts have been directed to soil conservation, soil readjustment and soil reclamation. As a result of active popular promotion of river adjustment projects of large rivers such as the Yalu, Taeryong, Chongchong, and Songchon and other medium and small rivers as well, an additional area of some 70,000 chongbo has come under control. Further, the extensive campaign for land reclamation mainly in the mountainous areas resulted in an increase of some 20,000 chongbo of useable land. At the same time, the Party policy of extensive two crop cultivation and mixed crops has been effectively implemented. By rationally combining the first and second crops in two crop cultivation, and in particular, by improving the cultivation method of the first crop of the wheat variety, mainly barley and also by actively practicing mixed cropping, the acreage of the two crop area this year amounted to 200,000 chongbo and the land utilization rate showed an increase of 8 percent. The cooperative farms in most of the southern areas, such as the Kaesong district in Hwanghae-namdo, have planted barley as the first crop and dry-field rice and millet as the second crop, and obtained a harvest of four to five tons per chongbo.

In line with the Party policy of increasing the grain crop production in the mountainous area, scientific surveys and research have been conducted on the arming and management in this area. The state agricultural scientific organizations have concentrated on such activities as the production and improvement of crop varieties suitable to the northern inland area of Yangkang and Chakang provinces, and the distribution of crop varieties according to the principle of suitable crops in suitable places. This way the agricultural production experience in the high mountainous area has been enriched.

Simultaneously, new farming techniques have been introduced to rural farming communities in general. To name a few, they are the growth of various seedlings with chloride vinyl sheets, construction of uniform irrigation paths over the entire cultivated area, soil improvement projects, establishment of district-by-district cultivation systems, and also the establishment of seed growing and seed collection systems. Consequently, crop allocation is more rational in terms of weather and soil conditions, and seeds of better quality have been produced and introduced. Similarly with respect to vegetable and industrial crop cultivation, the principle of concentrated cultivation exclusively at suitable places has been practiced. Each cooperative farm cultivated a few limited variety of crops which were chosen in the light of soil and weather conditions. As a result of this, crop production has shown an increase of 118 percent for flax and 117 percent for cotton. Further, the scientific and technological foundation having to do with the cultivation of suitable crops has been gradually built up.

Stockbreeding

Noticeable results have been achieved in the field of stockbreeding in 1964 in its struggle to implement the decision "On the Increased Production of Animal Stocks" adopted by the Seventh Plenum (3-5 September 1963).

In the field of stockbreeding, our Party this year, has recommended promoting specialization and concentration in stockbreeding for individual stock varieties and individual products variety that takes natural and economic factors of our country into consideration. The state-run agricultural stockbreeding farms have been separated into stock farms and agricultural farms. The production schemes of stock farms have been reorganized according to stock-variety and by-product-variety specializations, such as the production of meat, eggs, milk, wool, seed stock and seed poultry. In the neighborhood of municipal and industrial areas stock farms have been established as production bases of meat and eggs to normalize the production and supply of meat and other livestock products. Within the stockbreeding work teams, specifically designed for producing seed stock at cooperative farms there are stockbreeding teams who are encouraged to participate in meat production.

This year, we have also followed the Party policy of promoting the supplementary stockbreeding by individuals in combination with the state-run stockbreeding and the community stockbreeding by cooperative farms.

Along with the campaign to increase the proportion occupied by the state products in the production of stockbreeding, efforts have been extensively made to achieve the meat production goal of one ton per each stockbreeding work team on cooperative farms and 100 to 150 kilograms per individual agricultural household. In particular, the Kaechon gun conference of stockbreeding activists (November 1963) for the implementation of the Party policy of increased livestock production has served as incentive to the stockbreeding workers of the entire nation for better socialist competition and contributed to strengthening the material and technological foundation of stockbreeding in our country.

New progress has been made this year in establishing a seed stock system. In accordance with national measures central stockbreeding stations for each stock have been established in districts and the provincial stockbreeding stations have been expanded. At the same time, stocks have been improved for ones with greater productivity and a system of stockbreeding for each individual stock has been established. The method of artificial insemination has also been practiced widely. Consequently, the number of heads has increased considerably this year.

Increase of Stock (%)			
	<u>1964</u> 1950	<u>1964</u> 1956	<u>1964</u> 1963
Cow	139	145	103
Sheep	7.6*	262	109
Goat	42*	6.9*	121
Pig	265	203	127
Poultry	328	271	120
Honey Bee	340	336	102

*Times

Considerable attention has been given to the problem of animal feed for promoting livestock farming this year. The state-run stock farms and cooperative farms have staged active campaigns to establish and expand the feed base on their own. Our government, on the other hand, has succeeded in increasing the production of concentrated feed (including grain) by 136 percent over the previous year and in building the main parts of chemical fertilizer plants. As a way of promoting the mechanization of livestock farming, our Party and government have newly established livestock machines plants, and produced and distributed a large quantity of feed crushers, feed mixers, carriers, and water suppliers.

Advanced breeding methods such as the accelerated growth method, have been actively introduced, and the project of veterinary preventive medicine emphasized. As a result the mortality rate of livestock has decreased over the previous year, 0.5 percent for cows, 12.2 percent for pigs, 0.2 percent for sheep, 3.7 percent for goats, and 5.5 percent for rabbits.

Production Increase of Livestock Products (%)

	<u>1964</u> 1953	<u>1964</u> 1956	<u>1964</u> 1963
Meat	488	438	132
Wool	9.6*	3.4*	121
Milk	44*	-	111
Egg	5.7*	3.1*	131

*Times

Pomiculture

The field of pomiculture in 1964 faced the problem of implementing the decision adopted by the Seventh Plenum and the government directive issued for materializing the decision, i.e., Cabinet Order No 81, "On Strengthening and Improving the Management of Pomiculture" (5 December 1963). In accordance with the Party and government policy efforts have been concentrated on adjusting and beautifying the existing orchards and strengthening their management.

Three times a year (spring, summer and autumn) fertilization and cultivation control was carried out in the form of a popular movement for each kun and municipal pomicultural farming unit, which promoted such projects for existing orchards as overall cultivation, step construction, readjustment of drainage systems, supplementary planting, fertilization, and weeding. Further, at each orchard efforts have been made to establish a scientific fertilization system and innundation control system that are most suitable and realistic to unique local conditions. At the same time, in order to introduce and popularize the advanced pruning method, most important for pomicultural control a technical assistance program has been carried out systematically on the less or insufficiently experienced cooperative farms and other organizational orchards. This has helped to properly control the tree shape and produce better production results.

Increase of the Orchard Cultivated Acreage (%)

	<u>1964</u> 1953	<u>1964</u> 1956	<u>1964</u> 1963
Grand Total	156	183	112
Apple	100	116	107
Peach	425	542	135

Compared to the previous year the fruit production has increased 7 percent.

In order to produce a greater number of technical personnel in this field in accordance with the Party measures adopted to meet the growing needs of the progress in pomiculture, the Pomicultural Technician Training Center has been established at the governmental level in the Pukchong kun, Hamnam Province and at local level short term training centers have been established at each pomicultural farm. In this way, the resources of technical personnel in this field have been ever more strengthened. On the other hand, various farm machines and tools necessary for pomiculture have been produced and distributed.

In line with this kind of improvement in the pomicultural management and control and the consequent strengthening of the material and technological foundation, equally active have been the efforts to construct new orchards. In addition to constructing new orchards, as a popular movement around the organizational buildings, workshop buildings and schools, a wide variety of fruit trees have been planted around rural dwellings and other public buildings. Consequently, the acreage of afforested pomicultural land has shown an increase of 5,000 chongbo in 1964 over the previous year.

Increase of Pomicultural Afforested Acreage

	<u>1964</u> 1953	<u>1964</u> 1956	<u>1964</u> 1963
Total Afforested Acreage	8.1*	9.4*	104
Apple	6.5*	7.8*	100
Peach	13*	14.7*	124
Pear	11.6*	11.8*	102

* Times

Sericulture

In line with the Party policy, the main concern in the field of sericulture in 1964 has been to increase the production of cocoons by primarily depending upon domestic silkworm raising, but also expanding non-domestic silkworm raising. As a result of active promotion of the projects to increase and secure a feed base, a most basic ingredient in sericulture, an additional 2,000 chongbo of mulberry field have been newly created. Through creation of new mulberry fields and the introduction of efficient methods of fertilization, pruning and leaf picking, mulberry leaf production per unit acreage has also increased. As a consequence of increased attention to non-domestic silkworm raising, the acreage of mulberry forests has increased to 130,000 chongbo this year.

Various advanced methods of sericulture have been devised and introduced such as silkworm raising on outdoor mulberry leaves, protective raising of non-domestic silkworms, the "case" raising of domestic silkworms, and the "fan-shape formation" in the raising of non-domestic silkworms. Production of silkworm bowls and other utensils has also increased.

The women workers in the rural communities of Yonghung gun, Hamkyong-namdo, Pungsan gun, Kangkang Province, and the Tongchon gun, Kangwon Province, have exceeded this year the production of cocoons by 155-213 percent, thus serving as the model for the entire nation.

Through cultivation of a feed base for silkworms and extensive introduction of advanced raising methods, the material and technological foundation of sericulture has been further strengthened in 1964.

TRANSPORTATION

The communications and transportation system in socialist construction serves as an arterial network that provides a functional and production tie among various fields of the national economy, assures a cultural and economic exchange between urban and rural communities, and thus retains an organic relationship from one district to another district in our country. In order to meet the growing transportation demands from all fields of the national economy at each stage of economic construction, our Party has devoted close attention to developing a communications and transportation system corresponding to the needs it must satisfy.

In accordance with the vast project proposed at the Seventh Plenum, our Party and government in 1964 adopted a series of measures designed to effectively achieve the goal of transportation quantity imposed on the field of communications and transportation. For the purpose of strengthening the communications and transportation project and improving project quality, our Party and government have created the Communications and Transportation Committee. Under the guidance of the Communications and Transportation Committee are organized the Department of Railways, Bureau of Land Transportation, and Bureau of Marine Transportation.

Under the favorable conditions created by our Party and government in the field of communications and transportation, the growing transportation needs of all fields of the national economy have been smoothly satisfied in through an improvement of technical facilities and raising their utilization rate. As a consequence, the quantity of cargo circulation in 1964 has increased. In comparison to the previous year, the cargo circulation has shown an increase of 102 percent for railroad cargo, 111.2 percent for vehicle cargos, 119 percent for marine cargo.

Transportation Increase by Mode of Transportation (1960=100)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Cargo Circulation	108	109	114	116
Railroad	108	109	114	116
Automobile	102	115	119	132
River and Marine Transportation	121	151	160	190
Cargo Transportation				
Quantity	97	111	111	126
Railroad	107	113	120	123
Automobile	95	114	117	141

Relative Proportion of Cargo Circulation by Mode of Transportation

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>
Cargo Circulation	100	100	100	100
Railroad	92.7	93.0	92.0	91.3
Automobile	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.3
River and Marine	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.3
Others	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1

Railroad Transportation

In the field of railroad transportation, an important segment of the communications and transportation system, a

series of projects has been actively carried out in 1964 in accordance with the Party policy to satisfy the growing need of transportation. In particular, spectacular results have been obtained this year in the railroad electrification projects. These constitute the center of the technological revolution in the field of railroad transportation and the basis of improving transportation capacity. The electrification project of the 224 kilometer long P'yongyang-Sinuiju Railroad has been completed in a short period of slightly over a half a year, and it has been in operation since 26 August of this year. Also, the 54.8 kilometer long Sinpuk-chong-Hungwon Railroad has been fully electrified. Further, the electrification project of the 82 kilometer long Sup'o-Sinsongch'on Railroad has been progressing successfully. In this way, the proportion of electrified railroad in the railroad system of our country is now 19 percent. In addition, there have been a series of projects that have helped to assure a smooth supply of industrial raw materials and fuels, such as the construction of the new Chongjin-Najin Railroad and technical reinforcement of the existing Tanpungson Railroad and other railroads connecting major coal and mineral mines.

With the progress of the vehicles production industry in our country, the number of electric locomotives, passenger cars and cargo cars has increased, thus further increasing the transportation capacity. Along with strengthening the material and technological foundation of railroad transportation, the adoption of the new nationwide railroad schedule from 5 May of this year has helped to implement transportation projects so essential to our national economy. Improvements have been made in the rotating use of railroad transportation facilities. Mechanization of the cargo loading and unloading work has increased 8.6 percent over the previous year. The automation of switches at key railroad stations has shortened train reorganization time. Thus, the recovery time of freight cars, a major qualitative goal of railroad transportation, has been shortened by 0.1 day over last year.

At the same time, qualitative improvements of the regular inspection and repair work of locomotive trains has increased the mobility and traction capacity. The average traction capacity of freight cars has increased 1 percent over last year. Technological improvements of railroad transportation and increases in the utilization rate of

rotating facilities have thus increased the quantity of cargo transportation to a considerable extent.

In order to provide convenience for train passengers in mountainous areas, passenger service has started from 1 October 1964 between Simnip'yong and Sangsinwon. Also cultural services to railroad passengers have been promoted. The introduction of new railroad schedules shortened the travel time and also efficiently improved train connections between adjoining districts. Improvements have also been made in other passenger services such as train broadcasting and dining car.

Increase of Railroad Passengers (1960=100)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>1962</u>
Circulation of railroad passengers	117	114	126	127	101	112
Number of transported railroad passengers	120	123	136	144	106	117

Automobile Transportation

Progress of the automobile manufacturing industry in 1964 has resulted in a delivery of a greater number of trucks, passenger buses, and trackless trolleys. Automobile enterprise shops have been established in a series of districts.

In the field of automobile transportation in particular, this year operation schedules based on cargo transportation mileages have been created and introduced and this assured the transportation of important priority freight under a unified guidance system. A full command of the situations of freight transportation and the unified organization of both way transportation has considerably reduced freight fees.

In order to increase the mobility of automobiles, various measures have been taken, such as the expansion of repair shops, reduction of repair time, stocking necessary

parts, and reinforcing the regular inspection system. As a result of increasing the level of the technical competence of the drivers and the extensive campaigns of "love your car" and "accident-free" weeks, non-operating idle time of automobiles due to mechanical failures has been markedly reduced. Further, the automobile utilization rate has been increased through a practice of the two shift system of automobile drivers.

Expansion of automobile roads, the repair and adjustment of existing roads and bridges, and the repaving of those sections with greater traffic volumes have together contributed to traffic convenience and volume.

In line with the increase in the automobile utilization rate and traffic volume, the quantity of freight transported has accordingly increased.

In 1964, major progress has been brought about in the field of passenger automobile transportation. Greater convenience and service have been rendered to people through reinforcement of existing automobile roads, opening new automobile roads and the scheduling of automobile transportation in close relation with the train schedules. Particularly in P'yongyang, large trackless trolleys and large capacity buses have been put into operation in greater numbers, which have made urban traffic much lighter. At the same time, the number of passenger and commute buses to the suburban industrial areas has been increased.

Increase in Automobile Freight Transportation (1960=100)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Circulation of freight cars	102	115	119	132
Quantity of automobile freight	95	114	117	141

**Increase in the Number of Automobile
Passengers (1960=100)**

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Circulation of automobile passengers	114	134	150	178
Number of automobile passengers	116	135	144	154

Marine Transportation

In pursuance of the Party policy of increasing marine transportation capacity, the harbor and pier facilities have been modernized and expanded which reduced the travel time for each vessel. Some of the modernization facilities included loading and unloading cranes with greater efficiency and the in-harbor transportation system. Due to the progress of the ship building industry and the strengthening of ship repair base, most of the river transportation vessels have been motorized.

**Increase in the Quantity of Marine
Transportation (1960=100)**

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>1963</u>
Circulation of marine cargos	121	151	160	190	119
Quantity of freight transportation	112	115	114	132	116
Circulation of marine passengers		111	107	114	107
Number of marine passengers	123	124			111

With the growth of marine transportation capacity, new passages have been opened, and in some districts marine transportation has replaced railroad transportation. Consequently, the variety of transported items has been expanded

and volume has increased. Further, better equipped passenger ships have been introduced and with the opening of new passages, the volume of marine passenger transportation has also increased.

COMMUNICATION

The Korean Worker's Party and the Government of the Republic paid particular attention to the development of the communications system, the nerve system in people's economic activities with the rapid development of socialist construction and which is also a powerful means of achieving the cultural revolution. The Seventh Plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress provided for the completion of urban communication systems, the guaranteed supply of commercial telephone services, and the further installation of wire broadcasting systems. The instructions of Comrade Premier on the improvement and consolidation of broadcasting propaganda and communications services (12 November 1963) and the joint decision of the Party and Cabinet on the basis of the Premier's instructions, "On the Improvement and Consolidation of Broadcasting Propaganda and Communications Services" (26 December 1963), have definitely set the direction for the work to be carried out in the field of communications in 1964. As a result, communications workers obtained great achievements in 1964 by carrying out their tasks in the correct direction set forth by the Party and the Comrade Premier.

In this year, total production in the field of communications was 112.5 percent. This is an increase of 120 percent over 1963, and an increase of 167 percent over 1960. The plan for production in the communications industry was carried out successfully by 122.7 percent, and the supply of communication equipment and parts used in the communications field was guaranteed. This year, research on technical improvements in communications was strengthened, and with 3,959 cases of inventions and innovations adopted in production, communications facilities were constantly

modernized and improved. Also broadcasting transmission power was rapidly increased.

**Growth of Communications Facilities
(1960=100)**

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Number of Post Offices	102	106	105	105
Total Length of Urban Telegram and Telephone Lines	112	117	136	144
Capacity of Urban Telephone Offices	110	107	112	193
Urban Telephone Subscribers	104	115	126	178
Power of Wireless Broadcasting	124	192	203	408
Power of Wire Broadcasting	112	116	122	192

Postal Service

Postal service further consolidated its system and order in 1964 and shortened mail delivery time. Particularly, as the result of the consolidation of the system of collection and delivery of mail through mechanization, more than 90 percent of the mail delivery was mechanized except in remote mountainous areas. Accordingly, in 1964, the yearly postal service plan was carried out by 107.6 percent for general mail delivery, by 102.3 percent for parcel post, and by 113 percent for delivery of published matter. In 1964, 66 kinds of stamps were printed. /See table on next page.7

Wire Communication

In 1964, wire communications thoroughly reorganized its facilities, adopted diverse use of wire lines, completed the communications network and met the increasing demand for communication by raising the utilization rate and improving lines. In order to meet the industrial demands for telephone

Growth of Mail Service (1960=100)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
General Delivery	115	125	127	131
Parcel Post	136	145	139	131
Postal Money Order	107	117	106	107
Telegrams	133	177	173	175
Urban Telephones	117	146	172	185

facilities, the workers engaged in the field laid telephone lines for contact purposes for 78 first class enterprises and individual subscribers. Order-giving lines were also laid in shafts of many mines.

In order to diversify the use of lines and to increase telephone circuits, 40 sets of switchboards capable of handling one call at a time and 40 sets of switchboards capable of handling three calls at a time were manufactured and installed in 1964, thereby increasing the average circuit use from 7.1 to 12.4 between the capital city of P'yongyang and the provinces and from 2 to 2.2 between the provinces and kun. At the same time, over 70 sets of dial-system switchboards and over 300 sets of order-giving switchboards were installed at kun telephone offices. Major emphasis was placed on arranging the telephone facilities of kun and village exchange offices.

In support of Comrade Premier's instructions, telephone lines were integrated, and consequently, a total length of 2,900 kilometers of telephone line among 21 telephone districts were integrated into one direct line system. A total of 21,000 telephone poles were removed from fields and roads to safe places.

Wireless Communication

In 1964, consolidation of the technical equipment and broadcasting facilities was achieved in the field of wireless communication and broadcasting power increased twice as much. Furthermore, big broadcasting stations equipped with modern facilities were newly started in 1964.

In 1964, broadcasting power in our country increased by 206 percent and by 408 percent as compared with the previous year and 1960 respectively. As a result, broadcasting in our country has come to need more powerful transmitters and also to serve wider areas.

Wire Broadcasting

Workers in the wire broadcasting field organized the broadcasting network on the basis of village units and established new broadcasting stations in support of the Comrade Premier's instructions for organizing the wire broadcasting network on the village unit basis and providing broadcasting service to individual homes. As of the end of 1964, the total number of wire broadcasting stations based on the Li-unit reached 1,558.

Broadcasting facilities were rearranged and the quality of wire broadcasting was improved simultaneously in 1964. A total length of 4,370 kilometers of wire broadcasting line was laid and more than 200,000 radio sets newly installed bringing the total number of radio sets to 1,010,000 sets as of the end of 1964. Now wire broadcasting reaches 98 percent of the total number of villages in our country, and the number of listeners has increased by 130 percent over the previous year.

International Exchange

In 1964, our country sent delegates to the meeting of the Directors of Communication Research Centers of the Communications Organization of the Socialist Countries (Peiping, May 1964), to the meeting of Deputy Prime Ministers of the Communications Organization of the Socialist Countries (Peiping, October 1964), and to the meeting of economic specialists of the Communications Organization of the Socialist Countries (Peiping, November 1964). Our delegates to these meetings exchanged opinions with foreign delegates on problems relating to international communications.

In 1964, our country concluded an agreement with the Republic of Guinea on the exchange of mail and also a

communications agreement (June 18). We also began telegraph service with the Republic of Indonesia and air mail service with the Kingdom of Cambodia.

BASIC CONSTRUCTION

The total amount of investment in the basic construction for various phases of the national economy was 760 million won (including expenditures for planning and soil surveys as of April 1957). Expenditures for construction and assembly was estimated at 360,000,000 an increase of 117 percent.

Growth of Investment in Basic Construction (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Amount of investment	100	396	640	775	854
		100	162	196	215
			100	121	133
				100	110
Investment in productive construction	100	417	634	863	10*
		100	150	207	245
			100	138	164
				100	119

In 1964, investment was made in basic construction to provide conditions and preparation for further consolidating and expanding heavy industry on the basis of past achievements, and particular attention was given to consolidating the material and technical foundation of the raw materials industry. Of the total amount invested in production construction, 65 percent was devoted to the construction industry, and 74 percent of this was devoted to heavy industry. Forty-six percent of the investment in heavy industry went to the natural resources industry.

Amount of Investment in Basic Construction
and Distribution
(Unit million won, price, 1 April 1957)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>Proportions</u>			
					1956	1960	1963	1964
Amount of investment in basic construction	351	567	686	756	100	100	100	100
Productive construction	258	386	534	633	73	68	78	84
Non-productive construction	93	181	152	123	27	32	22	16

Investment in Basic Construction Industries (%)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Amount of investment in industry construction	100	100	100
1) Heavy industry construction	80.6	68.2	73.8
Electricity generating industry	11.1	14.6	11.5
Fuel industry	11.4	12.6	14.7
Mining industry	23.9	17.5	19.4
Metallurgy industry	5.7	5.8	6.1
Machine and shipbuilding industry	11.7	10.1	11.1
Chemical industry	8.6	3.4	4.4
Construction material industry	1.9	1.2	1.7
Forestry	2.1	2.0	2.3
2) Light industry construction	19.4	31.8	26.2
Textile industry	4.6	8.7	5.5
Foodstuff industry	4.0	5.2	4.2
Daily commodities	2.5	2.9	1.6
Fishery industry	6.3	13.4	8.0

As the foregoing data indicate; the plan for basic construction investment was accurately carried out on the basis of the policies set forth by the Party, and successful achievement of basic construction tasks in every field of the national economy was thus insured. As a result of persistent efforts to construct the power basis, which is a prerequisite of the development of the national economy, the Kanggye Youth Power Plant with a generating capacity of 246,000 kilo-volts began operating, and the construction of the P'yongyang Steam Power Plant with a generating capacity of 400,000 kilowatts and the Unbong Power Plant with a generating capacity of 400,000 kilo-volts proceeded successfully. In addition to these, a total of 18 small- and medium-size power plants went into operation, including the Kumgangsan No 2 Power Plant, the Chongdan No 1 Power Plant and the Pubang Power Plant.

In 1964, efforts were concentrated on the further consolidating the material and technical foundation of the raw materials industry, the first step in production. Construction funds of 141 million won, an increase of 26 million won over the previous year, were put into the raw materials industry. The share of the raw materials industry in the total amount of investment in industry increased from 30.1 percent in 1963 to 34.1 percent in 1964.

**Basic Construction Investment in Raw
Materials Industry (%)**

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Amount of investment in natural resources industry	100	100	100	100
Fuel industry	44	32	42	43
Mineral ore industry	56	68	58	57

In 1964, 13 new coal mines, including the Sanghwa Mine, the Tongpo Mine, and the Changp'yong Mine were newly opened. The coal mining industry was provided with such equipment as 60 excavators, over 300 air compressors, 390 cranes and over 5,000 drillers. In mining, efforts were

concentrated on consolidating the material and technical foundation of existing mines and at the same time expanding their productivity and developing new mines. Consequently, a total of 18 new mines including the Panmun Mine and Chongju Mine were newly opened. Also a number of shops went into operation, including the Iron Sulfide Separation Shop of the Sohung Mine with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons, the Dressing Plant of the Puyun Mine with an annual dressing capacity of 280,000 tons of nickel, the Central Shaft of the Holtong Mine, and the Dressing Plant of the Mandok Mine with an annual dressing capacity of 2560,000 tons of copper.

Geological survey, a prerequisite for the development of the natural resources industry, was successfully carried out. Initial drilling increased by 112 percent and survey drilling coal and ore mines by 117 percent as against the previous year.

The metal industry further reorganized and consolidated the productive capacity of the existing iron foundries and steel mills. In 1964, the first stage construction of the Inbal Steel Pipe Plant of the Kangson Steel Mill with an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons of steel was completed and went into operation. Also completed was the construction of the Pungoe Lead Plate Plant of the Hwanghae Iron Foundry with an annual production capacity of 400,000 tons.

The machine manufacturing industry, in order to consolidate the technical foundation, carried out with great results the construction of the Tractor Shop of the Kiyang Factory, the Steel Shop of the Yongsong Machine Factory, the Assembly Shop of Nagwon Machine Factory, the Oil Compressor Shop of the Huich'on Precision Machine Factory, and a number of new machine factories.

The chemical industry began the operation of the Chemical Shop of the Hwanghae Iron Foundry and entered into the stage of completing first stage construction of the Synthetic Ammonia Shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, which is capable of producing 50,000 tons annually. The construction of the Synthetic Ammonia Shop of the Aoji Chemical Factory with an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons and of the Chong-su Chemical Factory proceeded with great results.

Light industry, with the full support of heavy industry, completed first stage construction of the Sinuiju Fiber Factory with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons of rayon staple, and continued with great results the construction of the Hamhung Woollen Factory and the Hyesan Spinning Mill. In 1964, light industry also consolidated the raw material foundation for chemical fibers and newly installed and expanded 82 small- and medium-size chemical factories which will contribute to the development of light industry.

In the field of agricultural management, the entire Party and the entire people, greatly inspired by Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses" mobilized their massive efforts to bring about technical, cultural and ideological revolution in the rural areas, thereby consolidating the agricultural foundation and strengthening its material and technical foundations. In 1964, the Party and the government earmarked part of the state basic construction investment fund, which is an increase of 148 percent and 43 million won in terms of money, to the material and technical assistance of the rural areas. The total amount of investment in irrigation and dike work increased by 136 percent as compared with the previous year. With enormous state funds, in 1964, 3,000 fixed threshing sites and 3,600 warehouses of various kinds were newly constructed. Irrigation jobs along the Yalu River and in the Singye area continued, and irrigation work and reservoir construction jobs took place at more than 2,000 different places. As a result, a total of 60,000 chongbo of land came under irrigation. Six more farm machine stations were newly created.

Great achievements were made in the electrification of rural areas. As of the end of the year, 95.5 percent of our country's rural areas and 81 percent of the total households utilized electricity. This is an increase of 46 percent over the previous year. A total of 6,500,000,000 kw of electricity was supplied and electric power was extensively conducted.

In 1964, a large number of modern farm houses and educational, cultural and welfare facilities were built. Housing construction accounted for 47 percent of the total investment devoted to non-productive construction.

Distribution of Houses in Cities and
Rural Areas (%)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Total Number of Houses	100	100	100
Number of Houses in Cities	62.3	44.8	57.8
Number of Houses in Rural Areas	37.7	55.2	42.2

In 1964, prefabricated construction was extensively conducted following the Party line on industrializing construction. Prefabricated construction showed an increase of 13 percent in industrial construction and 9 percent in housing construction over the previous year. In support of the Party appeal for constructing more with existing labor and facilities, all the construction workers conducted active campaigns for the collective technical revolution and consequently adopted 4,351 inventions and innovations in actual construction.

In 1964, each construction worker completed his own production goal by 106 percent. In 1964, the growth of labor productivity, the increased utilization rate of construction machines, and the extensive adoption of the self-accounting system in the construction industry lowered the value of prefabricated construction by 2.8 percent. Constant efforts were made to make our livelihood better and happier. In 1964, a total of 76 million won was spent on repairing residential houses and public buildings. In this year, trees were planted in an area of 100,000 chongbo, and 82,000 chongbo of economic forestry was newly expanded. Dike work at over 900 rivers, including the Chongchon River, the Songchon River, and the Sunhwa River, were successfully conducted. 3.82 million trees were planted to beautify parks and playgrounds.

Construction in P'yongyang

P'yongyang is the heart of the Korean people, the democratic capital city of our socialist Fatherland, and

the birthplace of the Korean revolution, the place where the Party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song and the Government of the Republic are seated. With the passage of every year, P'yongyang, as the capital city of the heroic Korean people, is rapidly growing more grand and splendid and is being constructed into a better place to live in as a socialistic city.

In 1964, the construction workers of P'yongyang constructed a theater with a seating capacity of over 2,000, which is equipped with modern facility and built 342,000 square meters of multi-storied modern apartments. They also successfully conducted the construction of the No 1 classroom building of Kim Il-song Comprehensive University with a total floor space of 45,000 square meters, a documentary film studio with a floor space of 10,000 square meters, and many other educational and cultural facilities. They also beautified Taesong Mountain, and the Nungna Island, including a number of recreation areas. In addition to dredging work on the Taedong River and other rivers, including the Hapchang River, the workers also constructed the 39,000 meter-long network of water supply lines and paved 400,000 square meters of roads with great success.

COMMERCE

In 1964, the Korean Worker's Party and the Government of the Republic adopted a number of policies on reorganizing the commercial system and consolidating the supply of commodities in accordance with the new realities created in the field of commerce as the result of the rapid development of socialist construction in our country. Epoch-making occasions were provided for the development of commerce in our country when Comrade Kim Il-song issued his instructions on consolidating food transactions and its supply (23 November 1963) and on reorganizing and arranging the commercial system to fit the new realities and facilitating commercial activities (17 February 1964).

In order to implement the Party policy and Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions, the Cabinet of the Republic

adopted decisions "On Improving and Consolidating the Commerce of P'yongyang" on 3 March 1964 and "On Reorganizing and Consolidating Commercial Work" on 21 April 1964. As the result of these efforts, wholesale transactions were entrusted to the central government, while retail business was assigned local management. On the basis of the division of wholesale and retail transactions, commercial agencies were reorganized by separating their administrative and management functions, thereby consolidating their respective functions. Thus, the system has firmly been established by which wholesale workers cannot conduct personal investigation into the demand for commodities by the residents. The establishment of this new commercial system was epoch-making in the development of socialist commerce in our country and has fully proved the superiority of socialist commerce.

The amount of retail goods in circulation in 1964 increased by 108 percent. Central commerce completed its annual goal by 110 percent and local commerce by 108 percent. In the same year, the total amount of retail goods in circulation grew by 114 percent over the previous year, of this foodstuff commodity circulation grew by 105 percent and non-foodstuff commodity circulation by 118 percent. In 1964, the supply of commodities of various types showed a marked increase over the previous year. Increases are shown in the following items of major industries: vinalon textiles by 268 percent; rayon by 131 percent; woolen textile by 126 percent; ready-made clothes by 116 percent (of this student uniforms by 106 percent); raincoats by 170 percent; underwear by 117 percent; hats by 104 percent; stockings by 121 percent; cotton by 390 percent; towels by 101 percent; shoes by 122 percent (of this, leather shoes by 134 percent, and vinyl shoes by 134 percent, and sneakers by 147 percent); soap by 122 percent (of this, laundry soap by 117 percent, toilet soap by 131 percent; cosmetics by 118 percent; stationery by 118 percent (of this, notebooks by 145 percent); cigarettes by 124 percent; matches by 105 percent; cultural appliances by 189 percent (of this, radio sets by 259 percent, watches by 299 percent, and sewing machines by 125 percent); bags by 135 percent; sports goods by 129 percent; furniture by 186 percent (of this, drawers by 194 percent, chinaware drawers by 196 percent); electric irons by 123 percent; chinaware by 127 percent; and coal by 123 percent. The supply of foodstuffs, soy bean sauce increased by 108

percent; soy bean paste by 106 percent; edible oil by 106 percent; soy bean curd by 108 percent; meat by 113 percent; eggs by 121 percent; marine products by 104 percent; and sweets by 166 percent.

**Growth of Circulation of Goods of State-Operated
and Cooperative Enterprises (1949=100)**

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1964</u>
Foodstuffs	164	413	574
Marine products	74	138	208
Edible Oil	113	374	12.9*
Vegetables	519	28*	39.2*
Fruits	517	17*	14*
Non-foodstuffs	192	8.6*	12.3*
Ready-made clothes	491	42*	61.6*
Underwear	349	17*	29.7*
Stockings	161	467	8.6*
Shoes	164	368	5.6*

In 1964, the commercial network was further expanded in order to supply various types of daily commodities in great demand by the people as the result of the implementation of the Party policy on concentrating efforts on the production of consumer goods. This year, the number of commercial networks increased by 105 percent (of this total number, the number of stores increased by 104 percent and the number of restaurants by 111 percent, and the ability of commercial network increased by 110 percent (of this, the ability of stores by 108 percent and that of restaurants by 123 percent)).

Radical changes occurred in the structure of the ownership of stores as the result of implementing the Party policy of placing stores and the service network operated by cooperative farm stations under state management and on reorganizing the commercial system into an integrated state commercial system.

Ownership of Commercial Networks (%)

	As of End of <u>1963</u>	As of End of <u>1964</u>
Total number:	100	100
State-operated commercial networks	65.6	97.8
Cooperative commercial networks	34.4	2.2
Stores:	100	100
State-operated stores	61	97.5
Cooperative stores	39	2.5
Restaurants:	100	100
State-operated restaurants	99.4	100
Cooperate restaurants	0.6	-

The supply work of industrial goods to rural areas was further improved and consolidated as a measure to strengthen the economic and commercial relationship between the cities and the rural areas, which was pointed out as one of the most important problems in Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses." As a result, the number of commercial networks in the rural areas increased 109 percent over the previous year. The supply of industrial goods to the rural areas showed the following increases: vinalon textiles by 468 percent; rayon by 153 percent; woolen textiles by 133 percent; overcoats by 107 percent; ready-made garments by 130 percent (of this, student uniforms by 116 percent; underwear by 132 percent (of this, knit underwear by 126 percent and cotton underwear by 156 percent; stockings by 122 percent; shoes by 111 percent; laundry soap by 128 percent; notebooks by 143 percent; cigarettes by 125 percent; radio sets by 868 percent; watches by 336 percent; sewing machines by 199 percent; bags by 156 percent; cloth drawers by 215 percent; chinaware drawers by 281 percent; light bulbs by 120 percent; and chinawares by 140 percent. The supply of foodstuffs showed an increase of 126 percent for soy bean sauce; 109 percent for soy bean paste; 129 percent for edible oil; 115 percent for marine products (of this, fish by 137 percent); 116 percent for cookies; and 250 percent for sweets. The

amount of foodstuffs supplied to the cities and districts showed a marked increase over the previous year.

Growth of Supply of Foodstuffs to Major Workers Districts in 1964 as Against 1963

	<u>Edible Oil</u>	<u>Meat</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Marine Products</u>
Coal mining districts	118	186	317	113
Mining districts	133	129	229	132
Machine industry districts	104	192	315	108
Forestry districts	145	190	121	117
Steel industry districts	121	237	120	106

This year, the total amount of beverage that was circulated increased by 117 percent.

In 1964, campaigns were undertaken to mobilize all sources of transactions including commission sales, mobile sales, exchange sales, and all sale methods by upholding the principle of serving the interests of the state and the farmers. The amount of transactions in 1964 increased by 110 percent over 1963, of which the amount of planned transactions grew by 110 percent and the amount of free transaction by 123 percent.

TRADE

Under the wise leadership of the Korean Worker's Party and Comrade Kim Il-song, great achievements were gained in 1964 in foreign trade. In 1964, our foreign trade continually expanded with the socialist countries on the firm basis of the foreign policy of the Korean Worker's Party. Trade with South-east Asian countries and other capitalist countries was constantly developed, also. As a result, this year, the amount of trade with other countries increased by 106.8 percent over 1963, and foreign trade contributed

greatly to the development of the people's economy. The growth and development of trade did not only contribute to the promotion of the country's socialist construction, but also helped consolidate the power of the socialist camp, strengthening friendly ties with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Thus, ties with the peoples who are struggling against imperialism and colonialism were further strengthened.

A number of changes occurred in the type of import and export goods in 1964. Manufactured goods made up a greater share of exports, while raw material exports decreased. As compared with 1961, machinery exports increased from 1.6 percent to 3.9 percent; ferrous and non-ferrous metal from 47.2 percent to 49.9 percent; mineral ores from 12.4 percent down to 11.5 percent. Exports include machine tools, electric appliances, machines, cement, chemical goods, ferrous metal, non-ferrous metal, and magnesium, goods, ceramic goods, daily commodities, ginseng, and ginseng-processed goods, drugs, tobacco leaves, fruits, agricultural products and goods and marine products.

Imports include parts for special machines and equipment that are needed for consolidating the foundation of the independent national economy, oil products, rubber, coke, manganese, tungsten, apatite, wool, sugar and industrial raw materials. As compared with 1963, imports of machinery and equipment decreased from 23.6 percent to 21.2 percent in 1964; mineral ores from 6 percent to 4.6 percent; chemical and rubber goods from 11.5 percent to 11.8 percent; and agricultural products from 9.1 percent to 2.1 percent.

As a result of the rapid development of the ferrous and non-ferrous metal industry, the mechanization of agriculture, and the transportation industry in our country, crude oil imports in 1964 increased by 117 percent as compared with 1963, and the coke imports increased markedly.

Our country has established trade relations with many capitalist countries. In 1964, our country established a new trade headquarters on the governmental level or trade promotion organizations in Holland, Uruguay and Austria. Our country improved and expanded in 1964, the facilities of trade ports and increased their capacities to a great extent

in order to comply with growing foreign trade. Consequently, ships not only from socialist countries, but also from many capitalist countries such as Japan, England, and Greece visited our ports in 1964, and the number of ships that anchored in our ports in 1964 increased by 133.5 percent as compared with 1963. The total freight tonnage handled during the year of 1964 increased 130 percent.

Proportion of Major Import and Export Goods in 1964

Total Export:	100	Total Import:	100
Machinery and equipment	3.9	Machinery and equipment	21.2
Mineral ores	11.5	Fuel and Oil	22.1
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals	49.9	Mineral ores	4.6
Chemical goods	6.0	Chemical and rubber goods	11.8
Agricultural products	5.9	Agricultural products	2.1

FINANCE

State Budget

The 1964 state budget was the successful product of all the workers who are engaged in creative struggles to carry out the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Worker's Party and the historic tasks presented by Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses."

The state revenue in 1964 was 3,498,780,000 Won, and the revenue plan was carried out by 101.9 percent; state expenditures were 3,418,240,000 Won, and the plan was carried out by 99.5 percent. State revenue of 1964 grew by 111 percent over the previous year of 1963, by 173 percent over 1960, and by 353 percent over 1956. With the rapid development of the national economy, revenue from socialist management

accounted for 98 percent of the 1964 state budget revenue and that from taxes for 2 percent.

Growth of State Budget Revenue (1960=100)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Total Revenue:	118.8	143.4	156	173
Revenue from socialist management	118.7	143.5	156	173

Revenue from transactions, which constitute the basic source of the state budget revenue, increased by 142.2 percent over the previous year, and profits from state-operated enterprises by 113.9 percent.

State Budget Revenue

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>
State budget revenue:	100	100	100	100
Revenue from socialist management	17.8	97.9	97.9	98
Revenue from taxes	2.2	2.1	2.1	2

As the result of the implementation of policies for eliminating tax-in-kind for cooperative farms and on the promotion of people's livelihood and welfare, sources of income decreased in numbers, but total state revenue increased continually with the rapid development of the national economy and the increased national income. On this basis, it was possible to save 8,054,000 Won in cash after successfully providing funds necessary for the implementation of revolutionary tasks.

Expenditures in the 1964 state budget increased by 113 percent over the previous year. 2,377,210,000 Won were released for consolidation of the technical foundation of the national economy. The state budget earmarked 1.2 times

as many funds as in 1963 for the basic construction of heavy industry in accordance with the Party policy. The raw materials industry accounted for 23 percent of the total investment in industrial construction, and the machine building industry for 14.7 percent. Large amounts of funds were allocated to the electrical and chemical industries. Particularly in 1964, a total sum of 176,500,000 Won out of the state budget was invested into basic construction for the successful fulfillment of the programmatic tasks presented by Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses."

The Party and the Government spent enormous funds out of the budget in 1964 to improve the material and cultural life of the people and to promote the social welfare of the people on the basis of the development of the national economy and of the increasing the incomes of the people. The total amount of funds spent for culture in 1964 increased by 108 percent over the previous year. Accordingly, the workers, farmers, and office employees received immense benefits from the state. The members of the cooperative farms received twice as many benefits in 1964 as in 1963 in addition to the enormous amount of investment that went into the construction of the rural areas to fulfill the programmatic tasks presented by Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses." (See Material and Cultural Life Section).

Local Budget

As the scope of economic construction expands in the provinces and the functions of the provincial governments increase, the budget for the provinces also increases. In 1964, local budgets were 1,593,140,000 Won, an increase of 1.2 times over the previous year. With the rapid development of local industries, the revenue plan for 1964 local budgets was fulfilled by 106 percent and the fixed revenue plan by 105.6 percent.

Local budgets were mainly spent on elevating the roles of the kum, developing local industries, and promoting the technical and cultural revolution of the rural areas. In 1964, the amount of the local budgets spent for the development of the national economy and cultural activities in the rural areas increased by 10 percent over the previous

year. The expenditure for further consolidation of the material and technical foundation of rural industries and for the development of agricultural management increased by 110 percent over the previous year, and that for cultural activities, including education, culture, and public health, by 108 percent over the previous year. The 1964 budget, with its firm basis on income from the local economy, which is constantly developing, entirely depended on its own sources of income and delivered large surpluses to the central government.

BANKING

At the suggestion of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean Worker's Party adopted epoch-making steps in 1964 for reorganizing the banking system of our country and raising the functions and roles of banks to meet the growing demand of socialist construction. In compliance with this step, the National Construction Fund Bank was abolished, and the Industrial Bank newly set up. The tasks and functions of the banks were newly stipulated.

The Central Bank

Under the new banking system, the Central Bank is responsible for minting and circulation of currency, the supply of basic construction funds and repair funds and for liquid and budgetary funds for all national enterprises and agencies, the liquidation of non-cash transactions, the payment of wages, monetary registration and control of fixed property, handling of precious metals, and acceptance of payments to national income.

Thus, the Central Bank has come to assume the sole responsibility for financial transactions in our country and is able to exercise financial control over all aspects of the national economy more strongly than at any other time.

Fund Supply

In 1964, the Central Bank supplied a large sum of funds including 700 million Won of basic construction funds, an increase of 15.8 percent over the previous year, and carried out 13.0 percent reserve exploration by strengthening control and political work through the supply of funds.

In 1964, the Central Bank, which assumed sole responsibility of supplying liquid funds to state enterprises and agencies, made great contributions to meeting the demands of the Party for a better and happier livelihood of the country by fully exploring and mobilizing internal reserves.

The Central Bank shortened the circulation time of economic funds by reorganizing the liquidation of non-cash transactions, strengthening payment regulations and conducting nation-wide balanced liquidation on two occasions. The circulation time of economic funds in 1964 was shortened by 1.3 days as compared with the previous year.

Monetary Circulation

The demand for circulation of cash conspicuously increased as a result of the rapid development of socialist construction, the increased ability of the people to pay, and the subsequent increase in commodity circulation. In order to keep sufficient amounts of cash in circulation, the Central Bank reorganized and strengthened the plan for monetary circulation. Particularly at the end of 1963, the bank took a series of measures for mobilizing the commodity reserves and thereby increasing income from commodity sales. Consequently, in 1964, the income from commodity sales rather than the increase in the circulation of retail commodities increased by 8.9 percent as compared with 1961.

International Settlements

The Central Bank is responsible for international settlements through the trade bank. As our country expands foreign relations and foreign trade, the business of international settlements has sharply increased. As of the end

of 1964, our country conducted settlements with banks of many European countries and countries of South-east Asia, and Africa.

Registration and Control of Fixed Property

Under the new banking system, the Central Banks was in charge of registering and controlling all fixed properties. This has insured better management and an increased utilization rate of these properties.

In 1964, the bank, concentrating its efforts on better maintenance of the properties of the workers, explored fixed properties with low utilization rate and turned them over to the state, contributing a profit of 3,797,000 Won to the state treasury.

At the same time, the bank was able to realize a profit of 5,932,000 Won for the state treasury by repairing and utilizing dilapidated facilities during the property-love-month.

Industrial Bank

The newly established Industrial Bank went into operation on 1 May 1964. The Industrial Bank has the function of making short term loans to enterprises and agencies and also handles savings and state insurance. The Industrial Bank has branches at all cooperative farms and provides guidance on the financial management of the farms. It also handles credit in the rural areas and monetary remittances. Therefore, the Industrial Bank is making great contributions to consolidating socialist farm management, expanding agricultural production, and the promoting the livelihood of the farmers by mobilizing the idle currency through savings and state insurance for effective utilization of the idle currency for the socialist construction and by providing guidance to and controlling farm management.

Loans

The loan system has been completely reorganized in our country. The Cabinet of the Republic defined the regulations of the loan system in its Cabinet Decision No 39 of 4 June 1964. According to this decision, the new loan system went into effect on 1 August of the same year. The new loan system provides for short term loans, which are basically different from the previous system from an economic point of view and abolished long term loans.

The old loan system regularly provided funds necessary for the management of enterprises, but under the new system, loans are made whenever enterprises, which are run with state funds (in the case of state-operated enterprises) and with their own funds (in the case of cooperative enterprises), are hampered in fulfilling their assigned economic tasks because of a lack of funds in management and are in need of outside funds. The bank can also make loans to cooperative enterprises and stores when they are in need of funds exceeding the limits of their original budget. Thus, the main purpose of the new loan system is to provide funds for enterprises which may need more funds for fulfilling their assigned tasks and also to provide financial control for improving the management of enterprises.

The new loan system has proved its superiority and is making great contributions to improving the financial activities of the enterprises which received loans under the system.

Financial Guidance and Control of Cooperative Farms

The establishment of the Industrial Bank has brought about radical changes in financial guidance to and control of cooperative farms. This is very significant in the fulfilling the tasks presented by Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses." Through its branches, the Industrial Bank discharges its functions of settlement of cooperative farms and of cash transactions, and provides guidance and control of the accurate drafting and execution of economic plans through bookkeeping. Thus, the establishment of the bank brought about a turning point in financial guidance and control of cooperative farms.

Savings

The Industrial Bank discharges its function of collecting savings through its branches scattered in cities and kun and savings offices located in densely populated areas and cooperative farm offices. The bank has representatives in the streets and in the rural areas to solicit savings deposits from the people and also savings offices at big enterprises.

Independent of the Industrial Bank, the Ministry of Communications is also engaged in the savings business. The kinds of savings handled at these savings offices include ordinary deposits, time deposits, reserve deposits, livelihood promotion deposits, and lottery deposits. The people's enthusiasm for savings is rapidly increasing with the rapid development of socialist construction and the enhancement of the people's livelihood. As of the end of 1964, the total amount of deposits on balance increased by 143 percent over the end of 1963, and by 273.5 percent over 1960.

Growth of Deposits on Balance (1960=100)

<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
156	113	191	274

State Insurance

State insurance was turned over from the Ministry of Finance to the Industrial Bank in accordance with the Cabinet Decision No 23. The business of state insurance is taken care of by the bank's branches in various cities, its branch offices at cooperative farms, and state insurance representatives that are located at each enterprise. The kinds of insurance available in our country at present include property insurance (compulsory property insurance and voluntary property insurance), life insurance (compulsory passenger insurance), and casualty insurance (transportation insurance and marine and fire insurance).

The 1964 plan for state insurance was over fulfilled and the total insurance amount grew by 112.12 percent over 1963, thanks to the rapid development of the national economy and the systematic enhancement of people's livelihood.

Growth of State Insurance Income (%)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Property Insurance	100	103.8	119.3	141	158.4
Life Insurance	100	133.7	144.3	163.6	185.6
Compulsory Passenger Insurance	100	123.8	168.4	176.5	185
Casualty Insurance		100	110.5	232.3	240.6
Total	100	121.3	136	156	175.2

LABOR

As socialist construction is promoted on a large scale in the cities and the rural areas of our country, the scope and scale of the national economy have rapidly expanded, and the demand for labor has increased more than at any other time. At the Seventh Plenum, militant tasks were presented to push forward the technical revolution in all fields of the national economy and to raise labor productivity by bringing about epochal changes in labor management. In support of the Party policy and Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions, all fields of the national economy engaged in 1964 in rationally organizing labor and staging large scale massive campaigns in the technical revolution to increase production with the available facilities. Efforts are constantly made to increase the proportion of labor in nonproductive fields. Great results have been achieved in this field so far.

Labor Organization

As of the end of 1964, the total number of workers employed in all fields of the national economy was estimated to be 2,092,499, an increase of 168,788 over the previous year. The average number of workers engaged in non-budgetary fields increased in 1964 138 percent over 1960. Of this increase, heavy industry accounted for 127 percent; basic construction industry for 131 percent; and agriculture for 132 percent.

Growth of Number of Workers in Various
Fields of National Economy (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Total:	100	217	221	311	561	720	776
Industry	100	158	106	189	450	550	570
Agriculture		100	333	314	569	808	753
Basic Construction		100	111	161	205	242	249
Transportation			100	112	146	162	179
Communications			100	105	124	145	170

Radical changes occurred in the make-up of employees along with the rapid increase in the number of employees. As a result of the implementation of the Party policy on maximum reduction of labor in management of the national economy and in non-productive fields and on transferring this labor to productive fields, manpower in basic construction fields increased markedly; and the proportion of woman labor increased by 38.5 percent, an increase of 2.3 percent over the end of 1963. As a result of the fulfillment of the joint decision of the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic adopted in January of 1963, concerning the enhancement of manpower in the rural areas and the consolidation of labor administration, a total of 130,000 workers, office workers, and graduates of various levels of school went to the rural areas in 1964.

Labor Standardization

With the rapid introduction of innovations in all fields of the national economy in 1964 and the rapid enhancement of the technical level of the workers, the irrational labor quota system was reexamined and a new labor quota system has been adopted in factories and enterprises in every field of the national economy. Along with this, the uniform labor quota system was widely adopted, and in 1964, a total number of 257,000 cases of labor norms were reported, showing an increase of 14.3 percent.

The improvement of production organization and labor organization and the improvement of the labor evaluation system greatly increased the participation rate of workers in the grading system. The participation rate in the contract system in 1964 showed that industries alone showed a 74.6 percent participation rate according to the number of workers involved and 60.6 percent according to man-hours.

Labor Wages

The Party and the state have consistently raised the wages of workers and office employees in accordance with rapid development of the national economy and the constant growth of productivity. In 1964, the Party and the state on the basis of the systematic increase in the national income and in accordance with changing circumstances, constantly raised labor wages of the average worker and office employee, by 102 percent over the previous year, and the income per worker household and employees increased by 104 percent. Thanks to the constant attention of the Party and the state, the wages of workers and employees increased in the following systematic way. [See table on following page.]

Improvement of Technique and Skill

Following the Party policy of promoting the technical revolution, factories and enterprises in all fields of the national economy waged extensive campaigns to train technicians and skilled workers. As a result, the system of technical and skilled classes was further consolidated

Growth of Wages of Workers and Employees

<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
100	183	191	301	706	736	752
	100	105	165	386	403	412
		100	158	370	386	392
			100	234	244	248
				100	104	106
					100	102

and reorganized, and many workers were and are being trained under the system.

Technical and Skilled Class and Number of Workers Enrolled (As of the end of 1964)

	<u>Number of Classes</u>	<u>Number of People</u>
Short-Term Technical Workshops	1,920	134,664
Technical Workshops	33,307	632,746
Technical Classes	5,879	112,333
Total	41,106	879,734

The number of technicians and skilled workers that were trained in technical classes in 1964 was 2,875 (929 of them were technicians), and the number of skilled workers whose technical level was raised one degree was 139,967. With the consolidation of the training of technical workers, a total of 70,000 technicians and experts were newly trained in 1964, and as of 31 October 1964, the total number of technicians and experts engaged in every field of the national economy reached 293,506. As a result of the enhancement of the technical and skill level of the workers and the consolidation of creative cooperation between technicians and workers, campaigns for technical revolution and invention and innovation were extensively conducted. As a result, a total of 71,000 inventions and innovations were adopted in production, basic construction and transportation

fields alone in 1964. As the work of labor administration was further consolidated and the technical innovation campaigns promoted per worker productivity in industries increased by 112 percent as compared with that of 1963, and labor productivity showed a marked increase in the year.

Growth of Labor Productivity in Industries (%)

<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
100	140	157	164	184
	100	112	117	132
		100	104	117
			100	112

Labor Protection

Following the Party's consistent policy on the complete protection of the health of workers, the Cabinet of the Republic adopted in 1964 a series of important measures to reorganize and strengthen the work of labor protection. The Cabinet of the Republic organized work to carry out Cabinet Decision No 78 "On Modification of Regulations on Gratuitous Grants and Loans of Labor Protection Material" adopted on 26 November 1963, and at the same time, adopted Cabinet Decision No 43, "On Modification and Consolidation of Labor Protection Work for Coal Mining Workers." Thus, the Cabinet showed a great interest in safeguarding the safety of the workers and promoting the health of the workers.

In accordance with the newly adopted regulations, labor protection material which fits the characteristics of work and working conditions were supplied to the workers in 1964. New materials which were not available before were also included. And, the work of labor protection was reorganized at every factory and enterprise, and labor protection work was modified and strengthened to fit realities.

Large numbers of public baths, sanitary facilities for women, rest rooms, and cultural and sanitary facilities

were newly created and put into operation. The number of kindergartens and nurseries increased (the number of kindergartens increased by 103 percent as compared with the previous year and that of nurseries by 105 percent. Pregnant women were assured of 77 days of rest with pay before and after childbirth, and a large number of women benefited from this new system in 1964. The state provided workers and employees with 14 or 28 days of paid regular or supplementary annual leaves and with a recuperation period at government expense. In 1964, tens of thousands of workers, employees, and farmers enjoyed the benefit of rest or recuperation.

Thus, the results achieved in labor administration in 1964 are great. In order to bring about an epochal turning point in socialist construction, the Tenth Plenum (10 December 1964) presented as one of the important tasks, the powerful implementation of the technical revolution and further consolidation and reorganization of labor administration work. The plenary session showed the direction for industry, agriculture, construction and production industries to increase production and to raise productivity of workers. Making maximum use of all available man-power was also emphasized for socialist construction and to save labor by rationally and effectively utilizing the labor force.

Following the lines set forth by the Party, every field of the national economy is turning the work of labor administration into a mass movement, fully exhibiting their creativeness and enthusiasm for this cause.

MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Based on the popular measures of the Korean Worker's Party and the accomplishments attained in all sectors of the national economy, the material and cultural life of the people has been further improved, and especially the life of the peasants has been further rapidly improving due to the tremendous amount of material and financial assistance and benefits of the state. In 1964, the national income increased compared with 1963, by 108 percent, compared with 1960, by 146 percent, and compared with 1956, by 313 percent. As a result of the constant growth of production and the systematic improvement of labor productivity, the mean wages of the workers and office workers was increased by 102 percent compared with 1963.

Growth of Monetary Wages (%)

<u>1964/1949</u>	<u>1964/1953</u>	<u>1964/1957</u>	<u>1964/1960</u>
410	392	173	106

Because the monetary wages of the workers and office workers were increased and the indices prices of commodities and fees were reduced, the real wages of the workers and office workers were systematically increased.

Growth of Real Wages of the Workers
and Office Workers (%)

<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1964</u>
100	98	203	218

Thanks to the popular measures of the Korean Worker's Party for the improvement of the livelihood of the people and to advance housewives in all sectors of the national economy, the per family income of the workers and office workers made progress every year.

Growth of Per Family Cash Income of
the Workers and Office Workers (%)

<u>1964/1957</u>	<u>1964/1960</u>	<u>1964/1962</u>	<u>1964, 1963</u>
176	114	105	104

Growth of Per Family Cash Income of
Cooperative Farm Members (%)

<u>1964/1957</u>	<u>1964/1960</u>	<u>1964/1963</u>
185	149	109

In 1964, the Party and the government, in order to execute the historic task, in accordance with the "Theses" for strengthening the economic basis of cooperative farms, further improving the livelihood of cooperative farm workers, and liberating them from all sorts of taxation, completely exempted tax-in-kind of cooperative farms in all the cities and kun of Chagang-do; Songyo district of P'yongyang; Hoechang-gun, and Sinyang-gun of P'yongan Pukto; Sinwon-gun of Hwanghae Namdo; Insan-gun, and Yonsan-gun of Heanghae Pukto; Poptong-gun, Sepo-gun, and P'yonggang-gun

of Kangwon-do; Changjin-gun, Taehung-gun, Sudong-gun, and Hoch'on-gun of Hamgyong Namdo; Yonsan-gun, Musan-gun, Najin-gun, Puyong District of Ch'ongjin, Hamgyong Fukto, and 644 other cooperative farms in other cities and counties. Also in 1964, state expenses totalling 100,720,000 Won for the construction of rural culture houses built for the cooperative farm members since 1961 and various kinds of state loans totalling 22 million Won were exempted.

In order to better secure the increasing food-clothing-shelter problem of the people, the production of consumer goods was rapidly increased. The supply of the consumer goods was increased, over 1963, by 116 percent for ready made clothing, by 117 percent in underwear, by 121 percent in socks, by 122 percent in shoes, by 125 percent in sewing machines, by 259 percent in radios, by 299 percent in watches, by 186 percent in housefurniture, by 108 percent in soy sauce, by 106 percent in bean paste, by 104 percent in fish, by 166 percent in sweets and fruits and by 113 percent in meat and by 121 percent in eggs, respectively. Also many houses were built and offered to workers, peasants, and office workers. The building area of single story culture houses built by P'yongyang Municipality alone in 1964 amounted to as much as 342,000 square meters.

For the improvement of social benefits and for the improvement of the material and cultural life of the people based on the growing national income, a large sum of money from the state budget was expended. Thus the entire workers, and office workers received, as usual, the free supply of materials for labor protection and materials for preferred treatment, and the almost free supply of food, rent, fuel, electricity, and transportation.

The expenditures for social and cultural measures for 1964 were increased by 108 percent over 1963, a vast amount of money was used for the development of education, culture, and public health work. A free educational system is practiced from people's schools to colleges in our country, and state scholarships are offered to students in higher technical, professional, and colleges. In 1964 also, the Party and the government, by the use of a large amount of finances, supplied clothing according to seasons to all students ranging from kindergartens to colleges, thus relieving the financial burden of the parents for education of

of their children. Not only that, the Party and the government sent educational subsidies amounting to 6.7 million yen (Japanese currency) in scholarships to students on three occasions for the democratic national education of children of Korean residents in Japan.

During 1964, the Party and the government expended a large amount of state funds for the completion of public health facilities, for the further improvement of preventive treatments, and for the rapid development of the pharmaceutical industry, for the improvement of the health of the people. Thus our people, received the benefits of free medical treatment under better conditions and through more developed medical technology.

For the protection of the children and for the convenience of mothers, kindergartens and day nurseries were expanded. The number of kindergartens was increased over 1963 by 103 percent, and the day nurseries by 105 percent, respectively, and 1,495,000 children were encompassed by them.

Workers and office workers are guaranteed with paid vacations, and women received 77 days paid vacation before and after confinement. As the network of convalescent and rest centers was expanded in 1964, several hundred of thousands workers, office workers, and cooperative farm members received the benefit of convalescence and rest.

Number of Convalescent and Rest Centers

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1964</u>
Number of Centers	66	284	287
Number of Their Beds	5,395	22,313	23,883
Number of Persons Using Their Facilities (1,000)	127	359	--

EDUCATION

Our people's education is being continuously strengthened and developed in the process of the struggle to execute our Party's educational policy to combine schools and practical life, education and productive labor. In 1964, in the educational sectors glorious advances were achieved in the process of the struggle to execute the decision of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party of the Fourth Congress, Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions contained in the "Theses," and decisions of the educational sectors, Party and government.

The Party and the government adopted in 1964 important steps for strengthening and development of the people's education, and expended large amounts of money for these sectors. The political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party adopted a decision on 25 January to strengthen foreign language education. The Cabinet adopted on 23 April Decision No 34, "On Further Strengthening Higher Educational Work," and adopted on 1 July a new measure to improve and strengthen the work of kindergartens.

Especially Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions given on 28 January and 8 February and on 28 May to the Haeju Agricultural College serve as programatic policy in training capable workers who can better serve the promotion of socialist construction in Korea. Thus, during this year the educational system concentrated on education and especially the educational system for study while working were expanded and strengthened, and the material and technical basis of the educational organs were further powerfully organized so as to suit the development of our science and technology and the practical demands of the development of our national economy. Also instructor groups were powerfully organized, and their political and practical level was exalted. And, the scientific thought of professors was much exalted. A creative atmosphere was exerted throughout educational work, and revolutionary educational discipline, system and order were further strengthened. Under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance each school is more strongly and beautifully organized on the basis of the cultural revolution.

During 1964, instructor groups at various levels firmly established the idea of self-identification in their instruction and indoctrination in order to arm young students with the ideas of Communism and to train them as workers with knowledge and skill necessary for the construction of a new society, further strengthened indoctrination in Party policy, Communist indoctrination, and the indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, and attained precious fruits in the struggle for the execution of the Party policy for closely combining education and productive labor.

As of the end of October 1964, students whose number is equivalent to one-fourth of the total of the population were studying at 9,020 schools of various levels including Kim Il-song Comprehensive University. The number of college students alone amounted to 185,000. In our country, people's education is completely free, and scholarships are granted to students studying at higher professional schools, higher technical schools and colleges. In our country, a primary compulsory education system has been enforced since 1956, and a secondary compulsory educational system since 1958. We are preparing to enforce a nine-year compulsory technical education in the near future. In 1964, the Party and the government supplied clothing according to seasons to all students from kindergartens to colleges.

On the other hand, the Party and the government sent 6.7 million yen (Japanese currency) as subsidies and scholarships to the children of the Korean residents in Japan.

Common Education

In the sector of common education, education in the Korean language was further strengthened in support of Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions given at the conference of linguists on 3 January. People's schools paid careful attention to instructions and to extra-curricula life as well, so that students would correctly use and speak the Korean language, and middle schools concentrated on instruction in the Korean language. Also art instructors were reinforced and strengthened. Music, dance, fine arts and physical education was strengthened to suit the age, psychological characteristics and taste of students. Especially physical

education was further developed as work of the entire school.

Laboratories and experiment rooms for physics, chemistry, biology and other sciences were better organized and experiments and practical education were strengthened in order to improve the capability of students further. And the work to improve the capability in the fundamental subjects of natural sciences progressed substantially.

Thus, the academic capability of students was constantly improved, and they are growing up excellently as persons equipped equally with knowledge, virtue, and physical strength.

The number of people's schools was 3,985 in 1964-1965, with 1,113,000 students, and the number of graduates was 173,000. The number of middle schools was 3,217 with 704,000 students, and the number of graduates was 257,000.

The Cabinet of the Republic adopted a decision on 1 July 1964 and sought new measures to strengthen and improve the work of kindergartens. At the state expense, 180 new kindergartens were built at factories, enterprises, rural areas, and agencies. Especially the facilities of rural kindergartens were better organized and their control and management was improved. The quality of their instructors was improved and their ranks were strengthened. As of the end of 1964, the number of kindergartens was 5,847 and the number of children covered by them increased by 103 percent over 1963.

Technical Education

In our country, there are four to five technical schools for each kun, and city, and factory and technical schools and higher technical schools at each large factory and enterprises for studying while working. In 1964-1965, 285,000 students studied at 1,144 technical schools and 156,000 students at higher technical schools.

In the sector of technical education in 1964, certain schools were reorganized (the number of schools for the agricultural sectors covers 67 percent of the total technical

and higher technical schools) following the decision of the Seventh Plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress and Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses" of giving heavier weight to the schools of the agricultural sectors. And, the organization of curricula of urban and industrial area schools were partially reorganized so as to meet the economic development of the localities and to train sufficient second level technicians and experts by sectors of the national economy and occupations. Especially schools for studying while working were expanded, their educational environment was better organized, and their level of instruction and indoctrination improved.

In 1964, in the sector of technical education, the work to execute Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions issued to the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee on 29 July 1963, and at the Cabinet Meeting on 15 November, and the Cabinet Decision dated 27 December, entitled, "On Improving and Strengthening the Work of Technical Schools and Higher Technical Schools" was furthered. Consequently, practical training facilities and various laboratories (farms and livestock farms and factories for practical training) for technical and higher technical schools were excellently organized, and the material and technical basis allowing for experiments and practical training as proposed in the curricula was further strengthened. Especially the material-technical basis of schools in rural areas was further strengthened. During only the first half of 1964, fields for practical training of technical and higher technical schools was increased to 1,230 p'yong or about four times as large as that at the beginning of 1964; the number of livestock and poultry was increased by 2.5 times and the number of various farming machines and tractors by 10 times.

Higher Education

In 1964-1965, 185,000 students were learning advanced science and technology at 98 colleges including Kim Il-song Comprehensive University. In 1964, a foreign language school and the Pohang Industrial College for working students were established, and doctor's course were established at Kim Il-song Comprehensive University, Kimch'aek Technical College, P'yongyang Construction College, Hamhung Medical

College and other colleges. Also there are 27 college scientific research centers.

In the sector of higher education in 1964, work to consolidate the accomplishments attained in the execution of the decision of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, dated 6 May 1963, and to execute Cabinet Decision No 34, entitled, "On Further Strengthening the Work of Higher Education," dated 23 April 1964, progressed. In order to train college students as capable persons with latest scientific and technical knowledge, professional courses were rearranged so as to meet the demands for engineers and specialists and the demands of the academic system. And, the term of college courses was extended by one year beginning for first year students (for first and second year students in case of factory colleges).

Party control over the content of education was strengthened through the work to execute the Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions of 28 January and 8 February 1964, the ranks of college students were qualitatively organized, and rear economic work was improved. Further scientific thought and academic ethos of professors at colleges were exalted, and the self-study and scientific research of college students was further strengthened.

Especially among agricultural colleges, research to successfully solve scientific and technological problems raised in agricultural production were actively promoted in support of Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses" and his instructions at Haeju Agricultural College (28 May 1964). Farms and livestock farms and laboratories for practical training were better organized appropriate to the development of the rural economy. Especially, the characteristics of agricultural production in areas concerned, the scientific fundamental agricultural methods and technological measures were incorporated into the programs for instruction. Thus, the scientific thought of the educational content was exalted and practical training was strengthened. Thus, agricultural colleges were strengthened and developed so as to make a contribution to the acceleration of the technical, cultural and scientific revolution of rural areas.

Forces were concentrated in scientific research on strengthening basic sciences and on the solution of new scientific and technological problems raised in socialist construction. And, in the training of scientific cadres, the struggle to turn out scientific cadres more rapidly and in a better way was promoted. In 1964, colleges sent 20,500 engineers and specialists to sectors of the national economy.

Factory Colleges

In 1964 factory colleges concentrated on theoretical education appropriate to their own characteristics, and further strengthened basic science education. These colleges improved the quality of instructors, and made systematic study of scientific and technological problems raised in technical fields concerned with the lecture as the unit, for the purpose of technical development, and reflected this in instructions.

Factory colleges including the Pukchung Technical College, Sinuiju Technical College, Songnim Technical College, Sunho Technical College concentrated their force on the solution of technical engineering problems that were currently raised, and introduced numerous ideas of technical reform into production. Thus, they brought about vast benefits to the state, and made contributions to the development of the national economy and to the fulfillment of the technical revolution.

In the indices for the training of factory colleges in 1964, the students in the mechanical, metal, electrical, chemical, and extracting industrial sectors amounted to heavy proportions. Of these, the students in the mechanical and metal sectors covered more than one-half of the total number. In 1964, more than 12,000 worker-students studied at 37 factory colleges and 2,294 workers completed college courses. In accordance with the Cabinet Decision No 34, the term of factory colleges was extended by one year.

Normal School Education

In 1964, in the sector of normal school education, the normal school educational system was rationally improved

so as to meet the needs of training teachers for various grades of school, modern experimental, practical training facilities were perfected, and teaching methods were improved.

In the sector of normal school education, the training of teachers was qualitatively improved in support of Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions, retention of incumbent teachers was strengthened, and efforts were exerted to improve the quality of teachers of various grades in school.

In order to improve the quality of instruction and indoctrination, work to completely formulate new instruction principles and textbooks or to reorganize them was promoted. The curricula organization of the teachers' college was reorganized to professionalize teacher training in the technical subjects of the agricultural and technical sectors, in order to improve teacher training for mechanical and higher technical schools in particular, and the content of normal school education were further intensified and developed to meet the practical demands of developing the people's education.

In 1964, in normal school education, the two year special course and the training course for the teachers in foreign languages were newly established. One hundred eighty students were encompassed in the two-year special course in four different subject areas, and 360 students in the special intensified course to train foreign language teachers.

In 1964, more than 40,000 students were studying advanced science and technology at 19 colleges under the supervision of the Ministry of Common Education (including correspondence and night courses). At a series of colleges including the P'yongyang Teachers' College and Sunch'on College doctoral courses and research courses were established. In 1964, more than 5,000 students graduated from the schools under the supervision of the Ministry of Common Education (including correspondence course students).

Correspondence Course Students

In correspondence and night course education, basic science education was strengthened; the number of courses

was partially curtailed in order to intensify professional knowledge, and the content of instruction was improved. In 1964, in the sector of correspondence education, the attendance of correspondence students in the agricultural sectors was organized during the off season, and steps were taken by the leading workers of various agencies, enterprises, and cooperative farms to insure the school attendance of correspondence students and their study hours.

At present in Korea, correspondence courses and courses for incumbent cadres established at certain colleges and higher technical schools give professional technical education to control workers of the state and economic guidance agencies and incumbent workers. The state awards graduates of correspondence courses for incumbent workers at colleges and higher technical schools the qualifications of assistant engineer, engineer, and specialist in pertinent fields.

In our country, the educational system for allowing workers to study while working through such means as correspondence and night courses, factory colleges, Communist colleges is widely established. Many workers are receiving secondary and higher technical education without leaving production.

In 1964, the number of students studying while working was 401,977. Of these the number of students at technical and higher technical schools was 62,000, and that of students at colleges and in research courses was 80,440.

Adult Education

In support of Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses" and his instructions at the meeting of workers schools and workers secondary school lectures in March 1964, the work of systematically improving the general knowledge and technical and cultural level of workers was powerfully promoted.

Workers schools and workers secondary schools are rationally reorganized to meet the productive activities of workers-adults and local characteristics. At the same time, the instruction process, instruction principles, and

Number of Students Studying While Working
(Unit: Person, 1964)

	No. of students studying while working	Tech- nical Schools	Higher tech- nical Schools	Colleges and Graduate Schools
Total No. of such students in the National Economy	401,977	20,012	42,006	80,440
Industrial Sectors	194,994	13,286	22,359	21,641
Agricultural Sectors	28,056	707	2,248	1,638
Construction Sectors	49,247	2,415	3,602	2,928

Note: Agricultural sectors are limited to farms and live-stock farms, machine tractor stations, and irrigation maintenance agencies.

textbooks for adult education were revamped to meet new realities. Training courses for teachers were organized, and eligible persons for adult education were guided to successfully complete their programs by the end of the year.

Thus, Comrade Kim II-song's "Theses" and instructions brought about epochal advances in adult education, and they became a decisive impetus for arming the workers with the ideas of Communism, for improving their general knowledge, technical and cultural level by one stage higher, and for further accelerating the technical, cultural and ideological revolution of the nation.

Textbook Compilation and Publication

In 1964, 3,128,200 copies of 1,190 different kinds of textbooks, teacher reference books, and student guidance books were published for teachers and students of various levels of schools. Of these 204,000 copies of 240 different kinds were published for students studying while working at colleges under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education.

SCIENCE

A series of steps were taken in 1964 in order to bring about the rapid development of scientific research. In accordance with Cabinet Decision No 11, dated 17 February 1964, the Academy of Social Sciences was established as a unified guidance agency over social sciences research agencies. The Economic and Law Research Center was divided into the Economic Research Center and the Law Research Center, respectively, and the Linguistics and Literature Research Center into the Linguistics Research Center and the Literature Research Center, respectively. The Cabinet of the Republic adopted Decision No 10 for the purpose of expanding and developing research into the Kyongnak System, reorganized the Kyongnak Research Center at P'yongyang Medical College, into the Academy of Kyongnak Research of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Also in accordance with this decision, the Korean Society of Kyongnak Research was established on 24 April.

In 1964, the Academy of Forestry Science (in accordance with the Cabinet Retification No 352, dated 15 May 1964) and the Academy of Educational Science (in accordance with the Cabinet Decision No 88, dated 27 December 1964) were established, respectively.

These are the following main scientific research institutions in Korea.

Academy of Sciences: Established in accordance with the Cabinet Decision No 183, dated 9 October 1952.

Research institutions under this: the Physics and Mathematics Research Center; the Atomic Energy Research Center; the Biological Research Center; the Geological and Geographical Research Center; the Central Non-Ferrous Metals Research Center; the Ferrous Metals Research Center; the Central Fuel Research Center; Silicate Research Center; the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Center; the Meteorological Observatory; the Hamhung Branch of the Academy of Sciences (under which are the Non-organic Chemical Research Center; the Organic Chemical Research Center, the Central Analysis Office), and the Comprehensive Factory for the Academy of Sciences.

Academy of Social Sciences: Established in accordance with Cabinet Decision no 11, dated 17 February 1964.

President: Ho Sok-son

Research Centers: the Economic Research Center, the Law Research Center, the History Research Center, the Philosophy Research Center, the Linguistics Research Center, the Literature Research Center, the Archaeology and Folklore Research Center, the Classics Research Center.

Academy of Agricultural Sciences: Established as the Academy of Agricultural Sciences in February 1956. This was reorganized into the Agricultural Science Committee. And then it was reorganized into the Academy of Agricultural Sciences in accordance with Cabinet Rectification No 505, dated 7 August 1963.

President: Kim Kye-hyon

Research Centers: The P'yongyang Branch of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Wonsan Branch, Kyongsong Branch, Hyesan Branch, The Breeding Science Research Center, the Soil Science Research Center, the Crop Cultivation Science Research Center, the Veterinary Science Research Center, the Fodder Science Research Center, the Animal Husbandry Research Center, the Agricultural Engineering Research Center, the Agricultural Mechanization Research Center, the Agricultural Chemistry Research Center, the Plant Protection

Research Center, the Kangye Vegetable Science Research Center, the Plant Biology Research Center, the Fruit Culture Research Center, The Tassuh Science Research Center, district experiment stations in provinces without branches, experiment stations under Research centers, and experiment stations under branches for every two or three kun.

Academy of Medical Sciences: In accordance with the Cabinet Decision No 73, dated 5 November 1963, the Academy of Medical Sciences was reorganized into the Korean Academy of Medical Sciences (established on 16 June 1958).

President: Ch'oe Ung-sok

Research Centers: The Oriental Medicine Research Center (with 11 laboratories, 200 beds are attached), the Sanitation Research Center (with 11 laboratories), the Second Clinical Medicine Research Center (with six laboratories), the Transfusion and Blood Research Center (with three laboratories, Blood Preservation Section and Blood Supply Section), the Pharmaceutical Research Center (with 13 laboratories, two test centers for medicinal herbs), the Spectro-Physical Therapy Research Center, the Industrial Medicine Research Center, the Psycho-Neurological Research Center, the Hamhung Clinical Medicine Research Center, the Hamhung Tuberculosis Research Center.

Academy of Kyongnak Research: This was established in accordance with Cabinet Decision No 10, dated 17 February 1964.

President: Kim Pong-han

Research Centers: Forty laboratories.

Construction Sciences Commission: Established in accordance with Cabinet Decision No 118, dated 20 July 1961.

Chairman: Cho Son-yong

Research Centers: The Construction Economy and Standards Research Center, the Architecture and Construction Research Center, the Mechanization of Execution of Work Research Center, the Construction Materials Research Center, the Seismology and Construction Geology Research Center, the Construction Machinery Research Center, the Maintenance Engineering Research Center, the Production Test Center, intermediate test factories.

Academy of Forestry Sciences: Established in accordance with the Cabinet Rectification No 352, dated 12 May 1964.

Research Centers: The Economic Forests Research Center, the Forestry Management Science Research Center, the Forestry Protection Science Research Center, the Hyesan Forestry Experiment Station, Hamhung Forestry Experiment Station, the Haeju Forestry Experiment Station, the Hwap-yong Forestry Experiment Station.

Academy of Educational Sciences: Established in accordance with Cabinet Decision No 88, dated 27 December 1963.

Research Centers: The Pedagogy and Psychology Research Center, the General Education Research Center, the Technical Education Center, the Research Center for the Designing of Teaching Materials and Laboratory Instruments and Equipments.

MASS CULTURE

Mass Cultural Halls: The cultural halls established December 1963 in 13 provinces (directly controlled municipalities) have started their projects on a full scale from 1964, and were designed to organize and expand cultural and educational projects among the workers, study and popularize their most proper methods; and train and produce cultural workers. In the cultural halls there are guidance groups for art circles, for creative writing, and the study group for popular cultural methods. Various activities are conducted here such as speeches and expositions for the implementation of revolutionary cultural projects, the organization of meetings and entertainment programs for national holidays, celebration days, and cultural days, and the promotion, among the workers, of projects for living culture, language culture and moral education. Guidance activities for various arts circles are being conducted actively. In addition, speeches, conferences and experience exchange meetings are arranged here for the provincial arts circles. At the halls, propaganda activities are vigorously promoted with a variety of educational materials for the implementation of tasks proposed in "Theses" and efforts are simultaneously made to promote and popularize the management experience of arts circles, mobile propaganda groups, clubs, and democratic propaganda offices.

Through a short term training of leaders, 2,000 leaders in the field of rural culture (drama, music and dance included) have been produced. Further, a greater number of arts leaders have been trained through guiding evening art schools in the rural communities.

270 new evening art schools have been constructed in 1964. As of the end of 1964, the number of evening art schools operated autonomously at the county capitals, plants, enterprise units, and cooperative farms totals to 443.

Many art leaders have been trained at many places this year.

The provincial (directly controlled municipality) popular cultural halls have established and managed the living culture halls.

Clubs and Democratic Propaganda Rooms: In 1964, 307 clubs were established at plants, enterprises and cooperative farms, and 181 democratic propaganda rooms added. In particular, the number of work group democratic propaganda rooms serving as the focus of ideological and educational projects in rural communities has increased by 1,261. In this way, 1,133 clubs (377 cooperative farms clubs included) and 30,044 democratic propaganda rooms have been in full operation. Clubs and democratic propaganda rooms are equipped with a variety of cultural materials and conduct a series of activities to raise the ideological and cultural level of the workers through performances, propagation of songs and dances, discussion groups, reading appreciation groups. At the time, exposition and propaganda of Party policies at each period along with class education have been a part of the major concern of the clubs and democratic propaganda rooms.

The 'front' propaganda rooms have been newly constructed in large numbers as a means of bringing ideological and educational projects closer to the farmers at cooperative farms. The front propaganda rooms explain and propagate party policies through varying means such as entertainment and mobile propaganda group performances.

Libraries: As of the end of 1964, the number of libraries in our country is large; one national library, 12 provincial (directly controlled municipality) libraries, and 178 municipal (district) libraries. The number of books is 7,164,900 which exceeds last year's by 793,900. Further, 37 childrens libraries in municipalities and kun have been in full regular operation.

In addition, reading rooms, attached to each plant, enterprise, and cooperative farms have been in full operation. Due to the popular movement of extalishing reading rooms in rural communities, a large number of cooperative farm reading rooms have been constructed. For the increased convenience of the readers, the library workers have organized various services such as "mail loan," "loan to organization" and "mobile book loan." They further extended

their activities to include meetings for book descriptions, meetings for reading and appreciation, and meetings for discussion.

In addition to popular libraries, the Academy of Sciences library, the specialized libraries (reading rooms) for each scientific field, the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University library, and other university libraries have been in full and regular service this year. The 3rd National Conference of Library Workers held at Sonp'o in November, 1964 contributed greatly to improving and promoting library work.

The quality and work standard of the workers in this field has been further raised through a series of public lectures for the workers of university libraries, provincial libraries (directly controlled municipality), and municipal, kun and other reading rooms.

National Central Library: The number of books in the National Central Library (seven story building, 2,000 seat capacity, and 17,000 square meters of building space) as of the end of 1964 was 1,520,000. There are some ten equipped reading rooms in the library such as reference books reading room, the social sciences and arts reading room, the technological science reading room, the general reading room, the national classics reading room, the students reading room, and the special reading room. Also, there are other service facilities including a 500 seat theatre with stage and projection facilities.

The National Central Library has 100,000 precious national classics. Among them are the Tongui Jimun woodblock printed in the middle of the Koryo dynasty attesting to the long printing history of our nation and the Hanno Kae-rok (early Lee dynasty), the oldest piece of type printed material in world. There are other books, including the abobe, that have received gold medals at international book exhibitions.

The central library is actively engaged in book exchange activities with libraries of foreign nations. The central library is in close working contact with 130 libraries in 50 nations all over the world (increase of seven nations and 50 libraries over the previous year) and has received 6,800 some foreign books, newspapers, and magazines. Thus, the central reference room has over 300,000 pieces an increase of 10,000 over the previous year, on inventions and materials of special references from foreign countries.

For the purpose of assisting the research activities of scientists and the technological revolution movement of laborers and technicians at plants and enterprises, the central library has provided some 10,000 references and pieces of literature and photo-copy services to the readers. In addition, monthly brochures describing scientific and technological books are sent out to 135 scientific research units and production enterprises. Individual correspondence of this same nature has been made to 400 some scientists and technicians. The library workers have held field interviews with 30 production enterprises and provided books that were most needed. In this manner, they have helped to solve the scientific and technical problems that individual enterprise face.

Twenty serial lectures (philosophy) have been held at the library public workshop for enthusiastic readers. There have been other activities such as science lectures, meetings for reading and appreciation, and conferences with writers, in which over 25,000 people have participated. This year an average of 2,000 readers monthly have utilized facilities and approximately 7,000 books at the National Central Library.

Museums and Memorial Halls: As of the end of 1964, 16 museums, eight branches and three memorial halls were in operation.

Located in the capital city, P'yongyang, are the Korean Revolution Museum, the Korean Historical Museum, the Korean Arts Museum, the Korean Folklore Museum, and the National Liberation War Memorial Hall. Also, located in the local districts are the Shinch'on Museum, the Poch'onbo Museum, the Myohyangsan Museum, History Museums in each province (directly controlled municipality), and memorial halls in Chungkangjin and Kosanjin. The Posam Museum, as a branch of Pochonbo Museum, has been newly established this year in Fuchang-kun, Yangkang Province, and displays the materials of the revolutionary struggle of Comrade Kim Il-song and his family and also of his childhood materials. In addition, the Yi Yul-kok Museum, as a branch of Haeju Museum, has been newly established in the Sahyunni, Byoksong-kun, Hwanghae Namdo, to commemorate our renowned philosopher, educator, and political ideologist of 16th century, Yi Yul-kok. Thus, as of 1964 the number of historical museum branches totals seven.

This year some 4,420 relics have been collected.

New improved method of display has been introduced at the Korean Revolution Museum, Korean Historical Museum, Korean National Museum, and other local museums. Lecture series have been organized and conducted this year for museum workers, and for early period, middle periods, and modern period historians. Also, academic conferences have been held for museum workers. In order to intensify public educational projects through display of museum collections, the museum workers have conducted mobile museum displays in rural communities.

According to the Cabinet Decision No 687 of August 28, 1964, changes in the museum names have been enforced; the National Central Historical Museum to the Choson Historical Museum, the National Central Arts Museum to the Arts Museum, and the State Central National Museum to the National Museum, respectively.

Korean Revolution Museum: The Korean Revolution Museum was established on 1 August 1948, for the explicit purpose of educating the workers and youths in the glorious revolutionary spirit which the Korean Labor Party has inherited (building space is 9,860 square meters). Through acquisition of 200 additional relics and 2,00 other materials, this museum now has 14,500 precious documents and relics and displays about 1,500.

The display articles are primarily drawn from the national liberation struggle of the Korean people against foreign aggressors and feudalistic oppressors covering a period of approximately a hundred years from the late 19th century to the 15 August 1945. In particular, they draw heavily from the glorious revolutionary tradition and shining historical events of the armed anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean communists headed by Comrade Kim Il-song in the 1930's.

On 25 June, the 14th anniversary of American imperialist's aggression in the northern half of our Republic, this museum has set up and opened the "Photo display room of the anti-American struggle." In this permanent display room are 1,100 pictures depicting the heroic struggles of our people opposing American imperialist aggression. The number of visitors to this display room in 1964, including foreigners totalled over 735,000.

The Korean revolution museum has branches at Chilgol and Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il-song was born and raised.

Poch'onbo Museum: This museum was established on the 4 June 1963 in commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the Poch'onbo victory (building space is 2,800 square meters). This museum covers materials concerning the long period of the armed anti-Japanese resistance from the early days of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities to liberation day on 15 August 1945. In particular, this museum is noted for its coverage on the Poch'onbo fight of early June 1937, the Musan area fight, and other revolutionary activities of the Korean People's Liberation Federation. Approximately, 750 pieces are on display.

In 1964, dozens of relics and source materials related to the armed anti-Japanese struggle have been recovered. Over 215,500 workers and youths have visited the museum this year.

National Liberation War Memorial Hall: The National Liberation War Memorial Hall (opened in August 1953) consists of nine buildings on 50,000 Pyong.

Building No 1, houses materials concerning the shining revolutionary tradition of the armed anti-Japanese resistance, the struggles for democratic construction after the liberation, and preparations of Americans for aggression in Korea. Buildings No 2 and 3 show materials concerned with the outstanding strategy of Comrade Kim Il-song during the war years and the loyalty to our revolution shown by the Korean people and soldiers under his command. No 4 houses materials relating to the proletarian internationalism of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army. Buildings No 5 to 8 display the war records of our armies in the destruction of our enemies. The last building is filled with materials showing the great deeds of the heroes of our Republic.

Numerous materials highlighting the heroism and endurance of our army during the war period have been collected in 1964. Most noticeable and noteworthy are the series relating to the heroic fight at Hill 1,211 led by our hero Yi Su-bok, which include a piece of wood showing the inscription by Yi Su-bok "I would rather die defending this hill even if I become a handful dirt," the drum made by Yi Su-bok and his comrades for entertainment purposes at the front, and the wooden case that was used to carry letters of determination addressed to high commanding officers signed by every soldier at the frontline. The utensils, such as a noodle-maker and a water jug used by the heroes of Hill 1,211 are housed in Building No 7. Further, the airplanes

and landing craft used by American imperialists in their futile invasion of the Eastern coast have been added to the collection. The display articles in some buildings have been supplemented.

Shinchon Museum: The Shinchon Museum located in Shinchon township, Shinchon-kun, Hwanghae Namdo, (established August 1958, building area 1,220 square meters) displays, in historical order, the course of the beastly aggression of American imperialists dating back 100 years. In particular, over 2,700 relics, pictures, and graphs are stored in the museum exposing the canibalistic brutality the American imperialists exhibited during their brief occupation of the Northern Half of our Republic due to a temporary tactical retreat of our people's army; even in the Hwanghaedo alone 120,000 innocent people were killed by the American imperialists. 680 pieces are on display at the museum.

In 1964 the museum workers added a collection of 60 relics and materials. The total number of visitors this year amounted to 154,350 persons. The members of cooperative farms who have participated in mobile exhibitions totalled over 14,000 persons.

Korean Historical Museum: In the Korean Historical Museum, established on 1 December 1945, are over 103,000 historical relics that cover the period from the paleolithic age to the mid-19th century. Of these, approximately 800 pieces are on display classified historically, as primitive society (paleolithic and bronze ages), slave society, and feudal society (the Three Kingdoms, Koryo period, and Yi dynasty period). In 1964, the museum added 140 relics and other materials.

This year, the museum has been concerned with supplementing articles on display and with improving and systematizing the overall structure. When the museum reopened on 6 August 1964, additional articles were found on display, such as the five stone pieces used for food-hunting by the primitive people of several hundred thousand to some ten thousand years ago, the newly excavated chisel, bell, and stone-spade of the bronze age, and the metal manufacturing tools and axe demonstrating a highly developed iron-foundry technique in old Korea. In addition to these precious relics showing the long history of our country, there are such articles as the picture "Pyokkolche Irrigation System" depicting the agricultural system of the Paekche era uniquely

adapted to the weather conditions of our country, the yellow gold and copper crown excavated from the Chongryupyok of Moranbong, and other materials showing the developed state of science, culture, and technology of the Three Kingdoms Period. Further, other historical materials have been added to the collection, such as swords and iron-arrows used by the people of Kokuryo in repelling the enemies of Sui and Tang, the actual metal-type letters of the Koryo era, books related to the invention of original Korean phonetic alphabet and other materials related to the development of Oriental medicine.

Korean Arts Museum: The Korean Arts Museum equipped with modern facilities is built on a building area of 10,000 Pyong (established 28 September 1954, but opened for the first time in 1957). It houses precious art objects from primitive ages down to the present. Two thousand some pieces of its collection are on display and are classified by periods, artists, and genres and arranged in 26 display rooms. Among those display articles showing our long history and shining art culture are the grave pictures of Anak Nos 1, 2, and 3 depicting the wall-pictures of Kokuryo graves of the mid-3rd century and the Kangso wall-pictures. In addition, there are over 100 paintings of the renowned painters of old age such as Yi Saug-hwa of the 16th century excelling in natural painting, Chong Shin of the 17-18th century, Chang Seung-yup of the 19th century, and An Chong-sik of the 20th century. Furthermore, the works of oriental style painting, oil painting, sculpture, and other varieties of works that were created under the guideline of socialist realism after the Liberation are on display and classified by types.

The museum workers have excavated 363 precious art relics in 1964, which included, among others "Scenes of Mt. Kumkang" (A bird-eye view 3,76 m wide and 0.93 m high. Excavated in the vicinity of Kaesong.) presumably by the 18th century painter Kwan Ho-ja, the "Overview of P'yongyang" (frontal birds-eye view, 3.75 m wide and 1.35 m high. Excavated in the Pukchong area.) presumably by an unknown painter of the late nineteenth century, and the "Hunting scene" (wall-divider type painting, 3.475 m wide and 0.84 m high. Excavated in the Kaesong area.) by the late 18th century painter Chui Yon. Included in the excavated articles are those paintings of superior quality which depict on a large scale the society, economy, living conditions, and scenery of the time.

This year the museum workers have actively promoted

such activities as mobile exhibitions and arts lecture series, and published picture-albums and picture post-cards.

Korean Folklore Museum: The Korean Folklore Museum was established in February 1956 for the purpose of retaining and furthering the advanced state of living, production culture and fine customs of our people, and also for the purpose of educating the people with the spirit of socialism and patriotism. This museum houses approximately 9,500 some relics and other materials.

After a thorough reorganization and renovation of the relics collection project, research project, and display system, the museum was reopened in August 1964. Approximately 2,000 pieces of folklore relics and materials are displayed in four rooms such as the clothing room and the furniture and manufactured-article room. The number of relics collected in 1964 is 370 odd. Among those the light-green quilted coat excavated in the Kaesong area and the red cotton-lined coat excavated in the Hwanghae Namdo area represent the clothing that was worn by the women in the middle area of our country in the past.

From August to the end of 1964, 55,000 persons visited the museum.

Rearrangement of Revolutionary Battlofields: The construction of statues of our Comrade Kim Il-song's loyal friends and the enthusiastic revolutionary fighters Pak Dal, Yi Che-sun, and Ma Jong-hui have been completed in 1964. These statues are constructed in the yards of their homes (reconstructed houses). The unveiling took place on 25 September, 1964 for the statue of comrade Ma Jong-hui in Shipo of Unhung-kun, on the 26th for the statue of comrade Yi Che-sun in the Yi-hwa township of Bo-ch'on-kun, and on the same 26th for the statue of comrade Pak Dal in the Unnam township of Co-ch'on-kun.

The research and rearrangement projects of old battlefields and the educational projects for battlefields have been actively promoted by the management bureau of revolutionary battlefields in the Yangkang Provincial People's Committee established in 1963 and by the workers of the five branch management offices (Hyesan, Poch'onpo, Limyongsu, Samjinyun, and Daehungdan).

The construction of the Tower of People's Heroes in Yangkang Province and the safety-railing project on the

Lake Chonji on Paektu Mountain have progressed markedly. Also, the construction of Paektu Mountain Meteorological Observatory is making rapid progress. The project for the permanent conservation of those trees on which the guerrilla fighters in the days of armed anti-Japanese resistance left inscriptions on has made considerable progress, too.

Conservation of Cultural Treasures and Relics: In 1964 our government adopted a series of measures designed for the conservation of outstanding national, cultural treasures and relics. In accordance with this measure, the office of Cultural Treasures Conservation has been established in each province (directly controlled municipality), and adjustment work has been progressing actively for the revolutionary battlefields, the sites of historic interest and scenic beauty, and natural monuments. The revolutionary battlefields in Yangkang Province such as Samjiyon, Chonbong, and Pyokebong have been touched up for better appearance and conservation.

In addition, the Conservation Office for Cultural relics in each province (directly controlled municipality) has adjusted a variety of old buildings and mountain walls that show the artistic ability and patriotic deeds our ancestors displayed in repelling the aggression of foreign forces and thus defended the dignity of our country. Included in this category are Bokwangjon of Shimwon temple in Pakchong kun, P'yongbuk Province and Ungjinjon of Songbul temple in Bongsan-kun, Hwanghae Pukto which are outstanding for long history, scale and structure, paintings and sculptures; the Taesong Mountain-wall of P'yongyang that played a significant role in repelling the foreign aggression of Sui and Tang dynasties; and the Buphung temple in Pyongwon-kun, of Pyongnam Province that is closely related to the patriotic efforts of Susan Taesa at the time of the Imjin Japanese aggression. In addition, the following temples have been restored to their original style: Yonkwanjong and S'ungryongjon of P'yongyang; Ryuksungjon in Nyonghyon-kun, Pyongbuk Province; Wontongsa, Hwajangsa, and Songkyunkwan in Kaesong; and the Kaeshimsa in Myongchon-kun, Hambuk Province. An addition has been made to the Songdowon in Kangwon Province.

Discovery and Excavation: The project of resurvey, examination, and confirmation of cultural relics and remains that started in 1963 has continued through 1964. As a result of this line of effort, eleven gun bases used for

shooting the American pirate ship Sherman in 1876 have been found on Mr Chonui located within the T'aedong River in the vicinity of P'yongyang and confirmation has been made as to the following mountain walls for their contribution as battlefields in repelling foreign aggression; the Okryun wall in the Puryong district of Ch'ongjin, the Kumsan wall in Tongrim-kun, P'yongbuk Province, the Unamsan wall in the Cholsan-kun of P'yongbuk Province, and the Tangasan wall in Tongchang-kun P'yongbuk Province.

The place commonly called "Chagum Tokikol" (small rabbit valley) in Punghung ri, Shinhung-kun, Hamnam Province was found to be the place where Yi Sung-ke decimated the Japanese forces pouring over Taemun Hill in 1385 during the reign of King Yu of the Koryo dynasty. Many relics of swords and arrows have been found that were presumably used at the time. Many tombs of renowned persons and natural remains have been found. The tomb of the famed 14th century patriotic poet Yi Che-hyun has been found in Shiptan Township, Ch'angpun-kun, Kaesung District, while the tomb of Munnao whose father is known for having spinning-wheels and spinned thread from cotton for the first time in our country, has been found in the Muksan township, Kaep'ung-kun in Kaesong District. Further, the tomb of the famed 16th century materialistic philosopher and patriotic ideologist Su Kyong-dok has been found in Yonghung township of Kaesong Municipality, and the tomb of the late 19th century man of medicine Yi Che-ma in Untong township, Hungsan-kun, Hamnam Province.

A bronze-age foundation-stone and standing-stone have been excavated in North Hamkyong Province at Upuk and Dokin townships of Kimch'aek Municipality and Paeksang township of Pukchong-kun.

Exhibition Halls

Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall (established on 27 September 1956): The industrial and agricultural exhibition hall consists of three main halls (heavy industry hall, agriculture hall, and light industry hall) on a building space of 4,000 square meters and an outdoor display hall on a space of 2,000 square meters. In this exhibition hall are housed 12,000 real objects, models, photographs, and graphs that demonstrate the accomplishments achieved by, and the creative capacity displayed by the workers in all fields of the national economy (science, education, culture, health, publication, and gymnastics included) in the process of materializing the principle of

a self-sufficient national economy proposed by our Party. In 1964 a total of 353,800 persons visited the hall.

There are permanent industrial and agricultural exhibition halls in P'yongan Pukto, Hwanghae Namdo, Hamkyong Pukto, Hamkyong Namdo, Chakang Province, and Yangkang Province.

Exhibition Hall for Mothers: This exhibition hall was established on a permanent basis on 17 November 1961 for the explicit purpose of contributing to implementing the directives of Comrade Kim Il-song regarding how to become better communist mothers and how to better educate their children as outlined at the National Mother's Day Conference (15 November 1961).

The exhibition hall consists of the main hall, the first hall (general information and child care upto the nursery stage), the second hall (education children between kindergarten and junior high), and the third hall (education of mothers). The main hall houses information and material relating to the mothers in the period of the armed anti-Japanese resistance, the considerations shown by our Party and government to women in the years after the Liberation, and the heroines of our Republic. In this hall are housed over 1,000 photographs, models, and objects which depict the real experiences our mothers accumulated in the process of bringing up our children as a dependable reserve force of communism and illustrates the scientific findings in the field of childcare and childrearing.

In 1964, 290 display articles have been supplemented. A total of 240,000 persons visited the hall this year. The workers at this exhibition hall have conducted 49 mobile lecture series in P'yongyang and neighbouring cooperative farms on the topic of mother education and childcare.

Zoo and Botanical Garden: The P'yongyang Zoo and the P'yongyang Botanical Garden have been established in line with government measures for promotion of scientific research on animals and plants, general public education, and general cultural recreation. To the west of the historic Taesong Mountain Recreation center lies the zoo and to the east of it the botanical garden. A wide collection of animals and plants gathered from all over the country and donated from friendly nations are housed in the zoo and botanical garden, and have increased in number every year.

P'yongyang Zoo: The P'yongyang zoo opened its doors to the public for the first time on 28 April 1960. The zoo on a site of 270 chongbo accommodates 24 animal houses for monkeys, wild beasts, elephants, bears, and other animals, numerous other buildings, such as the delivery and nursery building, the gathering building, and the sleeping building, three lakes, two animal mountains (for monkeys and mountain bears), each 2,800 square meters, an elephant playground of 5,170 square meters, and a deer pasture of 5,500 square meters.

At the time of its opening, the number of varieties of beasts, birds, amphibious animals, and reptiles was 165 totalling over 1,500 in head count, which by 1962 increased to 222 varieties and 2,680 heads, and by 1964 to 315 varieties and 7,400 heads. Besides, there are approximately 32,000 fish of 78 varieties. Of these, the animals of our country, such as leopards, goats, deer, and pheasants amount to 200 varieties and over 1,800 head (fish excluded). In 1964, new occupants to the zoo were introduced which have never been caught by humans; the Gunham bird (caught in On-ch'on-kun, P'yongnam Province) and the seagull with three claws (caught on the Ch'ongjin Sea).

Since its opening, the zoo has received 2,655,400 visitors. Of this figure, 584,200 is the number of visitors in 1964.

P'yongyang Botanical Garden: The P'yongyang Botanical Garden opened in February 1959 and is located on a hilly area of 90 chongbo. The botanical garden consists of a flower room, medicinal herb room, fruit tree room, general tree room, plant resources room, plant classification room, a greenhouse of 1,000 square meters, a cold room of 440 square meters, and a lake of 5,400 square meters. There are some 390 varieties of trees (regular trees and shrubs) and 420 some varieties of plants of both domestic and foreign origins. Included among these are Ginseng, the Nusam tree growing in Yangdok and Maengsan of P'yongnam Province and P'ukchong of Hamnam Province, Kumkang Kuksu and Kumkang Chorong (Chinese bellflower family) both growing on the Kumkang Mountain and Susukokdari (Mulpure tree family) growing in the northwestern part of our country. These are unique plants that grow only in our country.

Theaters and Movie Halls: In 1964, movie facilities have increased 124% over the previous year, and the mobile projection units 196%. The movie facilities devoted to

cooperative farms have increased 165%. In order to promote the technological, cultural, and ideological revolution in rural communities, the actors of various drama groups and the workers in the field of film propagation both in the central and local districts have gone out to the cooperative farms for performances. This has considerably helped in raising the technological, cultural, and ideological level of the farmers. Due to outdoor film showings and daytime showings in tents, a greater number of workers and young students have been able to see movies.

P'yongyang Theater: The P'yongyang theater located at the intersection of Inmingun Street and Stalin Street is a palace of modern culture that combines a graceful national style, socialist content, and modern architectural technique into one harmonious structure (completed on 13 August 1960. Building space 29,399 square meters). This theater is 137 meters long, 73.2 m wide, and 46 m high, is equipped with modern service facilities, and the various stage facilities and technical facilities are fully furnished, such as the main stage of 772 square meters, three supplementary stages, 260 dressing rooms, and 2,300 seats. In this theater are housed the State National Arts Theater and the State Arts Theater.

National Performing Arts Theater: The National Performing Arts Theater (established on 10 June 1952) is newly constructed in the neighborhood of Kumsusan around the Potong River recreation center. It opened for the first performance on 22 December 1964. This theater is situated on a building space of 50,000 square meters has a modern circular theater (1,800 seat capacity) 67 meters in diameter and 27 meters in height, a large practice hall of 750 square meters, animal hall and other supplementary buildings and modern facilities.

This theater has a marble floor and jade walls and is rationally equipped with a circular stage, one side stage, and a mid-air stage that allows the performance of any sort of stage production. On the circular stage can be performed any production either in water or on ice irrespective of the seasonal changes.

This acoustically ideal theater is equipped with such facilities as two music rooms, practice halls of varying sizes (large, medium, and small), dressing room, and a foyer.

P'yongyang Student and Youth Palace: This palace on a building space of 47,000 square meters and an attached site of 110,000 square meters was opened for service on 30 September 1963 as a palace of science, culture, and arts for students and youth. This palace is about twice as big as the P'yongyang Theater in size and consists of the five story main building with an elevator, a 13-story tower-type building (44.8 m high), a seven-story theater (1,300 seat capacity) and seven other buildings, such as the public events room and gymnasium. This palace with about 500 rooms is well equipped with modern facilities that help to raise the educational level of scientific research, ideology, culture and arts in students and youth.

Many activities have been organized and put into full operation in 1964, such as the science department, art department, biology department, athletics department, 60 some research rooms, the Youth Corps enthusiasts room, the Youth Corp Construction room, and the library with a (150 seat capacity). In each research room, a research group has been organized for the students from the 9th grade to 2nd grade of technical high school for a period of six months. This research group aims at imparting basic scientific information to the students. As of the end of August 1964, for the duration of two periods, a total of 11,400 students have participated in this program.

Public activities designed for students from the 7th grade to sophomore in high school (science lecture, composition contest, picnic, art performances, oratory contests, etc.) have been conducted approximately 1,000 times in 1964, and a total of 570,000 students have participated in this program. For the third period of research group activities that started from September 1964, a total of 9,000 students have been participating.

In the students and youths palace, there is the youth theatrical group that directly belongs to the Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Youth Federation.

A total of 110,000 some students visited the palace in 1964.

Art Circle: The number of art circles that are organized for each production unit in such fields as literature, drama, music, and fine arts has totalled some 112,000 and two million some workers have participated in one or more activities. The circle members produce and perform

various art products that help the laborers understand and follow Party policies with the spirit of communism.

The members of the mobile arts groups at plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms have conducted their activities at various places to encourage and promote the implementation of the decisions of Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Plenums. The circle members have produced many works of literature that reflect the life and thoughts of the workers. And, the literary level of these products has risen noticeably. In the first half of 1964, the number of literary works produced by the circle members amounts to 730. These include novels, poems, dramas, and essays. In the period of two and a half years since 1962, 170 workers have become either full or associate members of the writer's federation. Scenario workshops have been established in Munch'on, Wonsan, and Ch'ongjin for the purpose of helping the workers and raising young people as reserve force. As a result of the increased enthusiasm for scenario writing some 1,000 scenarios have been sent in response to the scenario contest sponsored by the Scenario Association of the Culture Department by the laborers, farmers, and office workers (580 more responses than last year). Of these responses, 38 were selected for either 1st, 2nd, or 3rd prize.

The circle members have devised new and effective means of ideological education, such as dramas, puppet show, and comedies. These have been produced and performed in greater numbers than in any previous year. In particular, the musical-dance descriptive drama "Silk Country" produced by 400 workers of the Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Plant is the largest so far produced by any circle members and an outstanding work most suitable in content.

The creative efforts of the workers at the Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Plant and the Sindo Reclamation Plant for materializing the principle of self-sufficiency, popular heroism, and burning desire for the unification of Fatherland are well reflected in that their product combines into a homogeneous and harmonious whole all the elements of narration and poetry recitation, dramatic dialogue, dramatic gestures and acting, orchestration and choral, duet, and solo, and group dance.

National Convention of Rural Art-Circles: This commemorative and ceremonial convention took place in P'yongyang from Mid-January to early February 1964. Approximately 2,600 cooperative farm members, members of art circles,

selected from 187 cooperative farms of 157 kun in 13 provinces (directly controlled municipalities) have participated in this event. The members presented a variety of works 257 in number (82% of these were produced by members themselves covering a wide range of forms, such as drama, music, dance, and comedy. The works in general reflected the mood of joy and pride in having achieved the goal of a good harvest last year and also enthusiasm for accomplishing the target set for this year.

A most outstanding result of this event could be the fact that the rural art circles have become an integral part of rural life and their level of artistic and cultural sophistication has risen considerably over the previous years. In particular, the following works have received high acclaim: "Singing Parabol" a light musical, produced by the Yongbok Cooperative Farm in Yom Chu-kun, P'yongbuk Province; the Kayakum accompanied musical "Flowers Bloomed on the day of the Premier's Message," produced by the Saenal Cooperative Farm in Sinch'on-kun, Hwanghae Namdo; the drama "People of Pongpong-mul," produced by the Lachuk Cooperative Farm in Fuchang-kun, Yangkang Province; and the combination of music and poetry "We are Now Armed," produced by the Duksong Cooperative Farm in Duksong-kun, Hamnam Province.

This event has also indicated the remarkable progress achieved in the pursuit of an art form most suitable to the needs of our society and time and also in utilizing the traditions of our folklore.

Contest Results by Groups

First Place, the General Art Circle Group of P'yongnam Province

Second Place, the General Art Circle Group of P'yongbuk Province

Third Place, the General Art Circle Group of Kaesong.

Contest Results for Individual Entries

Comedy, 1st place -- "South Korea as seen by Kppuni and Yepuni" (Kwangsu Cooperative Farm Kaep'ung-kun, Kaesong District)

Narration, 1st Place -- "The letter That was Never Mailed" (Kwangsu Cooperative Farm, Kaep'ung-kun, Kaesong District)

Narration, 1st place -- "A handful of dirt" (Ch'ollam Cooperative Farm, Hyongchesan District, P'yongyang)

Song and Dance, 1st place -- "The Girls of the Myonwha Group" (Chojun Goodwill Cooperative Farm in Paekam-ri, Sunam-kun, P'yongnam Province)

Song and Dance, 1st place -- "The Singosan Song" (Yangsa Cooperative Farm, Kosan-kun, Kangwon Province)

Song and Dance, 1st place -- "The Song of Hwangkumsan" (Nangnimup Cooperative Farm Namlim-kun of Chagang Province)

Musical Dance, 1st place -- "White Apricot of Hoeryong Myongsan" (Obong Cooperative Farm, Hoeryong-kun of Hambuk Province)

Female Group Dance, 1st place -- "Intelligence of Female Members" (Uongki Cooperative Farm)

Female Group Dance, 1st place -- "Girls of Bee-raising" (Punghung Cooperative Farm in Sinhung-kun of Hamnam Province)

Female Group Dance, 1st place -- "Rich Fruit Harvest at Mt Chimbong" (Chimbong Cooperative Farm Panmun-kun, Kaesong District)

Female Group Dance, 1st place -- "The Workers Making Swords" (Sangko Cooperative Farm, Songwon-kun of Chagang Province)

Female Group Dance, 1st place -- "Old People Digging Medicinal Herbs" (State Run No 5 Cooperative Farm)

Farmers Song and Dance, 1st place -- "For New Victory" (Yuchon Cooperative Farm Paechon-kun, Hwanghae Namdo)

Farmers Song and Dance, 1st place -- "Song of Good Harvest" (P'yongam Cooperative Farm, T'ongch'on-kun, Kangwon Province)

Duet Dance, 1st place -- "Shepard Girls" (Pongtong Cooperative Farm, Panmun-kun of Kaesong District)

Dance Solo, 1st place -- "Chicken Raising Girl" (Chunghong Cooperative Farm, Namgrim-kun, Chagang Province)

Orchestra, 1st place -- "Seagull" and one other piece
(Chongbang Cooperative Farm Pongsan-kun, Hamgyong Pukdo)

Female duet, 1st place -- "Oh, My Azalea" (Namchung Cooperative Farm, P'yokdong-kun, P'yongbuk Province)

Female Duet, 1st place -- "The Story of a Lark," and one other piece (Kochang Cooperative Farm, Kangso-kun of P'yongnam Province)

Female Duet, 1st place -- "The girl at the Chicken-farm" (Yuso Cooperative Farm in Rangrang District, P'yongyang)

Female Folksong Chorus, 1st place -- "New Days on Chongsan Hill" (Chongsan Cooperative Farm, Kangso-kun of P'yongnam Province)

Male Folksong Chorus, 1st place -- "Let's Make Swords and Arrows" and one other piece. (Soksin Cooperative Farm, P'ungso-kun, Yangkang Province)

Female Voice Solo, 1st place -- "The Stockbreeding Group of Our Farm" (Sunam Cooperative Farm Ulang-kun Hamgyong Pukdo)

Female Voice Solo, 1st place -- "The Azalea of Samjin Lake" and two other pieces (P'annyuk Cooperative Farm, Anak-kun of Hwangnam Pukto)

Male Voice Solo, 1st place -- "New Song" and one other piece (Shinso Cooperative Farm, K'aep'ung-kun, Kaesong District)

Instrumental and Voice Folksong, 1st place -- "The Day Our Premier Came" (Kangson Cooperative Farm Kangso-kun, P'yongnam Province)

Instrumental Folksong, 1st place -- "Farm Hills on a New Spring Day" (Yindong Cooperative Farm in Inhung-kun of Hamnam Province)

Flute, 1st place -- "Series of Folksongs" (Calchon Cooperative Farm, Tanch'on-kun, Hamnam Province)

Harp and Voice, 1st place -- "The Blooming Premier's message" and one other piece (Yongo Cooperative Farm, Mundok-kun, P'yongnam Province)

Harp and Voice, 1st place -- "The Blooming Premier's Message on Saenal Hill" (Saenal Cooperative Farm, Sinch'on-kun,

Hwangnam Pukto)

Harp and Voice, 1st place -- "The Spindlers of Spinning House" (Kurin Cooperative Farm, Unjon-kun, P'yongan Pukto)

National Individual Music and Dance Contests

This regular annual event took place in P'yongyang between 17 and 24 July 1964, and 268 students and teachers of the central and local music and dance groups, the P'yongyang Arts College, and the P'yongyang College of Music participated. Through demonstrating their long polished skills and understanding the participants in the contest have again shown the appropriateness of our Party art policy. The contest has also indicated the rapid progress of the new comers in the field who made up a majority of entrants. Based on the assigned pieces and three screenings, 40 entrants were finally selected for either first, second, or third place.

Winners of First Place at the National Individual Music and Dance Contests

National Vocal Field

Group One -- Kang Ung-ja (Teacher, P'yongyang College of Music)

Group Two -- Cho Ye-sun (Actress, State National Arts Theater)

Kim Kyong-ye (Actress, State National Arts Theater)

National Instrumental Field

Group Two -- Min Sang-ki (performer, State Arts Theater)

Modern Instrumental Field

Group Two -- Kim Ji-no (Student, P'yongyang College of Music)

Dance Field

Group Two -- Paek Un-su (Actress, State Dance Theater)

13th Contest for the People's Army Art Circles

The 13th contest for the People's Army Art Circles was held between 18 July and 30 August 1964. The works produced by circle members have clearly demonstrated among other things, a high standard of ideological and artistic understanding in a varying forms and also the undying and burning enthusiasm for their loyalty to our Premier and Party, for defending our country from any foreign aggression, and for unification of our Fatherland. The contest also shows the rapid progress being made in the army by art circles in support of Party policy and for intensifying our combat readiness.

The following works, that well reflect the readiness of our soldiers to destroy any foreign aggression and to facilitate the unification of our Fatherland, have received high acclaim; the "Front is an Iron Wall," "The Wish of a Soldier" describing the desire for the unification of Fatherland, "Charging Posture of Guerrilla Fighters" reflecting the mood of Guerrilla Fighters, "the Wagon that Disappeared Into the Clouds" and "Happy Sunday Rest" both male duets, "Charge Forward with the Party" a chorus, "Exciting Rotating System" three-member dance, "Folksong" drum and flute, and "Series of Revolutionary Songs" a harmonica solo.

At the contest, 316 pieces of music and dance dramas were presented.

Exhibitions

National Exhibition of Fine Arts Circles for the 16th Anniversary of our Republic: The national exhibition sponsored by the department of culture of our government for the 16th anniversary of our Republic was held in P'yongyang from 5 September to 30 October 1964. The exhibition received about 500 entries in Oriental paintings, oil paintings, watercolor paintings, portraits, industrial arts, posters, handicrafts, cartoons, ceramics, decorative arts, and children's arts, about half of which have been put on display. The entries at the exhibition have indicated that the circle members direct their attentions to two main themes: the first having to do with the anti-Japanese resistance, the war of national liberation, and the struggle and life of the people of South Korea, and, the second dealing with class education of the workers.

In order to accelerate the already fast flying Ch'ollima, and to implement the tasks proposed in Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses," the circle members have revealed their determination and living attitude through the works presented. In addition, the exhibition has shown that arts in our country are deeply rooted in the working people and that their desire for artistic creation and their artistic understanding have increased tremendously.

The "Sound of Farmer's Music" was a most outstanding picture depicting the earnest desire for the unification of the Fatherland and the South Korean's burning hatred of the American imperialist enemy in the development of theme and content. Despite dealing with an ordinary theme, the picture "Water Jug" depicting the sad past of Korean females suffering under the exploitative society, succeeded in artistically exposing the paradoxes and injustices of social conditions of the time through a combination of suitable color execution and organic line movement.

First Place Winners at the 16th Anniversary Fine Arts Exhibition

Oil painting -- "Early Spring by the Logging Dock" (Chon Yong-kon, laborer, the lumber mill at the Mt. Pungso-rim Plant in Yangkang Province)

Oil Painting -- "Sound of Farmer's Music" (Kim Il-bin, laborer, management bureau, Bonkung Chemical Plant)

Oriental Painting -- "Water Jug" (Myong Yi-ok, laborer, Nampo Glass Plant)

Water-color Painting -- "On Road No 3 Ch'ollima Town" (Pak Mun-hyop, laborer, Kangson Steel-foundry)

Water-color Painting -- "The Flowering Prairie" (Um Kil-kun, Teacher, Hamhung Liberation Junior High School)

In addition to the above articles, 31 pieces were selected as winners of second and third places.

Fine Arts Exhibition for the 15th Anniversary of P'yongyang College of Fine Arts: The event took place from late November of this year to early January of the following year. 500 pieces by the students and teachers of this college, all revealing a high standard of artistic achievement, were on display.

National Photographic Exhibition: The exhibition took place from mid December 1964 to early March 1965. 220 some photographs from all over the country were entered (Of these 50 some were color photos.) The exhibition most eloquently demonstrated the artistic desire of our photographers to express the revolutionary spirit of our time in an artistic frame.

The following pictures have drawn particular attention of visitors: "The Torch of the Revolution" depicting the attitude of workers to understand the revolutionary tradition, "The Flag of Our Republic Recaptured after 13 Years" picturing our hero Yi Myong-sok, and "Those Pictures such as "Underground Fighter," "Glory of Labor," "The Steel Fighter," and "Morning of the Fertilizer Mountain" all showing the struggles of the working class to produce more of steel, electricity, coal, and chemical fertilizer. Beside, "Never Forget Our Brothers and Sisters in the Southern Half," both and "We Shall Recreate the Devastated Southern Half Without Fail," dealing with the theme of the desire for national unification of the people in the Southern Half, have received high ratings.

National Flower Exhibition: The exhibition was held for over a month from 12 November 1964 at the Wonnim Exhibition Room in P'yongyang under the sponsorship of both the department of National Soil Management and the Central Committee of Scientific Information Propagation.

600 some flowers and potted flowers entered by workers in the field of forestation and flower lovers from all parts of the country have well shown the beauty of our flowers and the noble world of our workers' emotions. In arboriculture, for instance, the "Spirit of Korea" illustrating the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people by the root of the Mulpure tree, each showing the theme of revolutionary battlefields, the scenes of socialist villages, and the fighting posture of the people of Asia and Africa fighting against foreign aggression have received favorable comments. Bonsai and gold-fish raising attracted the attention of visitors in that they showed a high degree of delicate artistic sophistication.

At the flower exhibition, the arboriculture piece "The Spirit of Korea" won the special prize, and the following works have also won the first place prize; "Chokhwabi" by Chang Un-bong of the Kwanmo Recreation Center in Hamgyong Pukto, and the works of the Forestry Workshop of Hamhung, the city Management Workshop of Hamgyong Pukto, and the City Management Workshop of Kosan gun, Kangwon Province.

PUBLIC HEALTH

In the field of public health in 1964 considerable results have been achieved in implementing the measures for preventive medicine and the allocation system of a physician-to-a-district which was proposed at the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party. Through further supplementation of the material facilities of preventive medicine units and sanitation clinics, it has become possible to strengthen and render more specialized medical and preventive medicine services to the people. Through promotion of Oriental medicine and Folk medicine our treatment experience has accumulated considerably.

Inspired by Kim Il-song's "Theses" adopted at the Eighth Plenum of the Fourth Congress the workers in the field of public health have campaigned to create a model health army and have consequently succeeded in improving the sanitation conditions in rural communities. In this manner, the living and working conditions have improved in terms of sanitation, and the infectious rate of acute and chronic contagious disease has fallen considerably.

Health Facilities: Through construction of health facilities and also expansion and modernization of existing facilities, it has become possible to provide more modern and specialized services. This year 82 outpatient clinics have been newly constructed, and eight hospitalization treatment facilities have also been newly constructed. The number of beds has increased by 2,935. The urban and rural medical clinics have all been expanded, and new specialized departments have been added.

As a result of active construction projects, the number of hospitals and clinics has increased in 1964 by 102% and the corresponding increase in cooperative farms clinics is 103%. 105% has been the increase over the previous year for the number of inpatient beds at treatment and prevention units, and 134.7% for the number of doctors at outpatient treatment offices. Added to municipal and kun (district) hospitals are the department of pediatrics and delivery rooms.

In accordance with the Cabinet Order No 49, 15 July 1964, a tuberculosis prevention department has been added to each municipal and kun (district) hospital. As of the end of 1964, the number of tuberculosis prevention departments at municipal and kun hospitals is 393.

Number of Health Facilities

	Unit	1956	1960	1964
Number of Hospitals and clinics	each	1,659	4,812	5,321
Number of Beds	"	18,104	33,222	52,037

Training Health Workers: Health workers have been trained in our country at four medical colleges, 10 medical high schools, each province has a health worker training center, the refresher department at the P'yongyang Medical College, and other refresher training centers. From four medical colleges and other medical high schools, a total of 9,211 physicians and associate-physicians were produced in 1964. At the refresher department of P'yongyang Medical College and other educational institutions, a total of 739 physicians and associate-physicians have been retrained.

According to the statistics compiled by the health department for 1964, the increase over the previous year has been 129.9% for physicians, 121.6% for associate-physicians, 101.7% for pharmacists, 119.7% for associate-pharmacists, 110.6% for nurses, and 110.5% for health workers.

Number of Physicians and Associate-Physicians

	Unit	1956	1960	1964
Number of Physicians and associate-physicians	person	5,650	11,919	22,706
Number of Physicians and associate-physicians per 10,000 persons	person	6.0	11.0	19.0

Sanitation and Prevention

The entire facilities, from the central Sanitation and Prevention Station down to the kun prevention stations, have been readjusted and improved in 1964. The newly established disinfection station in the capital city P'yongyang has assumed a central role in the sanitation and prevention

projects for our capital city. The number of physicians in sanitation and prevention organizations has increased in 1964 by 147.6% over the previous year, and the corresponding increase for associate-physicians was 121.8%.

Efforts have been made to improve labor sanitation in the fields of the excavation industry and the metallurgical industry, rural sanitation and prevention, and the prevention of acute infectious diseases. Active campaigns have also been made to create model sanitation kun. As of the end of 1964 the number of model sanitation kun is one for the Double Model kun (Sakju-kun), three municipalities (Kaesung, Haeju, and Ship'o), 17 districts, and 102 kun.

Production and distribution of preventive medicines has shown an increase of 121.3% over the previous year, which resulted in a smooth and regular preventive inoculation administration. In particular, efforts have been made to strengthen the preventive project for smallpox and whooping cough and for children's acute infectious diseases and also to extensively carry out the preventive inoculation project for prevention of chronic infectious diseases. Preventive tuberculosis inoculations have been carried out with the domestic tuberculosis preventive medicine (BCG) on 400,000 infants and 800,000 re-inoculation subjects. As a result of strengthened preventive efforts, the encephalitis which prevailed in South Korea in 1964 has been prevented from entering the North and the infection rate of various acute infectious diseases has been reduced considerably.

Medical Treatment, Prevention, and Maternity and Child Protection

In 1964, the scope of the system of area jurisdiction of doctors, which is an advanced medical service system, was widened, and medical treatment and prevention were further strengthened. In 14 cities the system of area jurisdiction of pediatricians was enforced and their roles and services broadened. Thus, our children are now able to receive the treatment of pediatricians at the notification of the public health posts of the people's neighborhood organizations, without going to treatment and prevention agencies themselves.

In main cities, based on the experiences of the system of area jurisdiction of pediatricians, a new system of physicians' jurisdiction has been enforced. Especially at 40 general dispensaries in P'yongyang the system of area jurisdiction of physicians has already been carried out on

the basis of the rich experiences through the introduction of the system of area jurisdiction of pediatricians and the area jurisdiction of maternity nurses for pregnant women.

In 1964 also, the medical treatment and prevention of eye, nose, ear and throat, mouth and other specialized doctors were brought close to the inhabitants, the medical treatment and aid of specialized doctors was expanded and their qualitative level improved. The frequency of outpatient treatment was increased by 13.7% over the preceding year, and the number of beds at specialized hospitals also increased.

In support of the "Theses," as adopted at the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress, public health work in rural areas was further strengthened. The ranks of medical personnel by specializations and sectors of the kun hospitals and epidemic prevention centers, which directly control and guide rural dispensaries and general cultural and public health work were expanded and strengthened, and medical treatment and prevention and epidemic prevention were further improved.

Also medical service facilities in rural areas were rearranged and strengthened. Medical instruments, equipments, drugs, and sanitary materials were sufficiently supplied. Itinerant medical services through the system of jurisdiction of doctors as well as outpatient and inpatient treatment at kun hospitals and dispensaries was strengthened and more medical aid was given to peasants. The frequency of outpatient treatment per person in 1964 was increased far in excess of the preceding year.

In accordance with the Party policy for developing Oriental medicine and systematizing theoretically popular medical treatments, considerable accomplishment was made in these fields in 1964. As of the 1964, more than 6,000 cases of popular medical treatments were collected, classified by categories of diseases, and studied. Of these, several hundred popular treatments that were tested clinically were introduced into medical treatment and prevention and used for the treatment of high blood pressure, stomach and hook-worm diseases, the contraction of optical nerves, ideopathic gangrene.

Hot springs and medicinal springs scattered all over our country were rearranged and expanded. Scientific research on mineral springs and physical therapy was studied on a large scale and used effectively for the improvement of the health of the workers. In 1964, such mineral spring

treatment facilities as Chuul Hot Spring, Kangso Medicinal Spring, Sogwangsa Medicinal Spring, Sekt'ang Hot Spring, and Ch'angsong Medicinal Spring were reorganized and expanded so that more workers could have convalescence and rest in the future. The number of beds at convalescent centers and rest centers under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Health in 1964 was increased by 152.2% over the preceding year.

In accordance with the Cabinet Decision No 46, entitled, "On Improving and Strengthening Day Nurseries and Kindergartens," (dated 1 July 1964), the network of nurseries and kindergartens was further rearranged and expanded, and the ranks of nurses and indoctrinators were firmly organized. As nurses, capable persons with a general level of knowledge and graduates of junior high schools, and as indoctrinators, capable persons with a general level of knowledge and graduates of technical schools were selected and assigned. The supply work to day nurseries and kindergartens was improved. The number of day nurseries was increased by 105.1% over the preceding year, the number of seats by 108.1%, and the number of children covered by day nurseries and kindergartens was increased by 1,495,000 over the preceding year.

All pregnant women received obstetrics care of the medical treatment and prevention agencies, and they were given free maternity care. The number of obstetricians for outpatients was increased by 159.4% over the preceding year and the number of obstetrics beds by 108.3%. The number of pediatricians for outpatients by 155.3%, and the number of pediatric beds by 111.8%.

Production and Supply of Medical Equipment and Drugs

The production of medical equipment was increased by 104.5% over 1963. Scores of kinds of good quality medical equipment such as X-ray machines, sun lamps, driers, surgical equipment and tools were produced and supplied and thus, the material facilities of medical treatment and prevention agencies were strengthened.

The production of medicinal herbs and their supply were also markedly increased. The area of cultivation of medicinal herbs in 1964 was increased by 110.4% over 1963, and the quantity totalled 5,866.7 tons, or 116.8% more than the preceding year.

PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

News Press

The Central News Agency of Korea publishes Choson Chungang News (daily), Photograph News (daily), News in English News (daily), Korean News (every 10 days, in Russian and English), and the Korean Central Yearbook (yearly).

The Central News Agency receives and reports news received through TASS of the Soviet Union, New China News Agency of China, and other foreign news services. At the same time, it carries foreign service (English teletype broadcast to various areas, Morse broadcasts to Japan, and telephoto service) and home service to various localities in the country.

The English-language broadcast is directed toward Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe.

Broadcasting

The Central Broadcasting Committee of Korea regularly exchanges broadcasts with the broadcasting committees of socialist nations. Broadcasting is also exchanged with broadcasting groups of Indonesia, Japan, Cambodia, Algeria, the United Arab Republic, and Guinea.

On 27 December 1964, the Central Broadcasting Committee of Korea and the Broadcasting Bureau of the People's Republic of China concluded in Peiping an "Agreement Concerning Further Expansion of Mutual Cooperation in the

Field of Radio and Television Broadcasting and the Strengthening of Cultural Exchange and Friendly Relations between the Two Nations."

Also, on 30 December 1964, an agreement was concluded with the Republic of Indonesia in Djakarta: "Agreement Concerning the Development of Cultural Relations and the Strengthening of Mutual Cooperation in the Field of Broadcasting."

Broadcasting: Time and Frequency

<u>Service</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Korean Time</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Korean Central Broadcasting	Home	Korean	0500-2400	Med 785kc, 725kc Sht 2850kc 6600ko
P'yongyang Broadcasting	South Korea	Korean	0500-0200	Med 625kc, 655kc 865kc, 735kc Sht 3320kc 6250kc
"	Koreans in Japan	Korean	0600-0630	Med 760kc, 820kc 1080kc Sht 2650ko
Korean Central Broadcasting	"	Korean	2000-2030	Med 785kc, 725kc Sht 2850kc

Med = Medium wave, Sht = Short Wave

Foreign Broadcasting: Time and Frequency
(As of end of March 1965)

<u>Target and Region</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Korean Time</u>	<u>Local Time</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Koreans abroad				
S. E. Asia	Korean	1600-1700 2400-0100	Djakarta 1400-1500 2200-2300	Sht 14520kc 18200kc 7580kc 9750kc
Near and Middle East and Africa	Korean	0700-0800	Cairo 2400-0100 Algeria 2300-2400 Malay 2200-2300	Sht 7580kc 6540kc 10380kc 7379kc
South America	Korean	0800-0900 1100-1200	Havana 1800-1900 2100-2200	Sht 14520kc 14520kc 9750kc
Europe	Russian	0100-0300	Moscow 1900-2100 Novosibirsk 2200-2400	Sht 7580kc 6540kc
Far East of the Soviet Union	Russian	1700-1900	Khabarovsk 1800-2000	Sht 5044kc 6540kc Med 635kc
S. E. Asia	Chinese	2100-2200	Djakarta 1900-2000	Med 635kc Sht 7580kc 9750kc
"	English	1900-2100	Djakarta 1700-1900	Sht 7580kc 9750kc
"	French	1500-1600	Djakarta 1300-1400	Sht 14520kc 18200kc
Japan	Japanese	0600-0700		Sht 5044kc 5640kc 5640kc Med 635kc
"	"	1300-1400		Sht 17580kc 7580kc 6540kc Med 635kc

Japan	Japanese	1900-2400		Sht 5044kc 6540kc Med 635kc
Near and Middle East	English	0400-0600	Cairo 2000-2200 Algeria 1900-2100 Yemen 2100-2300 Malay 1800-2000	Sht 7580kc 6540kc 10380kc 7379kc
"	French	0500-0600	Cairo 2200-2300 Algeria 2100-2200 Yemen 2300-2400 Malay 2000-2100	Sht 7532kc 5640kc 10380kc 7379kc
South America	English	0900-1100 1200-1300	Havana 1900-2000 2200-2300	Sht 14520kc 9750kc

Local Broadcasting Stations and Frequency

<u>Names of Stations</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Sinuiju, P'yongbuk	860kc
Ch'angsong, P'yongbuk	990kc
Kanggye, Chagangdo	1335kc
Haeju, Hamnamdo	1045kc
Sariwon, Hambuk	930kc
Wonsan, Kangwondo	850kc
Hamhung, Hamnam	1000kc
Ch'ongjin, Hambuk	1275kc
Hoeryong, Hambuk	1120kc
Kyongwon, Hambuk	935kc
Hyesan, Yanggangdo	1150kc
Kaesong, Kaesong City	605kc

Newspapers

In addition to the central newspapers, Nodong Sinmun (Labor Daily), Minju Choson (Democratic Korea) and others, there are numerous shop newspapers issued by production enterprises and State farms and stock farms.

As of the end of 1964, the principal newspapers published in our country were as follows:

Nodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party; published by Nodong Sinmun Press.

Minju Choson, organ of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Congress of the DPRK and the Cabinet of the Republic; published by Minju Choson Press.

P'yongyang Sinmun, published by P'yongyang Sinmun Press.

Nodong Ch'ongnyon (Working Youth), organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League; published by Nodong Ch'ongnyon Press.

Nodongja Sinmun (Worker's News), organ of the Central Committee, Korean Federation of Trade Unions; published by Nodongja Sinmun Press.

Kyowon Sinmun (Teachers News), organ of the Central

Committee of Korean Federation of Trade Unions of Educational, Cultural, Health and Governmental Workers, and the Ministry of General Education; published by Kyowon Sinmun Press.

Munhak Sinmun (Literature News), organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Writer's Alliance; published by Munhak Sinmun Press.

Choguk T'ongil (Fatherland Unification), organ of the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland; published by Choguk T'ongil Press.

Sonyon Sinmun (Boys News); published by Nodong Ch'ongnyon Press.

Magazines

In 1964, periodicals included social science journals including Kulloja (Workers), natural and applied science journals, literary and art journals including Choson Munhak (Korean Literature), and informational publications including Onului Choson (Korea Today).

In that year, several new magazines appeared, including Samch'olli (Korea) and Namchoson Munje (Problems of South Korea).

As of the end of 1964, principal periodicals were as follows:

Social Sciences:

Kulloja (Worker's - bimonthly), organ of the Central Committee, Korean Worker's Party; published by Kulloja Press.

Ch'ollima (Flying Horse - monthly), Samch'olli (monthly), Taejung Munyo (Mass Art and Literature); published by Kunjung Munhwa Press.

Choson Nyosong (Korean Women - monthly), organ of the Central Committee, Korean Democratic Women's Federation; published by Choson Nyosong Press.

Nodongja (Laborer - monthly), organ of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions; published by Chigop Tongmaeng Press.

Ch'ongnyon Saenghwal (Life of Youths - monthly), organ of the Central Committee, of the Korean Democratic Youth League; published by Nodong Ch'ongnyon Press.

Sonyondan (Boys Group /Pioneers/ - monthly), boys magazine of the Central Committee, Korean Democratic Youth League; published by Nodong Ch'ongnyon Press.

Saesedae (New Generation - monthly), students magazine of the Central Committee, Korean Democratic Youth League; published by Nodong Ch'ongnyon Press.

Namchoson Munje (Problems of South Korea - monthly).

Kukje Saenghwal (International Life - semimonthly); published by Kukje Saenghwal Press.

Choson Wup'yo (Korean Stamps - bimonthly); published by the Communications Press.

Hwasal (Arrow - monthly), published by the Agitators Press.

Choson (Korea - pictorial news - monthly), published by Pictorial News Press.

Inmin Kyoyuk (People's Education - monthly), and Kisul Hakkyo (Technical School - monthly), organs of the Ministry of General Education and the Central Committee, Korean Federation of Educational, Cultural, Health, and Governmental Workers; published by Kyowon Sinmun Press.

Kodung Kyoyuk (Higher Education - monthly), organ of the Ministry of Higher Education and the Central Committee, Korean Federation of Educational, Cultural, Health, and Governmental Workers; published by the Higher Education Literature Press.

Yoksa Kwahak (Historical Science - bimonthly), organ of the Institute of Historical Research, Academy of Social Sciences; published by the Academy of Social Sciences Press.

Choson Ohak (Korean Linguistics - bimonthly), organ of the Linguistics Research Institute, Academy of Social Sciences; published by the Academy of Social Sciences Press.

Kyongje Yongku (Economic Research - quarterly), organ of the Economic Research Institute, Academy of Social Sciences; published by the Academy of Social Sciences Press.

Literature and Arts:

Choson Munhak (Korean Literature - monthly), Ch'ongnyon Munhak (Youth Literature - monthly), and Adong Munhak (Children's Literature - monthly), organs of the Central Committee, Korean Writer's Alliance, published by the General Federation of Literature and Arts Press.

Choson Misul (Korean Fine Arts - monthly), organ of the Central Committee, Korean Federation of Artists; published by the General Federation of Literature and Arts Press.

Choson Umak (Korean Music - monthly), organ of the Central Committee, Korean Federation of Musicians; published by the General Federation of Literature and Arts Press.

Choson Yesul (Korean Art - monthly), organ of the Central Committee, Korean Federation of Actors; published by the General Federation of Literature and Arts Press.

Choson Yonghwa (Korean Movies - monthly), organ of the Central Committee, Korean Federation of Motion Picture Artists; published by the General Federation of Literature and Arts Press.

Foreign Propaganda:

Onului Choson (Korea Today), pictorial news periodical, Choson (monthly in Russian, French, English, and Chinese), Sae Choson (New Korea, monthly in Chinese and Russian), Choson T'ongbo (Information about Korea, monthly in Spanish), published by the Foreign Language Press.

In addition, various publishing houses published many other journals including Ch'olhak Yongu (Philosophical Studies), Munhak (Literature), and Kuk Munhak (Dramatic Literature).

Books

In 1964, many books were published: Party literature including Vol. II of the Selected Works of Kim Il-song and other works of his, and Marxist-Leninist literature including Vol. VI of the Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Historical Mission of the Working Class, Against Revisionism, and others.

Also published was Party orientation literature, including Ch'ongsalli Chongsin, Ch'ongsalli Pangbop Kwan-ch'ol eso ui Myekaji Munje (Several Problems raised in connection with the Implementation of the Ch'ongsalli Spirit and Ch'ongsalli Method) and Sahui Chuui Nongch'on Munje (Socialist Agrarian Questions).

Many scientific and technical books were also published in 1964.

Books were also published in large number for the working people in order to raise their cultural level as instructed by Comrade Kim Il-song on 3 May 1962.

Numerous books on the revolutionary tradition published in 1964 included Hyongmyong Sonlyul dului Saengae wa Hwaltong (Life and Activities of Revolutionary Forefathers) (I) incorporating memories of revolutionaries, Mirae rul wihayo (For the Future) presenting 27 pieces of recollections of anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters, and a novel Ch'onnyon Chonwi (Young Vanguard).

Class education literature published by the Korean Workers Party Press included: I wonsulul ichohi Malja (Let us not Forget this Enemy) and Imchin Kangpanui Yoksa (History on the Imjin River Shore) presenting the real stories. [of the Korean War?]

Literature on our national classics included "Tamhonso," Choson Sinhwa Yongu (Studies on Korean Myths), Kuchon Munhak Charyojip (Collected Materials on Oral Histories) (Real Stories) and many others.

In addition, various books and literature of fraternal parties were systematically published.

Principal publishing houses are the following:

- Korean Worker's Party Press
- Academy of Sciences Press
- Working Youth Press
- Federation of Trade Unions Press
- Foreign Language Press
- Korean Women's Press
- General Federation of Literature and Arts Press
- Agitators Press
- Heavy Industry Press
- Light Industry Press
- Agriculture Press
- Construction Press

Transportation Press
Medical Science Press
Mass Culture Press
Physical Culture Press
Labor Literature Press
Science and Technology Press
Fisheries Press
Academy of Social Sciences Press
Scientific Knowledge Dissemination Press
Children's Literature Press
Party School Teaching Materials Press
Higher Education Literature Press
Educational Books Press
Photographic Information Press
Communications Press
Trade Press
Foreign Language Educational Books Press
Economy Press

KOREAN NATIONALS IN JAPAN

Historical Status of Korean Nationals in Japan

At present, there are more than 600,000 Korean nationals living in Japan. They were either forcibly taken there to engage in labor under the Japanese imperialist policy or moved there themselves to find a way of earning a living after failing to find one in Korea when she was under the cruel colonial rule of Japan. During the Japanese colonial rule of Korea, more than five million Koreans were forcibly taken to Japan or drifted to Japan.

Especially during the period of the Japanese invasion of the continent and of the Pacific War, the Japanese imperialists imposed the so-called "war-time service requisition system" to solve labor shortages, and forcibly recruited more than 3.34 million Koreans and either used them as front-line laborers or took them to Japan. Even the data they themselves published indicate that they took more than 1.15 million Koreans to Japan. The Japanese imperialists put the work force, thus forcibly recruited, into the most hazardous and back-breaking jobs, such as coal mines, ore mines, construction, and building military installations. Their own official publications indicate that 400,000 Koreans worked in coal mines in Japan, the most hazardous occupation there and which demanded slave labor.

While mercilessly exploiting the Koreans, they failed to guarantee even the lowest standard of subsistence living. Koreans were subjected to despicable and cruel treatment. They organized the so-called "harmony society" with their local police chief as head and kept the Koreans under surveillance, and even for a minor incident, they put the Koreans into jail. In 1933 alone, for example, the

Japanese regime imprisoned 49,468 Koreans under the public safety act or under the pretext of hindering the execution of official business.

This was not all. They even organized mass murders of Koreans. During the Great Earthquake of 1923, the Japanese imperialists mobilized army, police, and terrorists and had them kill Koreans - more than 6,600 in Tokyo and its vicinity alone.

Also, the Japanese imperialists made it routine to kill Koreans working in mines, coal mines, or at military construction sites. There are many cases where Koreans were lured away for "secret safety assurance" and later murdered in groups. Between May 1938 and May 1945, more than 830 were murdered in the coal mines of Hokkaido alone. And, between 1940 and 1944, in all Japan, more than 60,000 laborers were murdered in coal mines. The Japanese imperialists murdered more than 5000 Korean laborers sent to Kasimagumi of the Kurile Islands and another 2500 at "Emuji" Island.

One cannot describe how cruelly the Japanese imperialists treated the Koreans living in Japan during the period of their colonial rule over Korea. The Koreans now remaining in Japan are indeed those who survived this sort of cruel treatment.

With the defeat of Japan in 1945 and with the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Koreans living in Japan became citizens of an independent nation. At the same time, Japan had to assume legal obligations to protect the life and property of the Koreans as aliens. Above and beyond legal obligations there was the moral obligation for the Japanese government to protect the Koreans in the light of their own criminal activities as well as in the light of the historical status of the Koreans.

However, even after 15 August 1945, the Japanese Government in collusion with the American military occupation authorities continued to murder Korean nationals in Japan and trampled underfoot the democratic national rights of these residents. The remnants of Japanese imperialists after the war murdered Koreans everywhere: in Mie Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kyoto, Aomori Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, etc. On 24 August 1945, the Japanese Navy put 3735 Koreans, who had been forced to work in coal mines in Hokkaido, on the freighter the Ukijima-maru, through fraud and threat, and then murdered all of them by exploding the freighter. Since then, the Japanese Government,

in collusion with the American imperialists, have consistently discriminated against and oppressed the Koreans. They sent out armed policemen to raid villages and organizations of the Korean nationals and arrested, imprisoned, and murdered these people and robbed them of their property. Further, they sent Korean nationals to South Korea against their will, thus deliberately enabling the puppet regime of South Korea to kill those citizens.

In September 1949, the Japanese authorities disbanded the General Alliance that had been formed to protect the right of the Koreans themselves; it also disbanded the Korean Democratic Youth League in Japan. They further expropriated the property of the people who belonged to these organizations. Prior to this incident, in 1948, they conjured up the "Education Oppression Case," prevented Korean children from learning their own language and geography, and closed down schools built for them. Also in May 1947, the Japanese Government decreed the "Alien Registration Act" and illegally registered Koreans as nationals of the puppet South Korea. And, by abusing the "Alien Registration Act", between 1947 and 1963, they have arrested, imprisoned, and punished more than 200,000 Koreans. Fines they collected from the Koreans amount to as much as 400 million won.

In 1962, the Japanese police authorities, without any justifiable grounds, mobilized more than 150 armed policemen and raided Korean middle and high schools in Ibaragi, and in October of the same year and on 11 February 1963, they raided and illegally searched the Tsushima headquarters of the General Alliance. The Japanese authorities barefacedly continued illegal search, following officials of the alliance, as well as violation of their human rights. Furthermore, the Japanese authorities deprived the Korean nationals of the right to own land, own mines, or own ships, thus further, worsening the living conditions of Korean nationals.

In 1964, there were no less than 30 cases in which murder, violence, or violation of human rights was committed against the Koreans. In particular, under the cover of the "legal status of the Korean nationals in Japan," at the "Korea-Japan Conference," the Japanese authorities made pawns of the Koreans, using them as a tool of their political negotiations with the South Korean puppet clique. By imposing the nationality of South Korea on the Korean nationals and politically screening them, the Japanese authorities aimed at harming them even more.

The Japanese Government does not guarantee the Korean

nationals in Japan the right to work and leaves them outside of the social security benefits. At the same time, it is making the life of the Koreans more and more difficult. As regards democratic national education, too, the Japanese authorities rarely issue legal accreditation to Korean schools, and they discriminate against the graduates of Korean high schools when they apply for admission to Japanese colleges.

Further, despite public opinion, domestic and foreign, favoring free travel to Korea, the Japanese authorities are not taking practical measures to allow the Koreans in Japan to visit their Fatherland.

Concern of the Korean Workers Party and the
Government for the Korean
Nationals in Japan

In 1964, too, the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Republic fought with the Japanese authorities insisting that they guarantee the Korean nationals in Japan democratic national rights as well as the right to a decent living and that they desist from illegal oppression and persecution of the Koreans.

In view of the continuing murder and violence being committed against Koreans everywhere in Japan and in view of the further intensification of illegal raids and destruction of the organs of the Koreans' Association, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK issued a statement (July 10) demanding that the Japanese Government cease forthwith all activities of oppression, including killing, violence, raids and plotting against organizations of the Korean people, punish the culprits, and take measures to effectively prevent recurrence of such activities.

To help Korean citizens in Japan achieve a democratic national education, in 1964 too, the Government of the DPRK sent them on three occasions (April, July and November) a sum of 806,700,000 yen (Japanese currency) for educational assistance and scholarships. Between April 1957 and November 1964, a total of 3,701,216,551 yen (Japanese currency) was sent (in 16 disbursements) for educational assistance and scholarships.

On 19 May /1964/, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Congress, DPRK, conferred, on the occasion of the approaching Seventh Congress of the General Alliance

of the Koreans in Japan (ch'ongnyon), citations and medals on its leaders (four in Flag Class 2, 20 in Flag Class 3, and 134 in meritorious citations). This brought, for the last five years, a total of more than 1,300 citations and medals, ranging from Flag Class 1 to all others. Also, to offer congratulations on the Seventh Congress, telegrams, messages, and flags were sent to the General Alliance by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and others.

Thanks to the policy of fraternal love and active struggle of our Party and Government, in 1964 too, the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan to the Republic proceeded smoothly. In 1964, there were eight voyages carrying a total of 1,673 returnees to their glorious Fatherland - the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Since the repatriation work began on 16 December 1959 and until the end of 1964, there have been 121 voyages with a total of 82,665 returnees. Of the returnees, 95.5 percent were natives of South Korea, and more than 2,400 were Japanese. The Government of the Republic relocated these returnees, according to their wishes and technical capacities, to plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, science, culture and health offices, and other sectors of the economy. Scientists were assigned to scientific organs and provided with research facilities and provisions.

30,000 returnees (37 percent of the total) were sent to schools of various levels, and they are studying tuition free, and with the State supplied clothes, learning materials, and, in the case of college students, stipends. All returnees have been settled in cultural dwelling units. They are enjoying a new life without worry and with free medical care and social security. Several hundred people who are old and have no place to go are being cared for by the State at old age homes.

The returned compatriots are participating in the building of socialism as worthy workers in governmental organs, social groups, and various economic sectors. These compatriots go to various recreation centers every year and see the areas, all under the care of the State. In 1964 alone, more than 1,700 returnees had a recreational life, and 1,800 went for scenic tours organized by the Central Government.

In the election of local governmental representatives, held on 3 December 1963, no less than 919 returnees were elected as representatives (70 as provincial or directly controlled municipality representatives, 372 as

municipal, kun, and district representatives, and 477 as ri or eup representatives). Along with the three returnees who were elected to the Supreme People's Congress in the election held in October 1962, many returnees are now thus actively working in authoritative organs of the State as representatives. Several hundred returnees also occupy responsible positions in heavy and light industries.

Today, the returnees are working to the utmost of their abilities to repay the gratitude they owe to the Party and the Government and their leader, Premier Kim Il-song, and to create a brilliant future.

As of the end of 1964, there were 2,500 returnees who had won the title of ch'ollima, and of these, more than 1500 won the title twice. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Congress has conferred the title of Labor Heroes and various other State citations and medals upon those returnees who, actively supporting the policies of the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Republic, demonstrated a high degree of political enthusiasm and brought about great effects in their work of socialist construction. As of the end of 1964, there were 2,568 returnees who received State citations and medals, including the title of Labor Hero, and of these 114 were recipients of citations from the Premier of the Cabinet.

Patriotic Work of the General Alliance in 1964

In 1964, officials of the General Alliance and all the Korean nationals in Japan, supporting the policies of the Government of the Republic and remembering the New Year's message of Premier Kim Il-song, demonstrated their patriotic enthusiasm and vigorously worked for the implementation of the six major tasks that the Central Committee of the General Alliance raised for 1964: facilitation of the peaceful unification of the Fatherland with the spirit of independence and through unity of all the people; realization of free, unrestricted travel to the Fatherland and the strengthening of various efforts to defend democratic national rights; opposition and rejection of the "Korea-Japan Conference" being carried on under the instigation of the American imperialists and further strengthening friendship and international solidarity with the Japanese people; strengthening of democratic national education; and expansion and consolidation of the organization of the General Alliance.

Events of great significance for the implementation of the patriotic work of the Association were the 33rd Meeting of the Central Committee of the General Alliance held in February 1964; the Seventh Congress of the General Alliance in May 1964; the Second Meeting, Seventh Congress, of the Central Committee of the General Alliance held in November 1964; and the organization of concentrated assistance that was given to seven prefectural headquarters of the General Alliance.

Especially the Seventh Congress of the General Alliance summed up its work for the last three years and presented tasks for the future, thereby calling the entire ranks of the officials of the General Alliance and the compatriots in Japan to a new victory and creating a moment for epoch-making transformation in the development of General Alliance's patriotic work and in the life of compatriots.

Furthermore, the membership of the General Alliance and the compatriots in Japan commemorated the 16th Anniversary of the birth of their Fatherland - DPRK - with great political enthusiasm and brilliantly organized for welcoming and sending-off of the Korean champions who participated in the Tokyo Olympics.

Through a series of jobs such as these, the General Alliance successfully implemented the six major tasks raised for 1964.

Expansion and Consolidation of the Organization
of the General Alliance and the
Strengthening the
Study of Cadres

In 1964, the Central Committee of the General Alliance concentrated its major effort on political-ideological consolidation of the groups of the General Alliance. Emphasis was placed on arming the cadres of the General Alliance with the ideology of socialism and patriotism and on strengthening unity on principles. In particular, in the process of preparing for the Seventh Congress of the General Alliance, organs of various levels were staffed by disciplined and steeled cadres, discipline and order were established in the work, and the collectivity was strengthened in the operation of various organs.

The General Alliance has also further enhanced the political and administrative competence of its officials. In 1964, the rank and file of the Association was further strengthened by systematically training cadres through the central academy, local academies, and correspondence courses.

The General Alliance also strengthened its struggle for implementing the Ch'ongsalli spirit and Ch'ongsalli method in light of the concrete conditions of its branch offices. Every month, the guidance of subordinate organs was normalized, and on three occasions the work at the headquarters of seven prefectures was aided. As a result, organs at lower echelons were further strengthened, and the work style and methods of officials were considerably improved. To further the work of branch offices, the General Alliance strengthened its work with officials of branch offices; at the same time, it vigorously pushed the movement for the creation of "model branch offices."

As of the end of 1964, the number of branches participating in the "model branch" movement were 655 and they created three "twice-model" branches, including the Megome branch of Tokyo, and 75 model branches. The General Alliance accomplished much also in strengthening its affiliates with the view of bringing compatriots of various levels under the General Alliance.

With strengthening the socialist and patriotic education of the Koreans in Japan, many compatriots were brought into the General Alliance. The Korean Youth League and other affiliates of the General Alliance were further strengthened, and their mass line more firmly established. The General Alliance was further strengthened organizationally and ideologically especially in the course of its struggle against reactionaries, both internal and external, who plotted against Communism, against Korea [DPRK], and against the General Alliance.

Work on Defense of Democratic National Rights

The General Alliance made considerable achievements in 1964 in its effort to defend the democratic national rights of Korean compatriots in Japan and to realize free travel to Korea on their part. In particular, the Korean residents waged a vigorous struggle to ensure their justified national right to travel to their Fatherland. To bring about prompt realization of their wish to "see the

Fatherland with my own eyes" and to "meet brothers and sisters long separated," the Korean residents in Japan showed all their patriotic enthusiasm by propagandizing their cause and requesting the support of the Japanese people, presenting petitions to the Japanese Government, etc.

Up to December 1964, there were seven united actions embracing all the Korean residents throughout Japan, and more than 26 million pieces of propaganda literature were distributed to the Japanese people. Also, the movement with a goal of attaining 10 million signatures on a petition was successfully carried out. Especially between 16 March and 21 April 1964, when there was a petition march between Osaka and Tokyo, 157,000 Korean residents turned out to march nearly 2,000 ri [500 miles] despite compounded difficulties and bottlenecks. Passing through one greater municipality [e.g., Tokyo], two fu's, five prefectures, 37 cities, and 52 cho and villages, the marchers appealed to the self-governing local authorities of Japanese as well as the Japanese people to render active support to the humanitarian cause of allowing the Koreans to travel freely to their Fatherland in the near future.

A movement for mass petitions to the Japanese Government, too, was vigorously carried out. In 1964 alone, more than 10,000 Korean residents living in various parts of Japan went to Tokyo to personally petition for freedom to travel to their Fatherland. This movement received support not only from the Korean people, but also from the Japanese people, as well as the peoples of the world.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement, on 3 March 1964, declaring that the Japanese Government recognizes the justified request of the Korean residents in Japan and will take appropriate measures as soon as possible. The Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party, the General Conference of Trade Unions, as well as various political parties, social groups, opinion leaders and various other Japanese people gave active support to the urgent demands of the Korean residents. Especially, the Municipal Council of the Greater City of Tokyo, 27 other municipal, fu, and prefectural assemblies, 412 city councils, and 582 cho and village assemblies - a total of 1021 local assemblies representing 85 percent of the Japanese people - adopted resolutions supporting the free travel of Koreans to their Fatherland and petitioned accordingly to their Government.

Support was also expressed in resolutions and letters of the 30-odd international organizations representing hundreds of millions of their members, including the World Federation of Trade Unions, World Alliance Democratic Youth Leagues, and Afro-Asian Solidarity Council, as well as of social groups and opinion leaders in the socialist States, etc.

However, with imaginary and irrelevant excuses, such as "there are no diplomatic relations with DPRK," "this movement is a political one," or "this will affect the Korea-Japan negotiations adversely," the Japanese authorities still refuse to take any meaningful measures to grant Korean residents permission to visit their Fatherland; moreover, provocative activities by the Japanese reactionaries, such as murder and raids of Koreans, are becoming more frequent. Confronted with this situation, the General Alliance bitterly exposed and criticized the activities of the reactionaries, and further continued strengthening their struggle for the defense of their legal rights.

The General Alliance strengthened its struggle to solve the legal problems raised against the Korean residents in their daily life, to solve their problems in earning a living, and to defend the human rights of those who came from South Korea as refugees seeking a way of life.

Work for Expanding and Strengthening Democratic
National Education and Consolidating the
Self-reliant Foundation of Schools

To further democratic national education, in 1964, the General Alliance concentrated their effort first on the strengthening the ranks of teachers: their quality and competence. Through the "model teacher group" movement, actively under way among the teachers, the General Alliance could strengthen the unity of principles and enhance the political and administrative levels of the teachers. At the end of 1964, there were 178 groups of more than 1,100 teachers (72 percent of the total) participating in the "model teacher group" movement, and this movement has gradually developed into a "model school creation movement."

To increase the competence of teachers and improve their teaching quality, a system of research societies on teaching methods has been established linking the center with the schools, and the developmental teaching method has

been introduced. Competence of students has further risen, and a great transformation has taken place in their moral life also.

Today, there are more than 40,000 Korean students receiving democratic national education at 150 autonomous regular schools and other schools in various places in Japan. Through the "model class" or "model squad" creation movement, they are taught to improve their school performance, love peers and groups and help one another, care for school properties, and like work - in short, to become patriots combining knowledge, morality, and physical health.

With 500 million yen (Japanese currency), contributed by patriotic Korean residents, merchants and artisans, in 1964 the General Alliance newly built or expanded the existing buildings into modern ones, including the auditorium of Choson Taehak (College), Sikoku Elementary and Middle schools, Gumma Elementary and Middle schools, Kobe Middle and high schools, and Aichi Middle and High schools. As a result, at the end of 1964, the number of schools, either newly built or reconstructed stood at 86. In 1964, 96 kinds of textbooks for various levels were compiled and 330,000 copies were distributed.

The General Alliance waged a vigorous struggle to repel all sorts of destructive agitation against it by the reactionaries, both internal and external, and to defend the right of democratic national education and to secure legal accreditation of the schools and make them a juridical entity. It also strengthened socialist-patriotic education of Korean scientists in Japan, guided them to establish the principle of national self-identity in their scientific research, and provided them with favorable research conditions by instituting the system of researchers affiliated with the Academy of Sciences. As a result, there were no less than 154 excellent research papers submitted in commemoration of the Seventh Congress of the General Alliance.

Work of the General Alliance with students, too, was strengthened. Work on the students' alliance further matured in 1964, and socialist and patriotic education was promoted actively. As a result, more than 800 students participated in the "Ninth Research Discussion Meeting" held in December, presenting their research results.

Work on Socialist and Patriotic Education

In order to arm Korean residents in Japan with the ideology of socialism and patriotism, in 1964, the General Alliance educated them with a view toward enhancing their self-awareness and pride as citizens of the DPRK, as well as their love of the Fatherland, hatred of American imperialism, and determination to participate actively in the struggle for national salvation against American imperialism. As of the end of 1964, there were more than 560 Fatherland Research Cabinets (150 of these were opened in 1964), 1,100 lecture districts, and 1,200 adult schools and youth schools, all over Japan, thus expanding the propaganda network extensively.

By mobilizing the agitators and lecturers (whose number increased 50 per cent in 1964), the General Alliance strengthened education on the revolutionary tradition and socialist patriotism through Memoirs of anti-Japanese Guerrillas and Among the People and enhanced the propagandist role of Fatherland Research cabinets, Korean News (Choson Sinbo), adult schools, and propaganda literature.

Also by strengthening the system of being responsible for five families and thus strengthening daily contact, discussion and education among the compatriots themselves, the General Alliance changed their consciousness greatly and made mass education work become gradually the work of the compatriots themselves. The General Alliance also regularly held once or twice a month propagandists meeting, experience exchanges, etc.

The Tokyo, Kanagawa, Ibaragi and other branches of the General Alliance trained 50 percent of the total propagandists through short-term training.

As an important means of socialist patriotism education, the General Alliance is promoting adult educational through all its organs. In 1964, illiterate Korean residents went three times a week to adult schools and youth schools, learning their own language as well as their own history, geography and the brilliant revolutionary history. In that year, the number of students enrolled in adult schools over the three sessions was 39,000, and of those 22,000 conquered illiteracy. The General Alliance also enrolled more than 2,000 Korean merchants and artisans in the Academy of Economy that was established in 1963 and educated them with socialism and patriotism, thus making them participate in patriotic work with enthusiasm.

Direct propaganda work, too, was strengthened; there are more than 3,100 bulletin boards, and where Koreans are concentrated rapid bulletin and wall bulletin work is very active. Today, under the General Alliance, there are 26 newspapers, including the daily Choson Sinbo which is the principal propaganda weapon, news bulletins, and magazines that have a more than 300,000 copy circulation; their distribution and use have increased.

Literature, Art, and Physical Culture

To strengthen literature, art and physical culture which are an important medium for inculcating patriotism, in 1964, the General Alliance further strengthened education of writers, artists and athletes in socialist patriotism, and strove to raise the level of creative work as well as athletic skills.

In that year, the Alliance trained and assigned more than 800 circle leaders and brought more than 10,500 Korean residents into 650 circles in various places in Japan. Also during this period, the General Alliance contributed greatly to mass culture dissemination by distributing 300 kayagum, 2000 tapes of Korean music, and 10,000 Korean records and other publications.

The Art Festival held in September to commemorate the 16th Anniversary of the Republic had the participation of 3500 Korean residents with 103 kinds of separate artistic pieces. These participants were from 30 municipalities, fu and prefectures, who had previously won local contests. This festival eloquently demonstrated the brilliant accomplishment of the Alliance in mass culture. Further, 2,300 students who were selected at screening contests held in six different areas represented 55 schools in participating with 170 different exhibits in the contest for elementary and middle schools held in November. This too demonstrates the achievements of democratic national education.

Also, to strengthen movie presentations from the Fatherland, the General Alliance expanded and strengthened movie circuit teams and movie projection teams. In 1964, movies about Korea and "Bulletin of the Alliance" were presented a total of 4,399 times to an aggregate audience of 612,374. Especially during the Tokyo Olympics, the "Fatherland movies appreciation gatherings" were organized 57 times in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Osaka, Hyogo, and Kyoto, and

those that attended not only included Korean residents in Japan but also many South Koreans and even the Japanese people were deeply impressed.

In that year, writers and artists contributed to the strengthening of education of the Korean residents in Japan with socialist patriotism by presenting 695 novels, 6,709 visual objects, and eight movies, all describing loyalty to the Fatherland and its Leader and depicting the struggle for peaceful unification of the Fatherland by the Koreans themselves and national salvation against American imperialism. Members of the Korean Central Artists Group in Japan learned the brilliant achievements of artists in the Fatherland and are developing themselves into a Korean opera group by further enhancing their ideology and artistic talent. These artists, organized in 1964, no less than 154 concerts in 102 localities and drew a total of more than 300,000 spectators.

Especially, the commemorative 1500th staging of the Korean Central Artists Group, which was specially presented in May during the Tokyo Olympics at the Kokusai Theatre in Asagusa, Tokyo (one of the largest in Japan) contributed greatly not only to the education of the Korean residents with socialist patriotism, but also to stressing the peaceful unification of the Fatherland by the Koreans themselves as well as friendship between the two peoples of Korea and Japan.

On the athletic front, too, in 1964 a considerable achievement was scored. In that year, athletic associations were organized in five prefectures, and eight specific associations were organized respectively for football, jujutsu and other sports. While strengthening political and ideological work with athletes, the General Alliance also organized a central championship contest in 16 categories of sports, including football, jujutsu, basketball, and volleyball, and 10,800 champions in 634 teams participated in the contest.

In the Central athletic meet that was held in September in commemoration of the 16th Anniversary of the Republic, more than 3,870 champions participated, representing 35 prefectural headquarters, eight groups, and 62 elementary, middle and high schools. Present at this meet were 7500 delegates and 15,000 spectators.

The Korean football team in Japan had another brilliant record in 1964: 24 wins in 26 contests.

Work to Facilitate Peaceful Unification of
the Fatherland

In full support of the unification policy of the Government of the Republic, in 1964, the General Alliance organized and mobilized the Korean residents in Japan for the realization of that policy and strengthened national unity and the anti-American national salvation struggle. The Alliance supported and struggled to realize the appeals for peaceful unification of the Fatherland: the joint appeal issued in December 1963 by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Congress, Committee on Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, and the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, and the appeal of the Supreme People's Congress adopted at its Third Session of the Third Congress.

Especially the Alliance's Kanto Region Activists Conference (January 10-January 11) and the Seventh Congress of the Alliance (May 25-May 26) called upon all Korean residents in Japan to struggle for peaceful unification of the Fatherland by the Koreans themselves, struggle for national salvation through exposing the war provocations and colonial plunder of American imperialists in Korea and expelling American imperialists from Korea, and the struggle for crushing the criminal "Korea-Japan negotiations" carried on under the instigation of the American imperialists and for strengthening the solidarity with the Japanese people.

The Alliance continuously promoted its propaganda work patiently with a view of strengthening its own organization as well as the united struggle of 600,000 Korean residents in Japan for national salvation against American imperialism. To bring about national unity irrespective of ideology, political views, religious faith or group affiliation, the officials and members of the Alliance consistently and sincerely strove to maintain regular contact with members of the Mindan [competing organization of Koreans in support of the Republic of Korea], discuss with them the future of our nation, and help them solve their problems. Through this effort, in 1964, the mass base for organizing a united front for national salvation against American imperialism was further expanded and consolidated.

The Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the General Alliance issued a statement (March 26) supporting the students in South Korea demonstrating against the "Korea-Japan negotiations" and mobilized all Koreans in Japan to struggle against the "Korea-Japan negotiations."

The General Alliance distributed millions of copies of literature exposing the essence of the "Korea-Japan negotiations" and organized discussions, lectures, etc. that attacked the "Korea-Japan negotiations." In 1964, there were no less than 7,500 meetings, small and large, that supported the students of South Korea denouncing the "Korea-Japan negotiations," and the number of Korean residents mobilized for these meetings numbered 240,000.

The Korean residents in Japan struggled actively against the puppet regime of South Korea, demanding the repeal of fascist "Emergency Martial Law" and release of the arrested students, and actively supported opinion leaders of South Korea demanding the repeal of the "Speech Ethics Committee Act."

The Alliance also strove consistently to strengthen the friendship of the Japanese people and international solidarity with all the peoples of the world. It evoked support and positive response from the Japanese people by presenting and explaining about peaceful foreign policy and the peaceful unification policy and plan of the Government of the Republic as well as the brilliant achievements of socialist construction.

It further strengthened solidarity with the Japanese people through joint struggle by exposing the aggression in South Korea by American imperialists, the traitorous policy of the puppet regime in South Korea, the criminal nature of the "Korea-Japan negotiations," and the plot of the Japanese militarists for the renewal of aggression in South Korea. The Alliance continued its support of the just struggle of the Japanese people as well as its support of the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples' struggle against American imperialist policies of aggression and war, thus further strengthening solidarity with these peoples.

The Alliance sent, as entrusted by the Republic, delegates to the 10th World Conference on the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons. At the Conference, our delegation thoroughly exposed aggression in South Korea by the American imperialists and the factionist activities to destroy the Conference, thus further demonstrating the nature of the foreign policies of the Republic and contributing to the unity of the peace loving peoples of the world and enhancement of the prestige of our nation in the international arena.

The General Alliance further strengthened friendship with the Japanese people with its struggle to facilitate economic and cultural exchange between the DPRK and Japan

and to defend the national right of the Korean citizens residing in Japan to visit their Fatherland.

Also the Alliance's work with the "Japan-Korea Association," "Society to Assist the Return of Koreans in Japan," "Liaison Society for the Realization of Free Travel between Japan and Korea," "Society for the Protection of the Human Rights of the Koreans in Japan," etc. was expanded.

General Alliance of the Koreans in Japan

On 25 May 1955, the Democratic United Front of Koreans in Japan grew into the General Alliance of Koreans in Japan. The General Alliance consists of groups of Koreans and individual Koreans in Japan who support the platform and statute of the Alliance, irrespective of their ideology, political views, religious faith, or social position. The General Alliance is the only organ which represents the will and interest of all Korean citizens residing in Japan, defends their rights, rallies them around the Government of the Republic, and struggles for the unification of the Fatherland.

Today, the General Alliance has 48 prefectural headquarters, 360 branches, 2100 sub-branches, and a Niigata office [point of departure for North Korea in repatriation].

Central Standing Committee:

Chairman:	Han Tok-su
Vice Chairman:	Yi Sim-ch'ol
	Yi Kye-baek
	Ro Pyong-wu
	Yun Pong-gu

League of Korean Youth in Japan (Chairman: Kang Ok-ju)

League of Korean Democratic Women in Japan
(Chairman: Pak Chong-hyon)

Central Education Association of Koreans in Japan

League of Korean Teachers in Japan

Society of Korean Scientists in Japan

League of Korean Writers and Artists in Japan

Korean Chamber of Commerce in Japan

Korean Credit Union in Japan
Society of Korean Comrades for Unification in Japan
League of Korean Buddhists in Japan
Korean Athletic Association in Japan
Choson T'ongsinsa (Korea News Agency)
Kuwol Bookstore
Hagu Bookstore
Korean Problems Research Center
Choson Hwabosa (Korea Pictorial News)
Korean Central Artists Group
Society of Koreans in Japan for the Promotion of
Trade with the Fatherland
Tonghae Company, Ltd.
Choson Ch'ongnyonsa (Korea Youth Press)
Society for Coorespondence Education of Koreans in
Japan
Central Academy of the General Alliance

REFERENCE MATERIALS

STATISTICS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Growth of Gross Social Production (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1964
Gross Social Production	100	21.9	163	355	797	12 times
		100	75	162	364	545
			100	218	488	732
				100	224	336
					100	150

Composition of the Gross Social Production by Sectors of the National Economy (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
Gross Social Production	100	100	100	100	100	100
Industry	23.2	35.6	30.7	40.1	57.1	62.3
Agriculture	59.1	40.6	41.6	26.6	23.6	19.3
Transportation & Communication	1.6	2.9	3.7	4.0	2.2	2.8
Capital Construction	-	7.2	14.9	12.3	8.7	9.8
Commodity Circulation	12.0	9.4	6.0	10.8	6.0	3.8
Others	4.1	4.3	3.1	6.2	2.4	2.0

Growth of National Income (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1964
National Income	100	209	145	319	683	10t
		100	70	153	328	479
			100	220	470	689
				100	214	313
					100	146

Growth of the State Budgetary Receipts (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963	1964
Total Receipts	100	13t*	32t	61t	123t	192t	214t
		100	252	475	966	15t	17t
			100	188	383	596	664
				100	203	317	353
					100	156	173
Receipt from the Socialist Economy of Above	100	21t	44t	99t	265t	413t	460t
		100	207	470	13t	20t	10.5t
			100	227	607	945	463
				100	267	416	173
					100	156	24t

*) t = times.

Growth of the State Budgetary Expenditures (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963	1964
Gross Expenditures	100	15t*	37t	71t	146t	224t	253t
		100	252	486	10t	15t	17t
			100	193	397	611	689
				100	206	317	358
					100	154	174
Of this, expenditures for the national economy	100	35t	100t	298t	570t	938t	996t
		100	289	855	16t	27t	29t
			100	296	568	934	991t
				100	192	315	335
					100	165	175
Social and cultural Expenditures	100	13t	19t	41t	162t	217t	234t
		100	148	322	13t	17t	19t
			100	217	862	12t	13t
				100	397	534	576
					100	134	145

*) t = times.

**Growth of Labor Productivity in the
Industrial Sectors (%)**

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963	1964
Labor Productivity	100	252	197	386	539	631	709
in the Indus-		100	78	153	214	251	282
trial sectors				100	140	164	184
					100	117	132
						100	112

**Growth of Monetary Wages of Workers and
Office Workers (%)**

	1949	1956	1960	1964
Per Capita Mean	100	165	386	410
Wages of Workers		100	234	248
and Office Work-				
ers				

**Growth of the Distribution per
Peasant Family (%)**

	1954	1958	1963
Food Grains	100	239	372
Cash	100	506	12 times

Growth of Gross Industrial Production (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963	1964
Gross Industrial Production	100	337 100	216 64 100	615 183 285 100	21 times 635 990 348 100	32 times 936 15 times 512 147	37 times 11 times 17 times 597 172
Production of Productive Means (A)	100	375 100	158 42 100	640 171 405 100	23 times 617 15 times 361 100	33 times 870 21 times 509 141 100	37 times 10 times 24 times 585 162 115
Production of Consumer Goods (B)	100	288 100	285 99 100	598 208 209 100	20 times 689 695 332 100	31 times 11 times 11 times 517 161 100	37 times 13 times 13 times 619 186 120

Note: The amount of industrial production during Japanese rule (1944) was produced in only 24 days in 1964.

The Mean Growth Rate of Gross Industrial Production

	1947-1949	1954-1956	1957-1959	1957-1960	1954-1964
Gross Industrial Production	49.9	41.7	44.6	36.6	27.5
Production of Productive Means	55.3	59.4	46.5	37.7	28.7
Production of Consumer Goods	42.3	28.0	42.2	34.9	26.0

Number of Agricultural Enterprises (Unit: each)

	1953	1956	1958	1960	1964
State-operated Farms and Live-stock Farms	213	188	178	169	191
Machine Tractor Station	15	48	70	89	163
Cooperative Farms	806	15,825	3,843	3,736	3,778

Growth of the Area of Irrigated Rice Fields

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1964
Growth of Irrigated Rice Field Area	100	145	230	301	383

Composition of Cultivated Land by Category (%)

	1946	1949	1956	1960	1964
Gross Area of Cultivated Land	100	100	100	100	100
Rice Fields	20.9	23.6	25.9	26.7	32.3
Dry Fields	79.1	76.4	74.1	73.3	67.7
Of Dry Fields, Orchards	1.4	1.0	0.9	2.7	5.2
Mulberry Fields	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.4	1.5
Nurseries	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2

Number of Tractors and Automobiles and
the Their Work Amount

	Unit	1953	1956	1960	1964
Tractors (converted at 15 HP)	each	764	2,561	12,500	20,000
Gross Area Worked	1,000 chongbo	127	677	6,869	12,346
Ploughing by Tractors out of Gross Ploughed Area	%	2.6	10.5	36	53

Note: The number of tractors per 100 chongbo was increased from 0.14 in 1958 to 1 in 1964.

Rural Electrification

	1953	1958	1964
% of Villages with Electricity out of Total Villages	47.2	59.3	95.5
% of Peasant Families with Electricity out of Total Peasant Families	41.0	47.1	81.1

Telephone and Broadcasting Facilities in Rural Sectors (%)

	1953	1958	1963	1964
% of Villages with Telephone out of Total Village	21.7	6.15	99.8	99.8
% of Villages with Wired Broadcasting Facilities out of Total Villages	2.2	18.4	51.9	92.3

Growth of Live-stock Production (%)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1964
Meat	100	83	94	264	410
Wool	100	380	11 times	21 times	36 times
Milk	100	63	73	15 times	28 times
Eggs	100	103	191	364	591
Honey	100	50	132	404	548

Growth of Transportation Means (%)

	1953	1956	1960	1964
Mileage of Railway Operation of	100	108	113	114
This Electric Railway		100	327	1,165
Number of Freight cars	100	200	219	293
Number of Total Automobiles of	100	160	314	642
This Trucks	100	145	288	627
Passenger Cars	100	435	17 times	-

Freight Circulation and Quantity by the
Forms of Transportation

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1964
Freight Circulation							
Railway	1 million ton/km	652	3,405	1,980	4,288	9,095	10,527
Automobile	1 million ton/km	9	35	64	129	552	729
Ship	1 million ton/sea mile	13	19	6	16	73	139
Quantity of Freight Transported							
Railway	1 million ton	3.3	16.3	10.6	18.3	38.5	48
Automobile	"	0.2	1.5	2.2	9.2	78.6	110.6
Ship	"	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.0	3.0	3.9

Volume of Communications

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1964
Number of Post Office	each	329	431	51	501	792	831
Amount of Ordinary Mail Received	1,000 pieces	7,248	43,506	29,399	44,915	72,470	94,796
Amount of Parcel Mail Received	"	51	264	20	178	733	862
Number of Postal Money Orders Received	"	-	242	125	360	935	998
Periodicals Handled	"	-	136,051	140,049	202,168	286,478	202,837
Telegrams Received	"	679	1,161	812	848	1,411	2,469
Long Distance Telephone Calls Received	"	1,275	3,157	910	3,770	5,098	10,672

Housing Construction (Unit: 1,000m³)

	1954-1956 Three-Year Plan Period	1957-1960 Five-Year Plan Period	1961-1964 Seven-Year Plan Period
Total Area of Houses Built	10,278	11,280	13,468
Urban Housing	4,719	6,216	7,309
Rural Housing	5,559	5,064	6,159
Total Housing Area Built with State Funds	4,317	8,104	9,891

Investment of State Capital Construction
(Converted at the Prices of 1 April 1957)

	Unit	1954-1956 Average	1957-1960 Average	1959-1963 Average	1961-1964 Average
Total Investment of Capital Construction	1 million won	357	500	623	672
Productive Construction	"	261	361	466	530
Non-Productive Construction	"	96	139	157	142
% of Productive Construction out of Total Investment	%	73.1	72.2	74.8	78.9
% of Non-productive Construction out of Total Investment	"	26.9	27.8	25.2	21.1
% of Rural Construction out of Total Investment	"	9.2	11.6	15.8	18.7

Number of Employees (Unit: 1,000 persons)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1964
Mean Number of Persons Employed	260	565	575	808	1,458	2,018
Number of Persons employed at the End of the Year	-	-	628	850	1,506	2,092
Number of Female Employees	-	-	165	169	493	780
Percentage of Female Employees	-	-	26.2	19.9	32.7	37.3

Growth of Number of Employees by the Sectors
of the National Economy (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1964
Total for National Economy	100	217	221	311	561	776
Industry	100	158	106	189	450	570
Capital Construction		100	111	161	205	249
Agriculture		100	333	314	569	753
Transportation			100	112	146	179
Communications			100	105	124	170
Commerce and Purchase		100	70	143	323	500

Growth of the Numbers of Technicians, Specialists

	10 Oct 1953	20 Sept 1957	15 Nov 1960	31 Oct 1964
Total Number of Technicians and Specialists	21,872	73,358	133,466	293,506
Engineers	1,837	5,860	11,991	43,544
Assistant Engineers	6,763	22,429	57,978	136,250
Technicians		15,410	26,005	66,347
Medium Technicians	13,272	29,659	37,492	47,365

Growth of the Volume of Circulation of Retail Goods (%)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1964
Total Circulation Volume of Retail Goods	100	64	119	318	447
State-operated and Cooperative Organizations	100	83	205	642	897
State-operated	100	72	231	10 times	16times
Cooperative Organizations	100	94	180	259	213

Growth in the Number of Ch'ollima Work Teams (%)

	Unit	As of the End of 1960	As of the End of 1964	1964/1960
Number of Work Teams with the Ch'ollima Work Team Title	each	928	22,260	24 times
Number of Team Members	persons	21,167	852,552	403 times
Laborers, Office Workers	"	21,102	285,808	14 times
Cooperative Farm Workers	"	-	340,297	-
Students	"	65	226,447	3,484 times
Of this the Number of Ch'ollima Work Teams	each	15	266	18 times
Ch'ollima Workshops	"	-	48	-
Ch'ollima Factories	"	-	1	-
Ch'ollima Schools	"	-	6	-

Growth of the Volume of Circulation by Main Merchandies (%)

	1949	1953	1956	1964
Foodstuffs	100	108	164	579
Meat	100	-	169	11 times
Marine products	100	9	74	208
Edible oil	100	64	113	13 times
Vegetables	100	72	519	39 times
Fruits	100	-	517	14 times
Non-food Stuffs	100	47	192	12 times
Cotton and fiber textiles	100	260	995	10 times
Silk textiles	100	18	149	752
Woolen textiles	100	32	105	380
Ready made clothing	100	-	491	62 times
Underwear	100	81	349	971
Stockings	100	47	161	860
Shoes	100	102	164	555

Growth of Total Volume of Trade (%)

	1953	1956	1960	1964
Total Volume	100	192	440	547
Export	100	210	491	624
Import	100	176	396	482

Composition of Export by Items (%)

	1953	1956	1960	1964
Total Volume	100	100	100	100
Machines and Facilities	0.4	0.3	5.3	3.9
Electrical materials	2.2	0.1	-	1.6
Fuel and Oil	-	0.4	3.2	3.8
Minerals	81.8	54.3	12.8	11.5
Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals	9.0	30.9	43.7	49.9
Chemical Products	0.05	5.9	12.1	6.0
Agricultural by-products	3.9	3.6	10.2	11.1

Composition of Export by Items (%)

	1953	1956	1960	1964
Total Volume	100	100	100	100
Machines and Facilities	34.3	32.7	22.5	21.2
Electrical materials	8.6	7.7	1.6	2.2
Fuels and Oil	9.8	8.4	18.3	22.1
Minerals	0.2	0.5	1.0	4.6
Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals	7.2	11.8	7.0	9.8
Chemical and Rubber Products	9.8	7.5	6.2	11.8
Agricultural by-products	1.2	1.3	19.9	2.1

Number of Schools, Students and Instructors

	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1960-1961	1963-1964	1964-1965
Total Number of Schools	2,731	5,069	4,735	5,452	8,481	9,190	9,020
People's Schools	2,482	3,882	3,399	3,777	4,145	3,992	3,985
Junior High Schools	217	926	1,013	1,247	2,839	3,147	3,217
Technical Schools	-	-	-	-	855	1,218	1,144
Secondary Professional schools	28	69	82	117	132	-	-
Higher Technioal schools	-	-	-	-	82	466	464
Colleges	4	15	15	19	76	96	98
Total Number of Students (1,000)	1,289	1,969	1,776	2,107	2,530	2,566	2,468
People's Schools	1,183	1,474	1,391	1,508	957	994	1,113
Junior High Schools	73	353	292	445	1,031	839	704
Technical Schools	-	-	-	-	276	327	285
Secondary Professional Schools	30	58	36	64	107	-	-
Higher Technical Schools	-	-	-	-	11	145	156
Colloges	3	18	11	22	97	214	185
Number of Students learning While Working	-	6	3	6	49	149	114
Total Number of Instructors	21,089	41,445	41,158	52,434	70,938	80,873	79,817
People's Schools	18,505	27,380	27,955	33,133	21,744	22,132	25,221

Junior High Schools	2,041	9,605	9,034	13,329	30,982	30,031	27,162
Technical Schools	-	-	-	-	9,317	12,144	11,762
Secondary Professional Schools	402	1,381	1,472	2,050	3,208	-	-
Higher Technical Schools	-	-	-	-	-	5,862	5,414
Colleges	141	713	1,026	1,623	3,895	9,244	9,013

Number of Employees Studying While Learning (1964)

	Number of Employees Studying While Work- ing	Breakdown of the Same		
		Technical Schools	Higher Tech- nical Schools	Colleges and Grad- uate Sch.
Total in the National Economy	401,977	20,012	42,006	80,440
Industrial Sector	194,994	13,286	22,359	21,641
Construction Sector	49,247	2,415	3,602	2,928
Farms and Livestock Farms	23,808	543	1,374	1,124
Machine Tractor Stations	2,651	110	695	269
Irrigation Maintenance Sector	1,597	54	179	245
Transportation Sector	16,023	629	898	1,164
Communication Sector	1,448	21	269	712
Commerce and Purchase Sector	13,773	566	953	1,533

Cultural Facilities

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963	1964
Theaters	each	2	11	11	13	15	21	21
Number of Seats	seat	1,500	8,304	5,200	9,450	24,317	27,527	31,339
Movie Houses	each	81	110	112	248	402	561	215
Number of Seats	seat	44,900	61,026	35,078	92,345	168,162	244,419	92,549
Clubs	each	91	317	103	277	519	826	1,133
Libraries	each	35	106	181	185	185	228	228
Number of Books	1,000 books	92	280	437	2,927	5,198	6,371	7,147
Museums	each	2	6	9	13	18	22	22
Movie Making	films	-	29	26	102	182	184	215

Note: The decrease of the number of movie houses in 1964 is due to the reorganization of movie houses at workshops into mobile movie teams.

Public Health Facilities and Number of Doctors

	Unit	1946	1953	1956	1960	1964
Hospitals and Dispensaries	each	178	1,122	1,659	4,811	5,322
Number of Beds	each	2,031	13,829	18,104	32,698	51,068
Day Nurseries	"	1	64	224	7,626	7,043
Number of Seats	seat	20	2,165	6,538	394,489	787,504
Doctors and Semi-doctors	person	1,009	3,009	5,650	11,919	22,706
Number of Doctors and Semi-doctors per 10,000 Persons	"	1.1	3.5	6.0	11.0	19.0

AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED AND SIGNED DOCUMENTS OF 1964

<u>Title of Agreement and Document</u>	<u>Date of Signed</u>	<u>Place of Signed</u>
The Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics		
Protocol on Mutual Delivery of Commodities for 1964	27 Feb	P'yongyang
15th Protocol on the Scientific and Technical Assistance Committee	30 Mar	P'yongyang
1964 Plan for the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association and the Soviet Union Foreign Friendship and Cultural Liaison League	11 Jun	Moscow
1964 Plan for Cultural and Scientific Assistance	4 Aug	Moscow
1964-1965 Plan for Scientific Assistance	30 Oct	Moscow
Protocol on the Mutual Delivery of Commodities for 1965	2 Dec	Moscow
People's Republic of Mongolia		
Agreement on the Mutual Delivery and Payment of Commodities for 1964	5 Mar	Ulan Bator
Plan for Cultural Assistance, 1964-1965	23 Jun	Ulan Bator
Agreement on Commodity Circulation and Payment for 1965	17 Dec	P'yongyang
Protocol of the Fourth Conference of the Scientific and Technological Assistance	21 Dec	Ulan Bator
People's Republic of Poland		
Plan for Scientific Assistance for 1964-1965	2 Apr	P'yongyang
Plan for the Execution of the Agreement on Cultural Assistance for 1964-1965	5 Jun	P'yongyang
Protocol on the Mutual Delivery and Payment of Commodities for 1965	20 Nov	Warsaw

Protocol of the Sixth Conference of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Assistance	21 Nov	P'yongyang
Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia		
Agreement on the Mutual Delivery and Payment of Commodities for 1964	24 Feb	"
Plan for the Execution of the Agreement on Cultural Assistance	16 Jun	"
Protocol of the Ninth Conference of the Scientific and Technical Committee	12 Oct	"
Agreement on the Mutual Delivery and Payment of Commodities for 1965	23 Nov	Prague
Plan for Scientific Cooperation between Academies of Sciences	29 Dec	"
People's Republic of Romania		
Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1964-1965	3 Apr	Bucharest
Agreement on the Circulation and Payment of Commodities for 1965	21 Oct	"
Protocol of the Sixth Conference of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Assistance	30 Nov	"
People's Republic of Hungary		
Agreement on the Mutual Delivery and Payment of Commodities for 1964	8 Apr	P'yongyang
Plan for the Execution of the Agreement on Cultural Assistance	13 Jun	Budapest
Agreement on the Mutual Delivery and Payment of Commodities for 1965	21 Dec	"
People's Republic of Bulgaria		

Agreement on the Mutual Delivery and Payment of Commodities for 1964	20 Feb	Sophia
Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1964	30 May	"
Agreement on the Mutual Delivery and Payment of Commodities for 1965	17 Nov	P'yongyang

People's Republic of Albania

Agreement on the Scientific Cooperation between the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University and Tirane National Comprehensive University	7 Apr	"
Plan for the Execution of the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation for 1964-1965	3 Jun	"
Protocol on the Mutual Delivery and Payment on Commodities for 1965	25 Nov	Tirane
Agreement on the Mutual Cooperation in the Fields of Plant Protection and Quarantine	31 Dec	P'yongyang

People's Republic of China

Plan for Cultural Cooperation for 1964-1965	20 Apr	Peiping
Plan for Scientific Cooperation for 1964	29 Apr	"
Agreement on Mutual Cooperation in the Field of the Joint Utilization of Boundary Rivers	5 May	P'yongyang
Protocol on the Marine Transportation between the Korea Foreign Transportation Company and Chinese Ocean Transportation Company	10 Jun	"
Protocol on the Sessions of the Joint Conference on SINO-Korea International Railways	12 Sep	Kirin
Protocol on the Mutual Delivery of Commodities for 1965	24 Sep	Peiping
Protocol of the Seventh Conference of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation	27 Oct	"
Agreement on the Mutual Cooperation in the Field of Radio and Television	27 Dec	"

Democratic Republic of Germany

Plan for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation for 1964	26 May	P'yongyang
Agreement on the Scientific Cooperation between the Korean Academy of Sciences and the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin	21 Aug	"
Agreement on International Trade and Payments for 1965	31 Oct	Berlin

Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1964	5 Feb	Hanoi
Protocol on Commodity Circulation and Payment for 1965	5 Oct	"
Agreement on Scientific Cooperation	2 Nov	"

Democratic People's Republic of Algeria

Agreement on Cultural Cooperation	16 Sep	Algiers
Agreement on International Trade and Payment	23 Oct	"

Republic of Guinea

Agreement on the Exchange of Electrical Communications and Postal Matters	18 Jun	Conakry
Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1964-1965	1 Dec	"

Republic of Cuba

Protocol on International Trade for 1964-1965	24 Jan	P'yongyang
Agreement on Exchange of Movie Materials	1 Jul	Havana
Protocol on Commerce for 1965	23 Nov	"

Republic of Mali

Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1964-1965
Protocol on the Modification of the Agreement
on Economic Cooperation and Technical
Assistance

5 Sep
3 Aug

P'yongyang
Bamako

Republic of Yemen Arab

Agreement on Cultural Cooperation

19 Sep

P'yongyang

United Arab Republic

Plan for the Execution of the Agreement on
Cultural Cooperation
Protocol on Commerce for 1964

7 May
26 Aug

Cairo
"

Republic of Indonesia

Agreement on Reporting between Press Agencies

17 Jul

Djakarta

Kingdom of Cambodia

Agreement on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation
Agreement on International Trade and Payment

27 Apr
16 Oct

Phnom Penh
" "

Republic of Iraq

Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1964-1965

22 Jan

Bagdad

Republic of Nigeria

Agreement on Cultural Cooperation

26 Apr

Niamey

Japan

Agreement Between the Korean Trade Delegation and the Japanese Business Trade Delegation	17 Jan	P'yongyang
Contract for Opening Regular Sea Transportation Service between the Korean Foreign Transporta- tion Company and the Eiwa Sea Transportation Company of Japan	23 May	"
Contract between the Korean Foreign Transporta- tion Company and the Tokai Shipping Company of Japan on Assigning Regular Ship Services	27 Jun	"
Agreement between the Korean Trade Delegation and the Second Japanese Business Trade Delegation	16 Dec	"
Contract between the Korean Foreign Shipping Agency and the Tokai Shipping Company, Osaka, Japan on the Commissionary Agency	19 Dec	"
Contract Between the Korean Commissionary Transportation Company and the Tokai Shipping Company, Osaka, Japan, on the Opening of Reg- ular Sea Transportation Service Line	24 Dec	"

LIST OF VISITS OF KOREAN DELEGATIONS AND
FOREIGN DELEGATIONS IN 1964

Delegations Dispatched by Korea

<u>Title of Delegation</u>	<u>Chief Delegate and Component Members</u>	<u>Dates</u>
<u>Party and Government Delegation</u>		
Government Delegation to Participate in the International Fair at Leipzig	Kwon Yong-t'ae (6 members), Korean Ambassador, Plenipotentiary, to Democratic Republic of Germany	15 Feb-27 Mar
The Supreme People's Assembly Delegation to visit Indonesia, Cambodia, and Ceylon	Ch'oe Won-t'aek (6 members), President of the Supreme People's Assembly	29 Mar-15 May
Government Friendship Delegation to visit Ghana, Senegal, and Niger	Yun Ki-bok, Minister of Common Education	29 Mar-28 Apr
Government Friendship Delegation to visit Zanzibar	Mun Chong-sik, Vice Minister of Labor (3 members)	23 Apr-19 May
Government Delegation to participate in the International Fair at Poznan	Vice Director, Cabinet Foreign Economic Bureau	4 June
Government Delegation to participate in the Afro-Asian Conference (Poland) to discuss Trade and Development	Ho Tam, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs	10 Jun-23 Jun

Party and Government Delegation to visit Romania (to participate in the 20th anniversary of Romanian Liberation)	Kim Il (4 members), Member of the Political Committee of the Korean Worker's Party, Vice Chairman of the Party Central Committee, and First Vice Premier	13 Aug-25 Aug
Party and Government Delegation to visit China (to participate in the 15th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China)	Ch'oe Yong-gon (5 members), Member of the Political Committee of the Korean Worker's Party, Vice Chairman of the Party Central Committee, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly	29 Sep-8 Oct
Government Delegation to visit Germany (to participate in the 15th Anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Germany)	Kim Ik-song, Candidate member of the Political Committee of the Korean Worker's Party, Chairman of the Inspection Committee, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (3 members)	30 Sep-14 Oct
Korean Worker's Party Delegation to visit Algeria (to participate in the 10th Anniversary of the Armed Revolt of the Algerian People)	Yi Song-un, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party, Chairman of the P'yongyang City Party Committee, of Korean Workers' Party	28 Oct-17 Nov
Government Delegation to visit Algeria (to participate in the 10th Anniversary of the Armed revolt of the Algerian People)	Han Sang-du, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Korean Worker's Party, and Minister of Finance	28 Oct-17 Nov
Government Delegation to Visit the Kingdom of Cambodia (to participate in the Independence Day Celebration of Cambodia)	Pak Mun-gyu, Minister of Interior	31 Oct-20 Nov

Party and Government Delegation to visit the Soviet Union (to participate in the 47th Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution Celebration)

Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee, Korean Worker's Party, Vice Chairman of the Party Central Committee, and First Vice Premier (5 members)

4-13 Nov

Visit of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon to United Arab Republic, Algeria, Mali, Guinea, and Cambodia

Ch'oe Yong-gon, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (accompanied by other members and aides)

19 Nov-22 Dec

Party and Government Delegation to Visit Albania (to participate in the 20th Anniversary of the Albanian Liberation)

Yi Chong-ok, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee, Korean Worker's Party, and Vice Premier of the Cabinet (3 members)

22 Nov-9 Dec

The Korean Worker's Party Delegation to visit Cuba (to participate in the Sixth Anniversary of Cuban Liberation)

Yi Hyo-sun, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee, Korean Worker's Party, and Vice Chairman of the Party Central Committee

25 Dec-21 Jan 1965

Economic and Commerce Delegation

Government Commerce Delegation to visit Mongolia

Yu Song-ui, Vice Minister of Trade (4 members)

19 Feb-6 Mar

Government Commerce Delegation to visit China and Vietnam

Pang T'ao-yul, Vice Minister of Trade

12 Sep-13 Oct

Government Delegation to participate in the Internal Exhibition (Algeria) First

Ch'oe Yun-su, Vice Minister of Finance (2 members)

16 Sep-30 Oct

Government Commerce Delegation to visit Poland	Kim Yong-il, Vice bureau Director Ministry of Trade (3 members)	30 Sep-24 Nov
Government Commerce Delegation to visit Romania, Germany, and Czechoslovakia	Yu Song-ik, Vice Minister of Trade	7 Oct - 3 Nov
Government Commerce Delegation to visit Cuba and Hungary	Ch'oo Chong-gun, Bureau Director, Ministry of Trade	28 Oct-31 Dec
Government Commerce Delegation to visit the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia	Kye Ung-tae, Vice Minister of Trade	11 Nov- 2 Dec

Friendship Delegations

Friendship Delegation to visit Ceylon	Kim Chong-gi, Committeeman, Korea-Ceylon Friendship Association	27 Jan- 8 Feb
Friendship Delegation to visit Cuba	Ch'oo Ch'ang-sok, Minister of Public Health	15 Jul-18 Aug
P'yongyang Textile Friendship Delegation to visit Vietnam	Chon Kyong-hwa, Chairman of P'yongyang Textile Factory Party Committee	22 Oct-24 Nov
Korea-Soviet Friendship Delegation to visit the Soviet Union	Ho Hak-dong, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party, Chairman of the Hwanghae Namdo Party Committee of the Korean Worker's Party	4 Nov-17 Nov

Delegations of Social Organizations, Delegations to Participate in International Organizations and Conferences

Democratic Youth League Delegation to visit Indonesia	Kim Hyon-il, Vice Chairman, Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League	4 Jan-11 Feb
Delegation of Railway and Trade Agency Workers (to participate in the Socialist Nations' Railway and Trade Workers Conference	So Nam-sin, Director, Transportation and Hospitality Bureau, Ministry of Transportation (2 members)	14 Jan-4 Feb
Olympic Delegation (to participate in the Ninth Winter Olympic Games at Innsbruck)	Kim Tuk-chun, Secretary General, Olympic Committee	18-28 Feb
Delegation to Participate in the Board of Directors' Meeting, Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee	Kim Wal-lyong, Chairman of the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee	11 Mar- 8 Apr
Trade Union Delegation (to participate in the 27th Executive Committee Session of the World Trade Union Federation)	Yi Chong-su, Vice Chairman, Central Committee of General League of Trade Unions (3 members)	11 Mar-24 Mar
Film Delegation to participate in the 3rd Afro-Asian Film Festival	Kim Ch'ol, Vice Director of Film Bureau, Ministry of Culture	6 Apr-15 May
News Reporters League Delegation (to participate in the Executive Committee of the International Reporters' League)	Kang San-ui, Secretary General, Central Committee, Korean Reporters League	15 Apr-12 May

Democratic Youth League Delegation to visit China (to participate in the Peiping City Rally on "Day of the Struggle of World Youth Students")	Ch'oe Ch'ang-yul, Director, Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League	22 Apr-28 Apr
Trade Union Delegation to visit Cuba (to participate in the May Day Celebration)	Ho P'il-man, Chairman of the Trade Union of Korean Transportation Workers	23 Apr-25 May
Trade Union Delegation to visit Albania (to participate in the May Day Celebrations)	Yi P'yong-ch'an, Chairman of the Korean Machine Industry Workers Trade Union	23 Apr-22 May
Trade Union Delegation to visit China (to participate in the May Day Celebrations)	Pak Kon-ch'an, Director, Central Committee of the Trade Unions	25 Apr-12 May
Trade Union Delegation to visit Romania (to participate in the May Day Celebrations)	Kim Sok-Ch'in, Editor-in-chief, Trade Union Publishing House	25 Apr-26 May
Trade Union Delegation to participate in the Second International Trade Union Conference	Yi Chong-sun, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee, Women's League, and Member of the Central Committee of Trade Unions (4 members)	6 May-26 May
Trade Union Delegation (to participate in the Fourth International Mine Workers Trade Union Conference and the Second International Commercial Workers Trade Union Conference)	Kim Un-ch'ol (3 members)	16 May- 3 Jun

Delegation to participate in the Conference of the Directors of Communication Science Research Centers of Socialist Nations (Peiping)	Sim Yu-son, Director of Technology Office, Ministry of Communications	20 May-16 Jun
Korean Olympic Investigation Committee (to conduct a field survey of the 18th Olympic Games at Tokyo)	Kim Kyong-hwan, Vice Chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee	20 May-16 Jun
Korean Architects Delegation (to participate in the Third Industry Seminar of the International Architects League-Hungary)	Pak T'ae-gap, Vice Director of the Cabinet Designing Bureau	27 May- 3 Jul
Delegation to participate in Ninth Ministers Conference on Railway Cooperation Organization	Kim Hoo-il, Minister of Railways	13 Jun- 7 Jul
Delegation of the Korean Democratic Scientists League (to participate in 25th Executive Committee of the World Scientists League, Moscow)	Chong Chin-sok, Candidate Academician, Director of Philosophy Research Center, Academy of Social Sciences	17 Jun- 6 Jul
Women Delegation to visit Guinea	Kim Ok-sun, First Vice Chairman, Central Committee of the Women's League (3 members)	24 Jun-14 Jul
Socialist Labor Youth League Delegation (to participate in the Executive Committee of the World Democratic Youth Leagues)	Ko Sang-jun, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee, Socialist Labor Youth League	2-21 Jul

Delegation of the Korean Committee for Support of the Struggle of South Vietnam	Pak Ung-gol, Member of the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and Minister of Culture	13 Jul- 2 Aug
Women Delegation to visit Indonesia (to participate the 10th Convention of the Indonesian National Women's League)	Yi Chong-sun, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Women's League	16 Jul-14 Aug
Athletic Delegation to participate in the Executive Committee of the GANEPO	Kim ki-su, Chairman of the Korean Athletic Guidance Committee (3 members)	2 Aug-7 Sep
Delegation to participate in the Founding of the Afro-Asian Insurance and Fire Insurance League	Han Chun-bin, President of the Korean Insurance Company (3 members)	26 Aug-18 Sep
Ministry of Railway Delegation (to participate in the International Railway Schedule Committee, Peiping)	Myong Sun-sok, Vice Director of International Transportation Bureau of Ministry of Transportation	31 Aug
Railway Delegation to visit China (to participate in the Joint Committee of Sino-Korean International Border Railway)	Yi Yong-sam, Director, Ch'ongjin Railway Bureau, Ministry of Transportation (6 members)	31 Aug
Korean Youth Delegation (to participate in the Preparatory Committee of the Ninth World Youth Students Celebration Helsinki)	Ch'oe Ch'ang-yul, Director of the International Bureau, Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Youth League (2 members)	2 Sep

Trade Union Delegation to visit Indonesia (to participate in the 4th Central Committee of the Indonesian Labor Unions)	Yi Chong-su, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Unions (2 members)	7 Sep
Socialist Labor Youth League Delegation to visit China and Vietnam	Kim Pong-il, Vice Chairman, Central Committee, Socialist Labor Youth League (4 members)	26 Sep-13 Nov
Women Friendship Delegation to visit China	Kim Un-sun, Vice Chairman, Central Committee, Women's League (4 members)	26 Sep-13 Oct
Trade Union Delegation (to participate in the 13th Board of Directors Meeting of the World Trade Union League) Budapest	Won T'ae-hun, Vice Chairman of Central Committee, Trade Unions (7 members)	7 Oct-13 Nov
Korean Medical Delegation (to participate in the First Afro-Asian Medical Conference-Cairo)	Yi Yong-gun, Professor and Doctor, Member, Standing Committee, Korean Academy of Medical Science (2 members)	14 Oct-13 Nov
Korean Women's Delegation (to participate in the Board of Directors Meeting of the International Democratic Women's League)	Ch'oe Kum-cha, Director of International Bureau, Central Committee, Democratic Women's League (5 members)	14 Oct-13 Nov
Socialist Labor Youth League Delegation to visit Algeria	Kim Hyon-il, Vice Chairman, Central Committee, Socialist Labor Youth League (2 members)	28 Oct-17 Nov

Socialist Labor Youth League to visit Romania	Ko Sang-jun, Vice Chairman, Central Committee, Socialist Labor Youth League (4 members)	7 Nov-4 Dec
Delegation to participate in the Economic Conference of the Communications Organization of Socialist Nations	Kim Yang-shin, Director, Ministry of Communications	7 Nov-30 Nov
Delegation of the National Racial Committee for the Defense of Peace in Korea, and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (to participate in the International Conference to oppose American imperialist aggression, for the defense of peace, and for Solidarity with the Vietnamese people, Hanoi)	Kim Wal-lyong, Chairman, Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; Chairman, The Committee to support the struggle of the South Vietnamese People; Chairman, Central Committee, General League of Trade Unions (4 members)	16 Nov-4 Dec
Geological Delegation (to participate in the 22nd World Geological Conference, New Delhi)	Ko-Chong-sik, Vice Chairman, Korean Geological National Committee, and Vice Director, Cabinet Geological Bureau (2 members)	9 Dec-15 Jan 1965

Departmental Delegations including Science, Culture, Publication, and the Press

Cultural Delegation to visit Vietnam	Ko Sok-sang, Vice Minister of Culture (4 members)	8 Jan-11 Feb
Railway Delegation to visit China	Chong Yun-dong, Vice Minister of Transportation (5 members)	22 Jan-5 Feb
Changdok School, P'yongyang, Delegation to visit China	Chong Il-won, Principal of Chongdok School, P'yongyang (5 members)	18 Feb-6 Mar

Academy of Sciences Delegation to visit China	Chon Tu-Hwan, Vice President, Academy of Sciences (9 members)	21 Mar-1 May
Construction Delegation to visit China	Kim P'yong-shik, Vice Chairman, State Construction Commission (8 members)	1 Apr -1 May
Geological Delegation to visit China	Chong Pong-nae, Director, Cabinet Geological Bureau (5 members)	1 Apr-28 Apr
Cultural Delegation to visit China	Kang Ku-yong, Vice Chairman, International Culture Liaison Committee (3 members)	1 Apr-28 Apr
Ministry of Labor Delegation to visit United Arab Republic	Paek Son-il, Minister of Labor	15 Apr-5 May
Medical Delegation to visit Romania	Yi Chong-du, Professor, P'yongyang Medical College, and other medical scientists	13 May-9 Jun
Construction Observation Team to visit Romania	Kim Ui-sun, Vice Minister of Building Materials Industry (15 members)	17 Jun-21 Jul
News Reporters Delegation to visit Vietnam	Yu Ki-ch'an, Assistant-editor-in-chief, Korean Worker's Party Publishing House (2 members)	13 Jul-21 Aug
Academy of Social Sciences Delegation to visit Indonesia	Ho Sok-chin, Director, Academy of Social Sciences (2 members)	1 Aug-25 Sep
Korea Central News Agency Delegation to visit Romania	Han Yong-yong, Vice President, Korean Central News Agency	5 Aug-1 Sep
News Reporters to visit Albania	Kim Yong-hak, Reporter of <u>Nodong Sinmun</u>	22 Aug-9 Oct

<u>P'yongyang Sinmun</u> Delegation to visit China	Kim Tae-yul, Head Editor, <u>P'yongyang Sinmun</u> (3 members)	26 Sep-16 Oct
Cultural, Song and Dance Delegation to visit Romania (additionally to visit Albania and other nations)	Vice Minister of Culture	30 Sep-22 Jan 1965
Kim Il-song Comprehensive University Delegation to visit Romania (to participate in the 100th Anniversary Celebration of the Bucharest Comprehensive University)	Chi Ch'ang-ik, Acting President of Kim Il-song Comprehensive University (2 members)	7 Oct-20 Oct
Academy of Sciences Delegation to Vietnam	Han Hyon-gon, Vice President of Academy of Sciences	10 Oct-10 Nov
Communication Delegation (to participate in the Communication Cooperation Organization of Socialist Nations, Peiping)	Chon Tok-ch'ol, Vice Minister of Communication (3 members)	7 Oct-30 Oct
Delegation to participate in the Sino-Korean Scientific Cooperation Committee	Won Tong-gu, Director of Chemical Industry Bureau, Ministry of Metal and Chemical Industry (7 members)	14 Oct-30 Oct
Writers Delegation to Romania	An Ham-gwang, author	28 Oct-24 Nov
Military Delegation to visit Indonesia	O Chin-u, Vice Minister of National Defense (accompanied by aides)	4 Nov-20 Nov
News Reporters Delegation to visit Poland	Yi Sun-gun, Chief Editor, <u>Nodongja Sinmun</u> (2 members)	7 Nov-11 Dec

International Culture Liaison
Committee to visit Albania

Kang Ku-yong, Vice Chairman,
International Culture Liaison
Committee

18 Nov-15 Dec

Broadcasting Delegation to
visit China and Vietnam

Yu Yong-p'yo, Chairman, Central
Broadcasting Committee

2 Dec-29 Dec

Song and Drama Delegation to
visit Vietnam

Yi Myon-sang, Vice Chairman of
Central Committee, General
League of Literature and Arts,
and Chairman, Central Committee,
Musicians' League

5 Dec-8 Jan
1965

P'yongyang Song and Dance Del-
egation to visit Cambodia

Kim Chin-yong, People's Actor

13 Dec-21 Jan
1965

Electronics and Electrical
Engineering Scientists Del-
egation to visit China

Yun Yong-su, Vice Director,
Natural Science Guidance Bureau,
Academy of Sciences

16 Dec-29 Jan
1965

Military Delegation to visit
Vietnam

General Kim Ch'ang-bong, Candidate
Member, Political Committee of
Central Committee, Korean Workers
Party, and Minister of National
Defense

17 Dec-28 Dec

Athletic Teams

Olympic Football Team (to par-
ticipate in the first game with
the Burmese Team in prelimina-
ries for Olympic Games

Kim Kyong-hwan, Vice Chairman,
Olympic Committee (25 members)

25 Jan-28 Feb

Delegation to participate in Skating Championship Meet (to participate in the World Women's Speed Races-Helsinki)	Kim Tuk-chun, Secretary General, Olympic Committee (18 members)	9 Jan-28 Feb
Ping-pong Champion Team (to participate in the International Ping-pong Meet)	So Won-jun, Chairman of Korea Ping-pong Association (8 members)	11 Mar-3 Apr
Boxing Champion Team to visit Romania	Yi Hang-nim, Director, Korean Athletic Guidance Committee (12 members)	15 Apr-12 May
Korean People's Army Football to visit Mongolia	Kim Man-ha, Colonel, Korean People's Army (23 members)	10 Jun-26 Jun
Swimming Champion Team to visit Vietnam	Yi Sung-guk, Chairman, P'yongyang Athletic Guidance Committee (12 members)	11 Jun-28 Jul
Football Team to participate in the preliminary games for Olympic (to play the Thailand Team)	Kim Tuk-chun, Secretary General, Olympic Committee (25 members)	13 Jun-7 Jul
Olympic Champion Team (to participate in the Tokyo Olympic Games)	Kim Chong-hang, Vice Chairman, Olympic Committee (145 members)	2 Oct-12 Oct
Ping-pong Champion Team to visit China	Cho Nak-yon, Leader, Workers Athletic League	14 Oct-3 Nov

Foreign Delegations visited Korea

<u>Title of Delegation</u>	<u>Chief Delegate and Component Members</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Party and Government Delegation</u>		
Central Committee of the Romanian Worker's Party Delegation	E G Maurer, Member, Politburo, Central Committee, Romanian Worker's Party	12 Mar-14 Mar
Japanese Communist Party Delegation	Hakamada Satomi, Member of the Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of Japanese Communist Party (4 members)	27 Mar-4 Apr
Indonesian Communist Party Friendship Delegation	Anwarkatir(sic), Secretary, General Committee, Indonesian Communist Party (5 members)	27 Apr-13 Jun
Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party Delegation	Jacque Klipa (sic), Member of Politburo, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party (4 members)	29 May-4 Jun
Central Committee of the Venezuelan Communist Party Delegation	Eduardo Gallegos, Member and Secretary of the Political Committee of the Central Committee, Venezuelan Communist Party	7 Sep-16 Sep
Ceylonese Parliamentary Delegation	Hyu Hyunando (sic), Speaker of the Lower House of Ceylon (14 members)	8 Sep-17 Sep
Algerian Government Economic Delegation	Bashul Bumaza (sic), Minister of Algerian National Economy, and Member of Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front (6 members)	18 Sep-19 Sep

Ghanaian Government Friendship Delegation	Kuwasi Amoak Ata (sic), Minister of Finance	25 Sep-28 Sep
President, Mali Republic	Modibo Keita, President of Mali Republic (accompanied by other members and aides)	23 Oct-28 Oct
Congolese (Brazzaville) Parliamentary Delegation	Angre Leon (sic), Speaker of the National Assembly	27 Oct-4 Nov
President, Indonesian Republic	Sukarno, President of Indonesian Republic (accompanied by other members and aides)	1 Nov-4 Nov
Socialist Revolutionary Unity Party of Cuba Friendship Delegation	Arudo Bena Emriguez (sic), Member of Havana Bureau of Socialist Revolutionary Unity Party and Secretary of the Mayabeque District (3 members)	17 Nov-26 Nov
Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) Government Delegation	Machaka Yeme (sic), Minister of Construction, Transportation and Mining of the Congo	25 Dec-8 Jan 1965

Economic and Commerce Delegations

Republic of Cuba Government Commerce Delegation	Risaro Bigoa (sic), Cuban Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Korea	14 Jan-27 Jan
Representative of Jardine Company Limited of Hongkong	Hwang U-ga (sic), Accountant of the Company, (2 members)	1 Feb-3 Feb
Government of the Soviet Union Commerce Delegation	A B Borisov (sic), Vice Minister of Trade	5 Feb-4 Mar

Representatives of Desheld Company of Holland	Johannese William Fugges (sic), President of the Company (2 mem- bers)	4 Feb-11 Feb
Representative of Yumo (sic) Company of Hong Kong	Yu Ho-ch'ong (sic), Accountant of the Company (3 members)	2 Feb-11 Feb
Government of Czechoslovakian Commerce Delegation	Malesh Francesko	18 Feb-26 Feb
President of Andna and Amel Kas- ser Firm (sic) of Lebanon		19 May-5 Jun
Government of Mongolia Commerce Delegation	Kanjur Chab (sic), First Vice Minister of Trade	11 Dec-19 Dec

Friendship Delegation

Kenya Friendship Delegation	Jesse Karukiwa Jonathan Ok Welika (10 members)	30 Apr-27 May
Representative of Bolivia- Korean Friendship Committee	Marlo Felleri Garate (sic), Legal Consultant to the President, Assistant in Charge of Agriculture, Advisor to the Ministry of Agricul- ture, Member of Bolivia-Korean Friendship Committee	9 Jun-2 Jul
Nepalese Friendship Delegation	Lalit Chandtakur (sic), Member of Executive Committee of the Royal Household Board of Nepal (4 members)	21 Aug-7 Sep
Bolivian Friendship Delegation	Alberto Munoz (sic), Legal Advisor to Bolivian Ministry of Economics, and Leader of Youth Rally	6 Oct-22 Oct

Soviet-Korea Friendship
Delegation

S E Njkishov (sic), First Vice
Minister of Higher and Secondary
Professional Education, Soviet
Union (5 members)

1 Nov-18 Nov

Social Organization Delegations

Representatives of Puerto Rican
Independence Comprehensive
University

Narsiso Label Martinuz (sic), and
1 other

16 Apr-25 Apr

Indonesian Party Delegation

Karsono Wardoyo (sic), Second Vice
Chairman of Indonesian Party (3
members)

8 May-18 May

Chinese Young Women's Delegation

Yang Chi-hwa (sic), Vice Head of
Chinese National Women's Federation
(4 members)

22 May-3 Jun

Representatives of Japanese
Democratic Youth League

Oyama Akio, Secretary, Central
Committee of Democratic Youth
League

21 Jul-3 Aug

Vietnamese Labor Youth Delegation

Lyo Ping (sic), Secretary, Central
Committee, Labor Youth League
(4 members)

12 Jun-4 Jul

Indonesian People's Youth
League Delegation

Sukatno (sic), Central Committee
Indonesian People's Youth League

21 Jul-5 Aug

Niger Youth Delegation

Usmanmo (sic), Technical Consultant
to Secretariat, Niger Youth, and
Vice General Secretary of Niamey
District, and one other

28 Jul-20 Aug

Romanian Women's Friendship Delegation	Chokan Maria (sic), Secretary to Board of Directors, Interracial Committee (3 members)	4 Aug-20 Aug
Bolivian Labor Union Representative	Enrique Sainas (sic), Secretary, Mining Workers' Union	11 Aug-30 Aug
Belgian Youth Friendship Delegation	Germani Anuval (sic) and three others	17 Aug-24 Aug
Algerian Workers General Federation Delegation	Ubejian Mulud, Secretary General, Workers General Federation	18 Aug-30 Aug
Indonesian Women Delegation	Hut Stiadin Subandrio (sic), Chairman, National Women's League (5 members)	7 Sep-24 Sep
Kingdom of Cambodia Socialist Youth League Delegation	Uimdit (sic), Member, Central Committee Socialist Youth League (7 members)	7 Sep-12 Sep
Romanian Labor Youth League Delegation	George Soika (sic), Secretary, Central Committee, Labor Youth League (4 members)	14 Oct-20 Oct
Algerian Youth Delegation	Alau Ashul (sic), Member, National Youth Committee, National Liberation Front (4 members)	21 Oct-4 Nov
Guinean Women Delegation	Kamara Ropo (sic), State Secretary in charge of Social Affairs, and Member, National Committee of Democratic Party (2 members)	10 Nov
Ghana Youth Explorers Organization Delegation	Peters (sic), Editor-in-chief, <u>Nkrumah Youth</u> , Organ of Youth Explorers Organization (3 members)	4-14 Dec

Delegations to the Asian Economic Seminar held at P'yongyang

Democratic Republic of Vietnam Delegation	Yang Nun-dam (sic), Chairman Trade Promotion Committee (4 members)	9 Jun-4 Jul
Thailand Delegation	Sainmatangkul, former member of Parliament (2 members)	9 Jun-8 Jul
Ceylon Delegation	Teza Kunawartana (sic), Chairman Asian Economic Seminar, Chairman, Ceylon Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (2 members)	12 Jun-27 Jun
Angora Delegation	Billat Kuruz (sic), Leader, Angora National Liberation Movemont Party	12 Jun-8 Jul
Bechuanaland Delegation	Bobimak (sic), Chief Diplomatic Representative of the People's Party at Cairo (2 members)	12 Jun-4 Jul
The Congolese Delegation (Leopoldville)	Singama Livilla (sic), Represen- tative of the National Liberation Council (2 members)	12 Jun-4 Jul
Cambodian Delegation	I M Kabachhumpa (sic), Leader of the National Congress Party	12 Jun-25 Jun
North Kalimantan Delegation	Ahamad Hidilla (sic), Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Unified Nation (3 members)	12 Jun-29 Jun
Cameroun Delegation	Jose Francois (sic), Secretary General, Democratic Youth	12 Jun-20 Jul

Kenya Delegation	F N Macharia (sic), President Chamber of Commerce (2 members)	12 Jun-4 Jul
Mozambique Delegation	Lorenzo Mutaka (sic), Financial Secretary, Liberation Front	12 Jun-2 Jul
Southwestern Africa Delegation	Gadjimina Bay (sic), Leader, Na- tional League Youth	12 Jun-13 Jul
Sudanese Delegation	Ahmed Mohamed, Peace Fighter	12 Jun-25 Jun
Uganda Delegation	Wadada, (sic), Administrative Secretary, National Congress Party (2 members)	12 Jun-15 Jul
Congolese (Brazzaville) Delegation		12 Jun-4 Jul
Niger Delegation		12 Jun-25 Jun
Palestine Mission in Algeria Delegation		19 Jun-29 Jun
Australian Delegation	Leuvictor James (sic), Chairman Australian Peace Liaison Committee, and Vice-Chairman, Asian and Pacific Area Peace Liaison Commit- tee (2 members)	12 Jun-4 Jul
Nepalese Delegation	Prunaba Hadur (sic), Chairman, Ne- palese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and Executive Committee- man, Nepal-Korea Friendship Associa- tion (2 members)	12 Jun-13 Jul

New Zealand Delegation	Lewi Alli (sic), Member, Asian and Pacific Area Peace Liaison Committee	12 Jun-25 Jun
Chinese Delegation	Nan Han-chin, Member, Standing Committee, National People's Congress; Director International Trade Promotion; and Vice-Chairman, Chinese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (14 members)	15 Jun-4 Jul
Indonesian Delegation	Ferdinand Lunluland (sic), Member Cooperative Assembly (2 members)	15 Jun-4 Jul
Japanese Delegation	Utsunomiya Tokuma, Director, Japanese Afro-Asian Economic Committee, Member, House of Representative (8 members)	15 Jun-4 Jul
South Vietnam Delegation	Benh Tin Binh (sic), Member, South Vietnamese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (2 members)	15 Jun-25 Jul
Ghana Delegation	Professor Guesigafson (sic), Political Activist of the People's Party (2 members)	15 Jun-1 Aug
Basutoland Delegation	Terogellani, Minister of Economics and Executive Committee members of the Congress Party	15 Jun-29 Jun
Mali Delegation	Seidu Badian Guyade (3 members)	15 Jun-25 Jun
Ruanda Delegation	Gaifra Misel (sic), Vice Chairman National League (2 members)	15 Jun-29 Jun

Algerian Delegation	Temal Hamid (sic), Chief Secretary, Economic Committee, Politburo, National Liberation Front Party	16 Jun-29 Jun
Iraq Delegation	Mohamed Hassain Abdul Majad (sic), Member, Bagdad Chamber of Commerce	18 Jun-29 Jun
Somali Delegation	Abdul Ajizunul Hersi (sic), Member, National League (2 members)	18 Jun-24 Jun
Syrian Delegation	Abdul Badahuonez (sic), Member, Syrian Embassy at Peiping	18 Jun-24 Jun
Zanzibar Delegation	Alli Mobark Muhamed (sic), Secretary General, Zanzibar and Pelba (?) Government Worker's Representative	18 Jun-24 Jun

Other Economic, Social, And Cultural Delegations

Chinese Railway Delegation	Lyo Jong-jo (sic), Acting Vice Minister of Railway (10 members)	23 Jan-2 Feb
Palestine Mission in Algeria Delegation	Mohamed Hagril (sic)	23 Mar-27 Mar
Secretary, Mwanza State, African Way Olonde National League of Kenya	(sic), (2 members)	6 Mar-18 Mar
Albanian National Comprehensive University Delegation	Gafleman Ili (sic), President of Tirane National Comprehensive University (8 members)	29 Mar-8 Apr
The Soviet Delegation of the Korea-Soviet Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee	A A Ishkov, Chairman, State Fishery Commission, Soviet People's Economy	17 Mar-2 Apr

(to participate in the 15th
Conference of the Korea-Soviet
Scientific and Technical
Committee)

Soviet Observation Team

Chiplin Nikolai Ivanovich (sic),
Director, National Manufactured
Products Science Research Center,
State Ferrous and Non-ferrous
Metal Committee (2 members)

24 Mar

Trade Delegation Central
League, Soviet Consumers
Association

Mitsuskin (sic), Director, Con-
sumers' Cooperative Council of
Labor Unions, and Chairman,
Fisheries Cooperatives (2 members)

22 Apr-13 May

Delegation of New China News
Agency

Chu Mok-chi (sic), Vice President
(5 members)

24 Apr-23 May

Chilean Reporters Delegation

Fernand Murillo Bina (sic), Secre-
tary General, Chile-Korean Friend-
ship Association, and Reporter
(3 members)

28 Apr-13 May

Burmese Labor Ministry Del-
egation

Do Shoma (sic), Special Official
of Labor Ministry (3 members)

29 Apr-18 May

Minister of Athletic Education,
and wife Republic of Indo-
nesia

Mr and Mrs Malladi (sic),
(accompanied by aides)

4 May -8 May

Albanian Reporter

Andrea Grash (sic)

12 May-27 May

Delegation of Broadcasting
Industry of China

Director Mei Ik (sic) (7 members)

15 May-4 Jun

Editor of the People's Voice,
Central Committee, Belgian
Communist Party

Arnold Howard (sic)

25 May-1 Jun

Educational and Cultural Dele-
gation of Iraq

Dr. Abudula Kaaljariri, Director
of Foreign Cultural Affairs,
Ministry of Education

1 Jun-9 Jun

Reporter of the United Arab
Republic

Redaem Halipa (sic), Reporter of
Al Ahulam (sic)

3 Jun-15 Jun

Prince of the Kingdom of Cambo-
dia

Prince Norodom Naradipo (sic)
(2 members)

13 Jun-18 Jun

Delegation of Tokorozawa City
Council of Japan

Arai Manpei, Mayor of Tokorozawa
City (5 members)

29 Jun-13 Jul

Delegation of the "Society for
the Protection of Security of
the Korean Residents in Japan."

Toma Yoshio, Advisor to the Kanagawa
Branch of the Society for the Protec-
tion of the Security of the Korean
Residents in Japan (6 members)

9 Jul-27 Jul

Delegation of the Socialist
Research Center of Japan

Soga Yuji, Secretary General, Tokyo
Metropolitan Headquarters of the
Socialist Party of Japan (11 members)

13 Jul-25 Jul

Youth Delegation of the Japan-
Korea Society

Seki Yoshiharu, Executive Committee-
man, Yanagishima Branch, Tokyo
Transport Labor Unions (5 members)

13 Jul-29 Jul

Delegation of the Socialist
Party, Parliamentary Division
of Japan

Kuroda Hisao, Member, House of Re-
presentatives (5 members)

20 Jul-27 Jul

Delegation of the Ministry of National Guidance, Algeria	Alib Zalali (sic), Member, Guidance Bureau, Ministry of National Guidance (7 members)	14 Jul-29 Jul
Hungarian Scientist	Dotsan Toro	4 Aug-2 Sep
Delegation of Japan-Korea Association	Makinouchi Taketo, Vice President of the Association (11 members)	10 Aug-31 Aug
Representatives of Indonesian Reporters	Dahono, Assistant Chief Editor, <u>Hari Anrakat</u> , Organ of the Central Committee, Indonesian Communist Party (5 members)	11 Aug-31 Aug
Delegation of the All Japan Peasants Union Federation	Yaoida Tadashi, President of the Federation	11 Aug-22 Aug
Delegation of Cambodian Reporters	Cha U-ban (sic), Member of Cambodian Parliament and Vice President of Phnom Penh Press (4 members)	14 Aug- 14 Sep
Zimbabwe (?) African People's Party Delegation	Georginian Doro (sic), Secretary General	17 Aug-26 Aug
Acting Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to China	J S Meta (sic)	21 Aug-26 Aug
Educational and Cultural Delegation, Mali Republic	Olistin Dumbia (sic) (6 members)	1 Sep-16 Sep
Friendship Cultural Delegation, Yemen	Ahmed Hassain El Merweni (sic), Minister of Culture and National Guidance (2 members)	4 Sep-21 Sept
Delegation of National Broadcasting Bureau of Republic of Guinea	Emiltom Papa (2 members)	4 Sep-2 Nov

Chinese Athletic Delegation	Yom Kodang (sic), Assistant Manager of Athletics and Gymnastics (6 members)	4 Sep-16 Sep
Chinese Writers Delegation	Yon Taek-min (sic), Chief, Heilung-Kiang Province Branch of Culture and Artists League, and Chief, Heilung-Kiang Province Branch of the Writers League (3 members)	4 Sep-3 Oct
Air Marshal, Special Military Advisor to the President of Indonesia	Suriya Dalma, Air Marshal	5 Sep-12 Sep
Chairman, Indonesian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee	Utami Suriya Dalma	5 Sep-12 Sep
Australian Social Activist	Mr and Mrs C.E Sandi	7 Sep-14 Sep
Indonesian Film Delegation	Basugi Yependi, Secretary General, Afro-Asian Film Festival, and movie producer (5 members)	7 Sep-14 Sep
China-Korea Friendship Society	Chang So (sic), Member, Standing Committee, Chinese National People's Congress and Candidate member, Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Supreme People's Inspector (4 members)	7 Sep-3 Oct
The Academic Delegation of the Korean Research Center of Japan	Matsuura Hajime, former President of Hokkaido University (11 members)	14 Sep-23 Sep
Governor and Mrs Bagus, Bali Province, Republic of Indonesia	Mr and Mrs Bagus (sic)	15 Sep-28 Sep

Delegation of the Indonesian Scientists Association	Busso Wioho (sic), President of the Psychology Society (8 members)	18 Sep-26 Sep
Vietnamese Cultural Delegation	Ha Hwi-kap (sic), Member, Central Committee, Vietnamese Labor Party, and Vice Minister of Culture, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (7 members)	18 Sep-7 Oct
Japanese economist and his wife	Otsuka Kinnosuke and his wife	18 Sep-8 Oct
Son of Jomo Kenyatta, Premier of Kenya	Petero Nuigai Jomo Kenyatta (sic)	18 Sep-28 Sep
Iraq Reporters Delegation	Four members	22 Sep-10 Oct
Belgian writer and wife	Shaffler Louis Earunghol (sic) (2 members)	28 Sep-8 Oct
Cultural Activist Delegation of Japan	Hayashi Kaname, Professor of Aichi University, (6 members)	28 Sep-8 Oct
Professional Medical Delegation China	Lyu Mo-ki (sic), Assistant Director, Office of Public Health, Kirin Province (4 members)	29 Sep-28 Oct
Chinese Metallurgists	Ma Chok-tang (sic), Researcher, Chemical Engineering and Metallurgic Research Center (3 members)	29 Sep-28 Oct
Museum Workers of Hungary	Ferenza Lassulo (sic), Assistant Bureau Chief, Oriental Arts Museum (2 members)	29 Sep-14 Oct

Scientific and Technical
Delegation of Czechoslovakia

Milosla V Shmok (sic), Vice Chairman, 6 Oct-14 Oct
Scientific and Technological Devel-
opment Committee (8 members)

German Fair Worker

Dr Rudolf Grap

6 Oct-4 Nov

Swedish Social Activist and
wife

Mr and Mrs Nils Holmberg (sic)

19 Oct-26 Oct

Albanian Writers and Artists
Delegation

Dimitr Shteriki

20 Oct-31 Oct

Algerian Cultural Delegation

Shnun Amlan, Ministry of National

27 Oct- 7 Nov

Chinese Delegation to partici-
pate in the regular session of
the Yalu, Tumen Rivers and
Tumen Navigation Cooperation
Committee

Chu Kwang (sic), Chief Chinese
Delegate (4 members)

3 Nov-14 Nov

Cuban Pianist

Senaida Nanfgas (sic)

9 Nov-12 Nov

Senator of Republic of Uruguay
and wife

Dr and Mrs Luis Drogolli

9 Nov-12 Nov

Second Japanese Business Del-
egation to visit Korea

Toyoshima Riichi (17 members)

6 Nov-9 Nov

Romanian Writer

Oldan Io Anigiye

10 Nov-28 Nov

Polish Reporters

Yangurski (sic), Staff, Zygie
Warshawy (sic), and Yanus Ben,
Reporter, Amal (sic) Press
Agency

13 Nov

Secretary General, British International Trade Promotion Council	Roland Berger	13 Nov
Delegation of Poland-Korea Scientific and Technical Committee	Ludwig Salamon (sic), Vice Minister of Mining and Power (4 member)	17 Nov-23 Nov
Chinese Scientist in Dynamics	Tai So-ju (sic), Assistant Chief, Engineering Dynamics Research Center, Academy of Science	17 Nov-16 Dec
GANEPO National Committee Delegation of Indonesia	Shreiman, Secretary (sic), GANEPO National Committee	23 Nov-26 Nov
Delegation of Medical Scientists, Indonesian Scientists Council	Shdandi Aidit (sic), Wife of Aidit, Chairman, Central Committee Indonesian Communist Party (3 members)	7 Dec
Delegation of Permanent Secretariat, Afro-Asian Writers Conference of Indonesia	Bakli Salega (sic), Chairman, Subcommittee on Literature, Indonesian People's Cultural League (6 members)	11 Dec-17 Dec
First Assistant Secretary General, Chad National League	Yabacha Abraham (sic),	7 Dec
Observation Team of Hydro-power Structures of Albania	Dridorado Bezka (sic), Chief Chair, Hydro Electric Power Generation, Tirane Comprehensive University	11 Dec-1 Jan 1965

Athletic and Arts Delegations

Burmese Football Team (to play second game with the Korean Olympic Football Team)	Lamo, Lieutenant Colonel, Vice Chairman of the Football Association (22 members)	18 Mar-23 Mar
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The Second National Dance Team of Republic of Guinea	Sako Ohamed(sic), Member, African Council of National Revolution, Youth, and Nation (30 members)	30 Jun-17 Jul
Indonesian Track Team	Shsanuji (sic), (20 members)	17 Jul-22 Jul
Chinese Volley-ball Team	Chang Lyon-hwa (sic), Chairman, International Division, Chinese Athletic Guidance Committee (15 members)	18 Jul-19 Aug
Cambodian Volley-ball Team	Nong Wan (sic), Director, Athletic Literature Research Department, Phnom Penh Athletic Collogo (4 members)	18 Sep-1 Oct
Mass Gymnastics Delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia	Nong Wan (sic), Director, Athletic Literature Research Department, Phnom Penh Athletic College (4 members)	18 Sep
Indonesian Wrestling Champions	Alu O Kurudi, Chairman, Athletic Committee, West Java (3 members)	18 Sep-26 Sep
Mali Judo Delegation	Raymond Kullipaldi (sic), Teacher (3 members)	30 Sep
Indonesian Ping-pong Championship Team	Sudarudi (sic), Staff, Ministry of Athletics (3 members)	6 Oct
Artist Team, Laotian National Front Party	Selsi Desakampf (49 members)	9 Oct-24 Oct
Matsuyama Ballet Corps of Japan	Shimazu Masao (50 members)	20 Oct-31 Oct

Diabua Song and Dance Team of
the Congo (Brazzaville)

Dala Gudai (sic), (22 members)

3 Nov-14 Nov

Reda (sic) National Dance Team,
United Arab Republic

Mahmed Reda (sic), Dancer (55 mem-
bers)

12 Dec-30 Dec

TRADE PROMOTION ORGANIZATIONS AND TRADE ORGANS

Korean International Trade Promotion Committee

Basic Duties: To promote the development and consolidation of economic cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and foreign countries.

Organizational Structure: This is a social organization composed of the committee members elected by organs and individuals desiring to develop economic cooperation with foreign nations.

Tasks: It arranges the practical relations between foreign organs desiring to develop economic cooperation on the basis the principles of mutual equality and reciprocal benefits.

It participates in conferences of international trade delegates for the purpose of promoting international trade, and convenes such conferences of delegates. It organizes the participation of domestic commercial and industrial enterprises in international commodity markets or exhibitions, and domestically organizes similar sample fairs and exhibitions.

Korea Machinery Export and Import Firm

Items Handled: Metal processing machines and facilities, agricultural machines and implements, transportation and construction machines and facilities, chemical engineering machines and facilities, light industry machines and facilities, various optical machines and medical instruments, metering tools and grinding products, bearings, and steel balls, electrical materials, and communication facilities.

Cable Address: KIGYE P"yongyang

Korea Metal Chemical Products Export and Import Firm

Items Handled: Ferrous metals and rolled products, ferrous metal products, non-ferrous metals, non-ferrous metal product, chemical products, various reagents, movie photography materials, rubber and rubber goods, construction

materials, timber and lumber, pulp and paper products, drugs and sanitary goods.

Cable Address: KUMSOK, P'yongyang

Korea Daily Necessities Export and Import Firm

Items Handled: Textiles, hosiery and underwear, shirts and other fiber products, shoes, vinyl products, luxury items, cosmetics, handicraft products, metal goods, metal building materials, electrical appliances, sports goods, musical instruments and toys, porcelains and artistic ceramics, plate glass and glass products, and other sundry goods.

Cable Address: ILYONG, P'yongyang

Korea Foodstuff Export and Import Firm

Items Handled: Ginseng and oriental medicinal materials, tobacco, animals, seeds and seedlings, food grains, oil and fat crops, vegetables, fruits and nuts, industrial oil and fat and edible oil and fat, grain products, processed foods, other foodstuffs and gourmet items, marine products, furs, and livestock by-products.

Cable Address: SINGNYO, P'yongyang

Korea Fuel and Mineral Export and Import Firm

Item Handled: Solid fuel, fuel oil and various petroleum products, non-metal minerals and metal minerals.

Cable Address: KWANGMUL, P'yongyang

Korea Kumgang Cooperative Trade Firm

Items handled: Various machine tools, motive power machines and metallurgic machines, transportation machines, light industrial machines, various optical instruments and medical appliances, communication instruments, electrical materials meters and tools, various chemical products and construction materials, various minerals and dyestuffs, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, rolled products, fiber and fiber products, various daily necessities and ceramic ware, various foodstuffs, various farm products, ginseng and

luxury items, oriental medicinal materials, tobacco and hobby items, various marine products, furs and live-stock by-products, and various handicraft products.

Cable Address: KUMGANG, P'yongyang

Korea Facilities Export Firm

Items Handled: Light industry facilities, textile industry facilities, irrigation facilities, farm machine production facilities, machine industry facilities, ship building facilities, electrical industry facilities, metal and metallurgy industry facilities, mining facilities, electric engine production facilities, trackless trolley car production facilities, chemical industry facilities, building materials industry facilities, and other comprehensive facilities.

Cable Address: SOLBI SUCH'UL, P'yongyang

Korea Facilities Import Firm

Items Handled: Electrical industry facilities, metal and metallurgic industry facilities, extractive industry facilities, chemical industry facilities, machine industry facilities, light industry facilities, ship building and other comprehensive facilities.

Cable Address: SOLVI SUIP, P'yongyang

Korea Technical Firm

Item handled: 1. Export and import production technology literature and research materials on various machine facilities and individual products.

2. Exchange of various samples, models, strains, seeds, and seedlings.

3. Dispatch and receiving observers and trainees.

4. Dispatch and inviting technicians, and experts.

Cable Address: KISUL, P'yongyang

Korea P'yongyang Trade Cooperative Firm

Items Handled: Ferrous metals, non-metal minerals, electrolytic lead, electrolytic copper, electrolytic silver, cadmium, tassuh thread, silk thread, raw hides, raw cotton, Mansam (sic), gall-nuts, paekch'ul (sic), frozen shrimps, fish eggs, sea urchins, various salted and dried shell fish, sea cucumbers, dried squids, Chaktae (sic), various furs and hairs, tobacco, Yoksam seeds, honey and other agricultural by-products.

Cable Address: 0152, P'yongyang

Korean Foreign Trade Promotion Firm

Items Handled: Electrolytic lead, electrolytic zinc, electrolytic silver, cadmium, pig iron, sooty graphite, magnesia clinker, magnesite, naejang-sok (sic), fluorite, Kusok (?), talc, silk thread, tassuh thread, raw hides, raw cotton, buses, handicraft products, artistic works, dried squids, chaktae (sic), sea cucumber, frozen shrimps, fish eggs, sea urchins, various salted and dried shell fish, ginseng, and other oriental medicinal materials, tobacco, various kinds of furs, animal hairs, and other livestock by-products.

Cable Address: 00919, P'yongyang

The Export and Import Firm of the Central League of Consumer Cooperatives of Korea

Items Handled: Vegetables, fruits, nuts, processed foodstuffs, and gourmet items, oil and fat crops, marine products, live-stock by-products, oriental medicinal materials, seeds and seedlings, luxury items and daily necessities, fiber and fiber products, solid fuel, chemical products, light industrial machines and facilities, farm machines, rubber products, electrical materials.

Cable Address: CHUNGANG NYONMAENG, P'yongyang

Korea Foreign Transportation Company

Items Handled: It organizes the transportation of export and import items; executes insurance, customs clearance, accident dispositions and related business; and performs such agent work as the organization of the transportation of cleared freight, chartering of ships, reservation of piers, arrangements of freight for shipowners.

The main office is in P'yongyang with branches at Ch'ongjin, Namp'o, Hungnam, and agents are stationed at Sinuiju, Manpo, Namyang, the Tumen River, Gdynia, Poland, and Haiphong, Vietnam.

Cable Address: UNSU, P'yongyang

Korean Commodity Inspection Bureau

Items Handled: 1. Inspection of the quality of commodities and packing of such minerals, metals, metal products, machine products, electrical appliances, electrical materials, electrical meters, chemical products, various fibers and fiber products, agricultural products, marine products, various processed foodstuffs, various daily sundry commodities.

2. Weight Inspection. a) Weight inspection of commodities loaded aboard ship, b) Inspection of weight and quantity of stored freight.

3. Pier Evaluation: a) Hatch inspection, and inspection of loaded freight (ordinary freight, refrigerated freight, weight cargo, special cargo, hazardous cargo), b) Inspection of locations of loading of commodities on piers, c) Evaluation of the volume of pier, d) Evaluation of volume of fuel aboard ship, e) Inspection of sealing.

Cable Address: KOSOMINS, P'yongyang

Korean Insurance Company

Items Handled: 1. In order to protect the interest of those who have insured and for their convenience, it performs insurance work concerning all export and import items transported on the sea, land (railway), or by air.

2. It may accept any time limited state insurance agencies or individual insurance companies and re-insures on the principles of equality and reciprocity.

3. It has agents abroad to appraise insured cargo so for the convenience of consignees, for the purpose of appraising the scope of damage of the cargo and receiving indemnity. And, at home, the main office acts as the agent to appraise damage on behalf of state insurance organs and individual insurance companies. The main office of the Korea Insurance Company is located in P'yongyang, and

its branch offices are at the ports of Ch'ongjin, Hungnam, Namp'o.

Cable Address: KOINSURANCE, P'yongyang

Korean Foreign Shipping Agent Company

Items Handled: 1. All procedures related to the entry and departure of ships at ports.

2. Piloting procedures

3. Procedures for the loading and unloading cargo and related work.

4. Procedures for the custody, receipt, dispatch, packing, inspection of weight, and inspection, of cargo.

5. Procedures for reservations of ships, cargo hatches, relaying cargo, and all other related work.

6. Issuance of lading bills

7. All procedures related to receiving (sales, and chartering) of ships and transfer of ships.

8. All procedures related to the sales of passenger tickets, and the boarding and departure of passengers.

9. Procedures for the repair and inspection of ships.

10. Procedures for the supplying and arrangements of ship fuel, water, foodstuffs, navigation instruments, and other materials.

11. Computation of the settlement of shipping charges and other fees, of curtailing loading and discharging work, and of bonus and demurrage.

12. Procedures for disposing of various accidents including marine casualties.

13. Procedures for the landing of crew, their recreation, communication, and medical treatment.

14. Other works agreed upon by other agents.

Main Office, P'yongyang.
Branch Office, Namp'o, Hungnam, Ch'ongjin.

Cable Address: H.O.S.b. P'yongyang

Korea Publications Export and Import Firm

Items Handled: 1. books, 2. periodicals (newspapers and magazines), 3. stamps, 4. records, 5. albums, wall screens, and picture postcards, and publications in foreign languages.

1. Books -- published in the Russian, Chinese, English, Japanese, French, and Spanish languages.

2. Periodicals -- Korea News, thrice monthly (Russian and English language editions); New Korea (monthly, Russian and Chinese language editions); Korea, monthly (Russian, Chinese, English, and French language editions.) Korea Today, monthly (English, Japanese, French, and Spanish language editions); Korean Data, monthly catalogs, price lists, and other propaganda materials are sent on request.

Cable Address: CHULPANMUL, P'yongyang

Korea Film Distribution Firm

Items Handled: It exports various types of Korean films such as artistic, documentary, scientific, cartoon, and new films and imports foreign films. It publishes posters, librettoes, scenarios, resumes, and still pictures for film organizations abroad.

Cable Address: CHOYONGBO, P'yongyang

Korean International Tourist Firm

The Korean International Tourist Firm is the sole official tourist organization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Korean International Tourist Firm organizes tourist exchanges between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and foreign countries, and takes charge of

various services related to the travel and livelihood of foreign tourists.

These include the reception and guiding of foreign tourists, the organization of foreign tours for the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the sale of international train tickets and other travel certificates, reservations of seats, reservations of hotels and cars, foreign currency exchange, assistance in obtaining foreign visas, supplying of advertising and guide materials related to the tourism of foreign people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Cable Address: YOHAENGSA, P'yongyang.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT OUR COUNTRY JOINED

Title of International Organizations	Date Joined	Location
1. Women's International Democratic Federation	Oct 1946	Berlin
2. World Federation of Trade Unions	May 1947	Prague
3. World Federation of Democratic Youth	Jun 1947	Budapest
4. International Union of Students	Jun 1948	"
5. World Council of Peace	Apr 1949	Stockholm
6. Trade Union International of Metal and Engineering Industries	Jun 1949	Prague
7. Trade Unions International of Textile, Clothing, Leather, and Fur Workers	Jun 1949	"
8. Miners Trade Union International	Jul 1947	Helsinki
9. Trade Unions International of the Building Wood and Building Materials Industries	Jul 1947	"
10. World Federation of Teacher's Unions	Mar 1949	Paris
11. Trade Unions International of Food, Tobacco and Beverage Industries and Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Workers	Nov 1949	Sophia
12. Trade Unions International of Agricultural and Forestry Workers	Dec 1949	Prague
13. International Organization of Journalists	Jan 1950	Budapest
14. Trade Unions International of Chemical, Oil, and Allied Workers	Mar 1950	"
15. Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions	Oct 1952	Peiping
16. Trade Unions International of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers	Mar 1955	Prague
17. Railway Cooperation Organization	Jun 1956	Warsaw
18. International Radio and Television Organization	Nov 1954	Prague
19. International Association of Democratic Lawyers	Apr 1955	Brussel
20. Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees	May 1955	Berlin
21. Permanent International Committee of Mothers	Jul 1955	"

22.	International Union of Architects	Jul 1955	Paris
23.	International Volley-ball Federation	Dec 1956	"
24.	League of Red Cross Societies	May 1956	Geneva
25.	Conference of Delegations of Standard Bureaus of Socialist Nations	May 1956	Prague
26.	Western Pacific Fishery Research Committee	Jun 1956	Peiping
27.	International Shooting Union	Oct 1956	Wiesbaden (West Germany)
28.	International Amateur Basketball Federation	Dec 1956	Munich
29.	International Table Tennis Federation	Mar 1957	Wales
30.	United Nuclear Research Center	Dec 1956	Dubna
31.	World Federation of Scientific Workers	Dec 1956	London
32.	International Amateur Boxing Associations	Apr 1957	"
33.	International Skating Union	Jun 1957	Davos (Switzerland)
34.	Agricultural and Forestry Development Committee of Socialist Nations	Oct 1956	Sophia
35.	Federation of International Football Association	Jun 1957	Zurich
36.	Comite Special Annee Geophysique Internationale	Jul 1957	Paris
37.	International Aeronautical Federation	Sep 1957	"
38.	The Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity	Dec 1957	Cairo
39.	International Mariouette Union	Dec 1957	Prague
40.	Friendship Military Athletic Committee	Mar 1958	Moscow
41.	Communication Cooperation Organization of Socialist Nations	Dec 1957	
42.	International Gymnastic Federation	Jul 1958	Belgrade
43.	International Amateur Wrestling Federation	Jul 1958	Paris
44.	Afro-Asian Writers Conference	Oct 1958	Colombo
45.	International Council of Scientific Union	Apr 1958	London
46.	World Esperantist Association of Peace Movement	May 1959	Pullen (?) (Austria)
47.	Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce	Jun 1959	Prague
48.	International Weightlifting Federation	Sep 1959	Paris
49.	International Cyclists' Union	Mar 1959	"
50.	Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation	May 1960	Cairo
51.	International Union Against Tuberculosis	Sep 1960	Paris

52.	International Federation of Film Archives	Oot 1960	Paris
53.	International Astronomical Union	Aug 1961	Greenwich Observatory
54.	International Federation of Archery	Aug 1961	London
55.	International Union of Technical, Cinematographic Association	Sep 1961	Paris
56.	International Scientific Film Association	Sep 1961	"
57.	International Olympic Committee	Jun 1962	Lauzanne
58.	International Amateur Athletic Federation	Sep 1962	London
59.	Asian Economic Seminar	Nov 1963	Colombo
60.	Afro-Asian Journalist Association	Apr 1963	Djakarta
61.	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	May 1963	Brussels
62.	International Organization of Standardization	Jun 1963	Geneva
63.	International Ice-hockey Federation	Aug 1963	London
64.	Port Workers Conference of the Asian and Pacific Region	Oct 1963	
65.	International Electrotechnique Committee	Oct 1963	Geneva
66.	Federation of the Games of the Newly Emerging Forces	Nov 1963	Djakarta
67.	International Yacht Racing Union	Dec 1963	London
68.	International Amateur Swimming Federation	Dec 1963	Tokyo
69.	International Ski Association	Jan 1964	Switzerland
70.	International Rowing Federation	Apr 1964	"
71.	International Canoe Federation	Apr 1964	Stockholm
72.	Asian Conference of Occupational Health	Jul 1964	Djakarta
73.	International Judo Federation	Jul 1964	Tokyo
74.	International Association of Soil Science	Aug 1964	Amsterdam
75.	Afro-Asian Insurance and Reinsurance Federation	Sep 1964	Cairo
76.	Asia Peiping Liaison Committee of Invitational Table Tennis Games	Oct 1964	Peiping
77.	Afro-Asian Medical Congress	Oot 1964	Cairo
78.	International Mathematical Union	Dec 1964	Brussel

A GENERAL SURVEY OF CLIMATE

The climatic conditions of Korea in 1964 were characterized by low temperature, heavy precipitation, and a heavy impact of typhoons during summer.

Temperature

The temperature of Korea in 1964 was higher than usual in January, April-May, and December. The mean temperature of January was $2-5^{\circ}$ higher than usual, but that of February, on the contrary, was lower than usual by $1.5-3^{\circ}\text{C}$, making it a very cold month. Thus, it was a peculiar phenomenon that the mean temperature of February was lower than that of January.

The climatic conditions of the Spring of 1964 were that the mean temperature of April-May was higher than usual by $1.5-2^{\circ}\text{C}$, and a comparatively high temperature continued throughout Korea. This was due to continuous cloudy weather, and a slight temperature drop at night because of much precipitation. However, the temperature on the East Coast during April was extremely low, different from many other area. It was lower than usual by 1.5°C on the northern part of the East Coast and by 4°C on the Kangwon-do. The temperature from June to November was slightly lower than usual, but without great a difference. In December, the temperature on the northern part of the West Coast was higher than usual by $1-1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$; other areas showed no great difference in temperature.

Thus, although the climate showed great differences in temperature from January to May, from June on the temperature generally showed the usual pattern.

Precipitation

It was characteristic of 1964, that precipitation was heavy. The area distribution of the annual precipitation was 1,500-2,200 mm in P'yongan Namdo and Pukto; 1,200-2,500 mm in Hwanghae Namdo and Pukto; 2,000-2,500 mm in Kangwon-do; and 600-900 mm in Hamgyong Namdo and Pukto. It was more than 1,000 mm even in the inland areas of the North.

Precipitation in several areas is compared with the usual year as follows:

	Annual Precipitation (mm)		<u>%</u>
	<u>Precipitation</u> 1964	<u>Usual Year</u>	
Sinuiju	1,582	1,090	149
P'yongyang	1,616	958	169
Kaesong	2,232	1,286	174
Wonsan	2,047	1,348	152
Kimchaek	740	704	105
Chunggang	1,072	841	128

As the table shows, the annual precipitation was less than usual in general, with the exception of Hamgyong Pukto. Especially in P'yongyang, precipitation was the heaviest in 60 years. Wonsan had rainfall second only to 1954 which was the year of heaviest rainfall.

The area distribution of precipitation showed that it was heavy in the area which forms the watershed between the East and West Coasts, and was less toward the East and West Coasts. It was characteristic that precipitation was heavier in the south, and less toward the north. The heaviest precipitation was in the Kangwon-do and the highlands of Hwanghae Pukto, over 2,000 mm (over 2,000 mm in Sepo, and Sinp'yong), over 2,000 mm in the mountainous areas of P'yongan Namdo, P'yongan Pukto, Hamgyong Namdo (over 2,100 mm at Yangdok, and Tongchang). In the remaining areas of the West Coast it was over 1,200 mm, and over 1,100 mm in Chagang-do. The heavy annual precipitation was due to the heavy rainfall during summer, the most important of all was the heavier than usual rainfall in April-May.

The change in the precipitation pattern throughout

the year, although it varies in different areas, showed that it was heavy during the period from January to August, and equal or slightly less during the period from September to December. January, April-May, July-August had markedly heavier rainfall; especially precipitation in January, April-July was two to three times the normal amount.

In addition to heavy rainfall in 1964, the number of rainy days was more than usual by 10-20 days. January, April and July which had heavy rainfall had three to five more rainy days than usual.

Sunshine

The conditions for sunshine are dependent upon the conditions of the sky, that is, the volume of clouds in the sky. From January to August, rain was frequent and cloudy weather was frequent. Thus sunshine was less than usual during this period, but usual in September and thereafter. The sunshine in the Hwanghae Namdo, Kaesong, and Kangwon-do areas was usually worse due to the unfavorable conditions for sunshine. January, April, and August had shorter amounts of sunshine. A comparison of sunshine in several areas with the usual year is shown below.

Sunshine Percentage (%)

	January			April			August		
	1964	Usual	Difference	1964	Usual	Difference	1964	Usual	Difference
P'yongyang	47	63	-16	40	62	-22	38	46	-8
Haeju	52	65	-13	38	62	-24	32	50	-18
Wonsan	57	68	-11	29	60	-31	20	41	-21
Kimchaek	46	58	-12	36	58	-22	25	40	-15
Chunggang	48	59	-11	39	52	-13	30	44	-14

As shown above the sunshine rate was lower than usual by 10-20% in months with unfavorable conditions for sunshine. Particularly in the Kangwon-do area, it was less by over 30%.

The following are peculiar climatic phenomena of 1964:

(1) The heavy rain and high temperatures of January

The climatic conditions of January were very unusual. Snow is usually expected in January, but due to the high temperature, sometimes rain fell. There were many rainy days in January.

The climatic conditions of January are compared with the usual year as follows:

Climatic Conditions of January

	Temperature (°C)			Precipitation (mm)			Sunshine (%)		
	1964	Usual	Difference	1964	Usual	Difference	1964	Usual	Difference
Sinuiju	-3.8	-9.0	+5.2	75	9	+66	66	66	0
P'yongyang	-3.2	-8.3	+5.1	45	14	+31	47	63	-16
Haeju	-0.6	-5.0	+4.4	43	14	+29	52	65	-13
Wonsan	-0.9	-3.8	+2.9	117	22	+95	57	68	-11
Chunggang	-17.5	-20.0	+2.5	24	12	+12	48	59	-11

Weather of 12 January

	Temperature (°C)			Precipitation (mm)	Direction of Wind
	Average	Highest	Lowest		
Sinuiju	4.2	6.6	1.6	51.9	North-north-west
Kaesong	5.8	9.4	3.9	25.2	Southeast, southwest
Wonsan	5.7	8.6	3.3	21.2	Southwest, West

In the foregoing the peculiarity of the climatic conditions of January can be sufficiently noted, but that peculiarity can be more succinctly noted by comparing the conditions of one day on 12 January.

The temperature on 12 January, the coldest day, was high as that of a fall day, and much rain fell.

(2) Much Rainfall in April-May

Usually the April-May period is one of severe drought in Korea. Accordingly, the precipitation of April is usually 40-50 mm, and that of May is 50-80mm. In some years the volume of precipitation is as small as 20-30 mm in the April-May period of 1964, as in the corresponding period of 1963, that much rain fell. Consequently, sunshine was short, the number of rainy days was many, and dampness was high. Owing to such climatic conditions, no drought occurred during spring, and the weather was very changeable.

The precipitation, number of rainy days, and atmospheric moisture of April are compared with those of the usual year as follows:

April Precipitation						
	Precipitation (mm)		Number of		Relative Moisture	
	April 1964	Usual	Rainy Days April 1964	Usual	(%) April 1964	Usual
P'yongyang	219	47	16	6	76	64
Kaesong	510	68	14	7	79	64
Wonsan	296	65	18	9	88	61
Kimchaek	79	34	10	7	83	65
Chunggang	124	36	9	10	73	60

As shown above, the precipitation in April was as much as four to seven times that of the usual year, and the number of rainy days was also as many as two to three times that of the usual year, with the exception of Changang-do and Hamgyong Pukto. Atmospheric moisture was 75-90%, close to that during summer. Because of such rainfall, the conditions for sunshine were very unfavorable, and rising temperatures were suppressed. The mean temperature on the West Coast was high, but the highest daytime temperature did not rise above the average. And very low temperatures continued

in the Kangwon-do area of the East Coast. (The mean temperature of Wonsan was lower by 4°C).

(3) Much Rainfall in Summer

Summer in Korea is characterized by much rainfall, since it is a rainy season, but rarely was rainfall as heavy as in 1964.

Summer Precipitation (mm)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>Usual Year</u>	<u>%</u>
Sinuiju	1,088	663	164
P'yongyang	1,100	577	190
Kaesong	1,148	806	142
Wonsan	1,059	722	146
Kimchaek	394	355	111
Chunggang	730	488	150

With the exception of Hamgyong Pukto, precipitation was 1.5-2.0 times that of the usual year in general areas. Thus, in most areas of Korea, precipitation equivalent to the normal one year's precipitation fell in the period from January to July. The number of rainy days during summer showed a marked increase, too. The number of rainy days in July was 20-25 days, which means rain fell almost every day. The number of rainy days during the three summer months was 40-60 days.

(4) Typhoons

Korea is subject to the impact of typhoons once or twice a year. Usually typhoons pass through Korea in July and August. There were two typhoons in July and one in August that exerted a great impact. Especially, Typhoon Number 9 which passed on 28-29 July, from the Western sea, through Mongumpo, Pakchon, and Chunggang. Strong winds blew during the typhoon, with a wind speed of 30 meters per second in the Hwanghae Namdo area, 15-20 meters per second in other coastal areas, and 10 meters per second in the inland area. Related to typhoon Number 9, was a 50-100 mm rainfall in Pyongan Pukto, and 30-50 mm in the inland area.

Typhoon Number 11 passed through our West coast on 2 and 3 August. The typhoon had in most areas a speed of 10 meters, and as much as 20 meters in the coastal area of Hwanghae Namdo. The rainfall caused by the Typhoon Number 11 was 20-40 mm in the West Coast, Kangwon-do, and the coastal area of Hamgyong Namdo, and about 10 mm in other areas.

The characteristics of the typhoons in 1964 were that they brought small volumes of rain, but strong winds.

Mean Monthly Temperature (°C)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Sinuiju	-3.8	-6.8	1.4	10.8	16.5	19.6	22.9	23.9	18.5	10.6	3.0	-3.9	9.4
Kusong	-3.7	-7.2	6.7	11.0	16.9	19.5	22.7	23.2	17.6	9.6	1.9	-5.2	9.4
P'yongyang	-3.2	-6.9	1.4	11.7	17.9	20.4	23.8	24.6	18.5	10.9	3.7	-3.4	9.9
Yangdok	-5.6	-10.1	0.1	8.1	15.1	18.0	21.5	22.6	15.5	8.3	1.3	-5.9	7.4
Sariwon	-2.3	-6.5	1.7	12.1	18.2	20.9	24.2	24.8	18.8	11.6	4.2	-2.0	10.4
Haeju	-0.6	-4.2	2.4	12.6	17.3	19.9	23.5	24.9	19.8	12.7	5.7	-0.3	11.1
Kaesong	-0.9	-5.0	2.7	12.3	17.3	20.5	23.8	25.1	19.4	12.3	5.0	-1.5	10.9
Sepo	-6.0	-11.1	-1.4	5.8	13.5	16.5	20.0	20.8	14.6	8.0	0.9	-5.9	6.3
Wonsan	-0.9	-4.8	2.5	6.2	17.0	19.0	21.9	22.9	17.9	11.6	6.7	0.3	10.1
Changjin	-15.3	-19.1	-7.8	3.3	10.4	13.0	17.0	17.7	10.6	3.8	-4.0	-12.2	1.4
Hamhung	-2.7	-5.5	2.1	6.3	15.7	18.6	21.5	22.8	17.4	11.9	5.2	-1.3	9.3
Kimchaek	-2.1	-5.2	1.3	5.4	13.1	15.9	19.9	22.1	16.8	11.8	5.1	-1.0	8.6
Ch'ongjin	-3.2	-6.4	0.4	4.9	13.5	15.2	19.2	20.6	15.8	10.7	3.9	-2.4	7.7
Hyesan	-15.1	-17.1	-4.6	6.9	13.9	16.6	20.1	20.3	12.0	4.7	-4.0	-13.1	3.4
Chunggang	-17.5	-18.6	-3.0	8.4	16.1	18.9	21.6	22.1	13.6	6.2	-2.7	-14.3	4.5
Kangye	-10.0	-12.0	-1.1	10.2	16.6	19.5	22.5	22.8	15.3	7.8	-0.4	-8.9	6.8

Precipitation (mm) and Number of Rainy Days

	1월	2월	3월	4월	5월	6월	7월	8월	9월	10월	11월	12월	① ②	③
	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	⑪	⑫	⑬	⑭
① 신이주	75.0	3.6	41.6	129.8	73.5	106.7	668.0	313.7	62.9	90.2	6.5	10.3	1581.8	110
② 구룡	83.6	4.1	52.7	187.4	77.0	107.3	774.0	504.3	65.7	89.2	12.8	12.7	260.8	138
③ 평양	45.4	7.0	31.9	219.1	56.2	85.1	609.4	405.5	77.9	52.3	13.7	12.1	1615.6	107
④ 양덕	63.3	5.9	34.7	352.0	69.4	87.6	755.3	632.3	111.9	38.1	21.9	22.6	2195.0	132
⑤ 사리원	29.6	17.7	18.5	236.0	59.2	53.8	367.7	262.8	80.8	52.4	27.8	6.1	1242.4	111
⑥ 해주	42.7	11.1	25.3	292.6	58.1	88.2	632.5	301.2	248.1	99.3	21.4	4.0	1824.5	109
⑦ 개성	35.7	27.9	38.2	510.0	79.7	87.1	633.7	426.7	367.1	62.1	16.4	9.5	2234.1	119
⑧ 평포	60.1	24.3	44.2	521.8	115.6	107.3	874.6	610.7	192.5	50.9	26.4	17.2	2645.6	142
⑨ 원산	17.2	35.8	23.9	206.1	152.6	143.1	520.0	395.8	254.4	35.5	15.2	17.5	2047.1	142
⑩ 함흥	60.9	13.8	22.0	164.7	68.8	63.5	462.6	687.0	83.0	34.3	60.9	2.7	1644.2	122
⑪ 장진	29.3	8.3	30.8	108.4	53.9	54.7	349.5	270.6	56.3	25.4	12.1	13.7	1013.0	124
⑫ 김책	24.9	28.5	22.0	79.1	46.9	44.5	171.7	178.3	39.7	28.0	63.6	12.6	739.8	119
⑬ 청진	8.6	1.4	23.9	99.0	57.6	49.7	132.8	147.5	7.9	25.7	19.2	32.8	606.1	121
⑭ 혜산	12.1	3.6	27.3	101.5	35.2	81.0	189.8	135.3	27.9	26.8	7.7	2.8	651.0	117
⑮ 충강	23.6	4.8	22.4	123.5	55.9	121.5	253.7	354.9	34.5	32.6	23.1	21.8	1072.3	122
⑯ 강계	17.1	3.7	38.3	143.8	65.7	51.9	279.9	334.4	70.1	72.8	33.8	12.3	1123.8	136

Legend: 1) Sinuiju; 2) Kusong; 3) P'yongyang;
 4) Yangdok; 5) Sariwon; 6) Haeju; 7) Kaesong;
 8) Sepo; 9) Wonsan; 10) Hamhung; 11) Changjin;
 12) Kimchaek; 13) Ch'ongjin; 14) Hyesan; 15)
 Chunggang; 16) Kangye; 17) Month; 18) Year; 19)
 Precipitation; 20) Number of rainy days.

Sunshine Rate (%)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sinuiju	66	69	58	40	68	43	39	40	60	53	66	62
Kusong	66	65	49	38	64	48	34	36	55	54	53	52
P'yongyang	47	61	45	40	60	47	32	38	50	51	52	43
Yangdok	52	65	53	39	60	43	32	34	46	50	49	48
Sariwon	52	65	51	36	59	46	35	39	53	58	57	54
Haeju	52	63	52	38	56	52	27	32	51	55	59	64
Kaesong	48	58	50	39	59	52	33	39	47	59	59	62
Sepo	46	62	51	44	59	49	29	29	44	58	47	56
Wonsan	57	63	55	29	61	40	32	20	46	56	66	64
Hamhung	57	63	59	30	55	37	29	21	44	50	61	61
Changjin	61	63	58	43	49	35	30	30	44	53	57	58
Kimchaek	46	46	56	36	53	30	30	25	58	56	54	56
Ch'ongjin	56	67	62	42	57	32	30	24	59	65	63	53
Hyesan	63	72	68	53	58	49	40	42	53	61	57	57
Chunggang	48	55	55	39	48	36	25	30	45	49	46	37
Kangye	54	60	48	42	55	40	28	31	45	49	47	45

JOURNAL OF THE MAIN HOME EVENTS (Jan-Dec 1964)

January

1 Jan -- New Year's message of Premier Kim Il-song at the New Year's Reception.

3 Jan -- Congratulatory telegram was sent by Premier Kim Il-song to Chairman Ne Win, of the Revolutionary Council of the Federation of Burma on the 16th anniversary of its independence. (Reply telegram received on 15 January).

4 Jan -- Telegram was sent by Premier Kim Il-song to President Kwame Nkrumah for his avoiding an assassination attempt fabricated by the imperialists and their running dogs. (Reply telegram received on 27 January). The Democratic Youth League delegation to visit Indonesia departed P'yongyang. (Returned home on 11 Feb)

8 Jan -- The Cultural Delegation to visit Vietnam departed P'yongyang. (Returned home in 11Feb)

9 Jan -- The Olympic Team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in the Ninth Winter Olympic Games departed for Innsbruck, Austria (Returned home on 28 Feb)

12 Jan -- A resolution was passed to produce 100,000 tons of food grain at the Conference of the Activists in the Agricultural Sectors of Hwangju-gun; Sunch'on-gun, P'yongan Namdo, and Yonan-gun, Paekch'on-gun, Hwanghae Namdo, and Yomju-gun, P'yongan Pukto.

13 Jan -- National Ice Skating Meet in commemoration of the 18th Anniversary of the Democratic Youth League was

opened (ended on 22 Jan) The National Racial Committee for the Defense of Peace in Korea, the Korea Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's League expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Panamanian people against the aggression of the American imperialists and for the defense of their sovereignty, and sent telegram to President Chiari. (Reply telegram on 19 Jan)

14 Jan -- Comrades Kim Il-song and Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a telegram to President Chiari and the Speaker of the Panamanian National Assembly in support of the struggle of the Panamanian people and government against the aggression of the American imperialists and for the defense of their integrity and sovereignty. (Reply telegram was received on 20 Jan) The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram to President Ben Bella concerning the decision to send relief goods for the flood victims.

15 Jan -- Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the conference of the leaders of African states. (Reply telegram was received on 18 Jan) The Korea Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the National Racial Committee for the Defense of Peace in Korea issued a statement in protest and an accusation of the aggressive machinations to expand the operational zone of the U. S. Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean. The Art Festival of the National Agricultural sectors was opened. (Ended on 7 Feb)

17 Jan -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President Karume concerning the recognition of the Government of the Republic of Zanzibar by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Report of the Central Statistical Bureau on the summarization of the development of the national economy in 1963 was released. Professor Kim Pong-han held a lecture on the Kyongnak system for diplomatic representatives and diplomats stationed in Korea.

18 Jan -- A commemorative meeting for the 200th anniversary of the death of Yi Ik, a distinguished Korean materialist philosopher and progressive thinker, was held in P'yongyang. The meeting of the agricultural activists of the Nangang District appealed for the increased production of food grains by 500 kilograms per chongbo from Kaepung-gun, Kaesong District; Hoesang District, Hamhung Municipality; and Songp'yong district, Chongjin Municipality.

20 Jan -- The agricultural activists meeting of On-ch'on-gun resolved to create a "70,000 ton kun" of food grains, and appealed for emulation of Chungsan-gun, Taedong-gun, and Sunch'on-gun.

22 Jan -- Our delegation to participate in the 10th anniversary celebration of the conclusion of the agreement on the administration of the Sino-Korea international boundary railways, left for Peiping (returned home on 5 Feb)

23 Jan -- The meeting of the activists in the mining sector of the nation with the participation of Party and Government leaders, led by Comrade Kim Il-song was opened (ended on 24 Jan) The Chinese delegation to participate in the 10th anniversary celebration of the conclusion of the agreement on the administration of the Sino-Korea International boundary railways arrived in P'yongyang. (returned to China on 2 Feb)

24 Jan -- A protocol concerning the commerce between our Government and the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba was signed at P'yongyang.

25 Jan -- Two South Korean reporters (Assistant Chief of Political and economic Section of Korean Public Opinion Association and a reporter) revolted and crossed into North Korea.

26 Jan -- The Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent congratulatory message to all the cooperative farm members and agricultural economic workers of Sukch'on-gun, which was awarded the title of "Red Guard First Class Kun." The "Youth Honor Prize in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Youth League" was awarded. Ice Skating for Young Students of P'yongyang was opened (ended on 28 Jan).

27 Jan -- Our delegation to pay a friendly visit to Ceylon departed P'yongyang. (returned home on 15 May)

29 Jan -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Kenneth Kaunda on his inauguration as the first Prime Minister of the autonomous government of Zambia. (reply telegram on 1 Feb)

31 Jan -- Comrades Kim Il-song and Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram to Nguyen Huu Tho concerning his re-election as the Chairman of the Central Committee, South Viet Nam National Liberation Front. (reply telegram

on 6 Feb).

February

2 Feb -- The Athletic meet of the central and provincial champions to celebrate 8 February was held. (ended on 12 Feb) Artistic work exhibition was opened in P'yongyang. The mass ice gymnastics show, "Sons and Daughters of the Era of the Workers' Party," in commemoration of the 16th Anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, with a cast of 1,200 students, was held on the Potong River.

4 Feb -- Operations of the ammonium sulphate and light oil system of the Chemical Workshop of Hwanghae Steel Works was started. Representatives of Desheld Company of Holland and of the Yudae Company of Hongkong arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 8 Feb)

5 Feb -- The Plan for cultural exchanges between our country and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was signed in Hanoi. The Commerce delegation of the Soviet Government arrived in P'yongyang. (departed on 4 March)

6 Feb -- Student delegation to participate in the International Students League departed P'yongyang (returned on 3 March).

7 Feb -- The Celebration Meeting of P'yongyang in commemoration of the 16th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army. The New Polish Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Korea arrived at P'yongyang, and presented his credential on 12 Feb.

10 Feb -- Competition of the broadcasting art circles of Boy Scouts was opened (ended on 13 Feb).

12 Feb -- First Volleyball meet of P'yongyang students was opened. (ended on 23 Feb)

14 Feb -- Production of sugar at Hoeryong Sugar Refinery was begun.

15 Feb -- Ch'oe Yong-gon, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly sent congratulatory telegram to King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva on the occasion of the national holiday of Nepal. (reply telegram

received 13 March). The Government delegation to participate in the Spring Fair at Leipzig departed P'yongyang (returned home on 27 Feb) Ministry of Common Education District" to the Mangyongdae District.

18 Feb -- The national meeting of activists in the food industry sector was opened, and it discussed generating new reforms in food production. The Teacher Delegation from Ch'angdok School to visit China departed P'yongyang. (Returned on 6 March). The commerce delegation of the Czechoslovakian government arrived at P'yongyang, and the agreement on the mutual delivery and payment of commodities was signed at P'yongyang on 24 Feb (returned on 26 Feb).

19 Feb -- The Government commerce delegation to visit Mongolia departed P'yongyang. (returned home on 6 March).

20 Feb -- The National Meeting of model tractor operators was opened with the attendance of party and government leaders led by Comrade Kim Il-song, and further acceleration of rural mechanization was discussed (ended on 21 Feb).

22 Feb -- The Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the cooperative farm members and agricultural workers of Chongju-gun which was awarded the title of "Red Guard First Class Kun."

24 Feb -- Comrades Kim Il-song and Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a message of condolence to Peng Chen, chairman of the Funeral committee for Comrade Chu Po-chung, candidate member, Central Committee, Chinese Communist Party; standing committeeman, National Committee, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; member of the National Defense Commission; delegate to the National People's Congress, and general political commissar of the Second Route Army of the Joint Anti-Japanese Armed Forces. (reply telegram received on 13 March).

25 Feb -- Opening of the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Fourth Congress and (1) "Theses On the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country." (2) "On the Situation of South Korea and the Task of our Party for Unification of the Fatherland," and "On Strengthening Various Tasks with the Masses from Various Circles and Strata" were discussed (ended on 27 Feb). Opening of the

first series of basketball games of the P'yongyang Students (ended on 8 March).

26 Feb -- National Ski Games were held at Samjiyon (ended on 6 March).

27 Feb -- Protocol concerning the mutual delivery of commodities between Korea and the Soviet Union was signed in P'yongyang.

28 Feb -- The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued decrees on the establishment of the title, Meritorious Worker of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and of the title Meritorious Geological Explorer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The rally of the Ch'ut'ong Cooperative Farm, Samch'on-gun, Hwanghae Namdo appealed for socialist emulation in the production of 500 kilograms of food grains and tobacco leaves per chongbo to the cooperative farms at Yongjin, Kaech'on-gun, P'yongyang Namdo; at Sinch'on, Chongju-gun, P'yongan Pukto; at Wonsa, Hoeryong-gun, Hamgyong Pukto; at Kyonghung, Sinhung-gun, Hamgyong Namdo; and at Ch'oso, Kimhwa-gun, Kangwon-do.

29 Feb -- Commemoration meeting of P'yongyang on the 45th anniversary of the 1 March Movement was held. The Korean Students Committee expressed its solidarity with the struggle against fascist rule and military dictatorship, and sent letters to the General College Students Leagues of Venezuela and Ecuador.

March

3 Mar -- The Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front issued a statement entitled, "The Demands of the Korean Citizens for Free Travel to and from the Fatherland Must be Materialized without Delay.

6 Mar -- The scientific and technological observation team of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 8 April). The General Secretary of Nianja State of the Kenya African Peoples' League arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 18 March).

7 Mar -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the Afro-Asian Journalist Association on the publication of "Afro-Asian Journalists."

8 Mar -- The physical endurance tests of the people for March were held throughout the nation. The Central Committee of Trade Unions and the Korean Committee to support the struggle of the South Vietnamese people sent a telegram to the social organizations of South Vietnam on the expansion of the aggressive war in South Vietnam by the American imperialists and their running dogs and the unhuman barbarious action of using poisonous gas.

10 Mar -- Premier Kim Il-song a congratulatory telegram to the Premier of the Cabinet of the German Democratic Republic on his 70th birthday. (reply telegram was received on 26 March). The Republic's Cabinet adopted a decision to expand and develop the research work on the Kyongnak system. The Academy of Social Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded. The inauguration of the operations of the iron sulphide separation system at Songhung mine took place.

11 Mar -- The delegation to participate in the international pingpong games departed P'yongyang (returned home on 3 April). The delegation of the Trade Unions to participate in the 27th Conference of the executive committee of the World Trade Union Federation (returned home on 24 March). The Korean delegation to participate in the Council meeting of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee departed P'yongyang (returned home on 8 April).

12 Mar -- The delegation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Worker's Party arrived at P'yongyang (returned home on 14 March).

17 Mar -- The Soviet delegation to participate in the 15th Conference of the Korean-Soviet Scientific Cooperation Committee arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 1 April).

18 Mar -- The mass rally of P'yongyang Municipality was held to expose collusion between the Japanese imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique under the instigation of the American imperialists.

19 Mar -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President Habib Bourgiba on the eighth anniversary of his country's independence. (reply telegram was received on 25 March).

20 Mar -- The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association issued a statement, exposing the crimes of the Japanese imperialists against Korea.

21 Mar -- The delegation of the Academy of Sciences to visit China departed P'yongyang (returned on 1 May).

22 Mar -- The meeting of activist lecturers of workers' schools and high schools of the nation with the attendance of Comrade Kim Il-song was held. (ended on 23 March) The second football game between our team and the Burmese team for the preliminary games of the 18th Olympic games was held. The marathon meet of national and provincial champions was held at Kaesong. The Palestine delegation stationed in Algeria arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 27 March).

24 Mar -- Soviet scientists to study the baking experiences of our electric furnace arrived at P'yongyang.

25 Mar -- The delegation to participate in the Eighth conference of the International Democratic Lawyers Association departed P'yongyang.

26 Mar -- The third session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly was opened, and they discussed (1) On strengthening the Economic Base of Cooperative Farms and improving the livelihood of the peasants, (2) On crushing the Korea-Japan Talks" and accelerating the unification of the Fatherland, (3) On Settling the Execution of the 1963 state budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the 1964 state budget, and (4) On Ratification of the Decrees of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. They adopted the ordinance on strengthening the economic bases of cooperative farms and improving the livelihood of the peasants, and an appeal to the South Korean people, political parties and social organizations, and South Korean National Assembly members on the "Korea-Japan Talks" (ended on 28 March).

27 Mar -- The Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the 21st Congress of the Belgian Communist Party. The delegation of the Japanese Communist Party arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 3 April)

28 Mar -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to Premier Yumzhagyn Tsendenbal on the natural calamity in Mongolia (reply telegram was received on 31 March).

29 Mar -- The Delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly to pay a friendly visit to Indonesia departed P'yongyang (returned home on 15 May). The delegation of the Tirane Comprehensive University of Albania arrived at

P'yongyang (departed on 8 April). The plan for the cultural exchange between our country and Romania was signed at Bucharest.

April

1 Apr -- The cultural delegation to visit China departed P'yongyang (returned home on 21 April). Football, basketball, and volleyball games at the 17th National General Athletic Meet were held. The construction, geology, and cultural delegations to visit China departed P'yongyang (returned home on 28 April).

2 Apr -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Leopold Sedar Senghor on the fourth anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Senegal (reply telegram was received on 6 April).

3 Apr -- The plan for scientific cooperation between Korea and Poland for 1964-1965 was signed at P'yongyang.

4 Apr -- The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Republic's Government sent a congratulatory message to the instructors and students of the P'yongyang Music College on the 15th anniversary of its founding. A rally of young students of P'yongyang to support the struggle of the Indonesian students against imperialism and "Malaysia."

6 Apr -- The delegation to participate in the third Afro-Asian Film Festival departed P'yongyang (returned home on 15 May). The agreement on the mutual delivery and payment of commodities between Korea and Hungary was signed at P'yongyang.

7 Apr -- The agreement on scientific cooperation between Kim Il-song Comprehensive University and Tirane Comprehensive University of Albania was signed at P'yongyang.

8 Apr -- The general meeting of the Academy of Sciences was held (ended on 9 April).

11 Apr -- The Korean Linguistic Association was formed.

12 Apr -- Pingpong, cycle, shooting, and radio games by national and provincial champions at the 17th National

General Athletic Meet were held. Football, basketball, and volleyball games of the second class champions of P'yongyang were held.

15 Apr -- Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the First meeting of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party. Minister of Labor departed P'yongyang to visit the United Arab Republic. (returned home on 5 May). The delegation of the Korean Journalist League to participate in the executive committee of the International Journalists League departed P'yongyang (returned home on 12 May). The delegation of boxing champions to visit Romania departed P'yongyang. (returned home on 12 May).

16 Apr -- The delegation of the Puerto Rican Independence Comprehensive University arrived at P'yongyang (returned home on 25 April).

17 Apr -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Fidel Castro on the third anniversary of the victory at the Bay of Pigs.

18 Apr -- The plan for the execution of the agreement on cultural cooperation between Korea and China for 1964-1965 was signed in Peiping. Comrade E F Hill, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Australian Communist (Marxist-Leninist) Party arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 21 April).

19 Apr -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President and Premier Sukarno on the establishment of the diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between Korea and Indonesia.

22 Apr -- Comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly sent a telegram of condolence on the death of Comrade Dimitri Ganev, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria. (reply telegram received on 11 May). The delegation of the Democratic Youth League to visit China departed P'yongyang.

23 Apr -- The government friendship delegation to visit Zanzibar departed P'yongyang (19 May). The delegation of the Trade Unions to participate in the celebration of May Day in Albania departed P'yongyang. (returned home on 22 May). The trade delegation of the Central Consumer Association of the Soviet Union arrived in P'yongyang. (departed on 13 May). The delegation of the Trade Unions to

participate in the celebration of May Day departed P'yongyang (returned home on 26 May).

24 Apr -- A joint statement of the delegates of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League and the delegation of the Students League of the Puerto Rican Independent Comprehensive University was issued at P'yongyang. The delegation of the New China News Agency arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 23 May).

25 Apr -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Nicholas Grunitsky on the fourth anniversary of the independence of Togo. (reply telegram was received on 20 April). The delegation of the Trade Unions to participate in the May Day celebration of China departed P'yongyang, (returned home on 12 May). The delegation of the Trade Unions to participate in the May Day celebration of Romania departed P'yongyang (returned home on 26 May).

26 Apr -- The national general athletic meet to select the champions for the 18th Olympic Games was held (ended on 2 May).

27 Apr -- The friendship delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 12 May).

28 Apr -- The delegation of the Chilean journalists arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 13 May).

29 Apr -- The operation of the Kangye Youth Power Station was started with the attendance of party and government leaders led by Comrade Kim Il-song. The plan for the execution of the agreement on scientific cooperation between Korea and China was signed in Peiping. The delegation of the Burmese Ministry of Labor arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 18 May).

30 Apr -- Comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Georgiy Traykov on his election as Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria. (reply telegram was received on 12 May). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement concerning the fabrication of a military coup in Laos and the creation of a grave situation in Laos by the American imperialists. The friendship delegation of Kenya arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 27 May).

May

1 May -- A mass rally in Kangye Municipality in commemoration of the May Day celebration was held with the attendance of Party and Government leaders led by Comrade Kim Il-song. In commemoration of May Day and the opening of the operation of the Kangye Youth Power Station, the Cabinet of the Republic held a reception at Kangye.

2 May -- Mass gymnastics, "The New Song of the Tongno River Basin," with 17,000 young students in commemoration of the May Day was performed.

4 May -- Malladi, Minister of the Republic of Indonesia and his wife arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 9 May). The delegation of Korean industrial medicine to participate in the Fourth Asian Industrial Health Science Session departed P'yongyang (returned home on 31 May).

5 May -- The delegation of Korean Students in Japan to participate in the fifth Congress of the Democratic Youth League arrived at P'yongyang.

6 May -- The delegation of Korean Trade Unions to participate in the Second World Trade Union meeting departed P'yongyang (returned home on 26 May).

7 May -- A seminar of college instructors of the nation on the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" was held. The plan for the execution of the agreement on cultural cooperation between Korean and the United Arab Republic was signed at Cairo.

8 May -- The delegation of the "Indonesian Party" arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 18 May).

12 May -- The fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League was opened. 1) On the Settlement of Work of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League, 2) On the Settlement of Work of the Inspection Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League, and 3) On Adoption of the Regulations for the Korean Socialist Labor Youth League were discussed. The central leadership organ of the Korean Socialist Labor Youth League was elected. Comrade Kim Il-song spoke on the fourth day of the Congress on "The Work of the Socialist Youth Labor League." A letter to be sent to the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party and an appeal to the South Korean students were adopted. (ended on 16 May). An Albanian journalist arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 27 May).

13 May -- The Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the 17th Congress of the French Communist Party. The delegation of the Korean medical scientists to visit Romania departed P'yongyang (returned home on 9 June). The opening of the archery championships of the Athletic Association was held (ended on 16 May).

15 May -- Honda Ryosuke, President of the Japan Press of Japan arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 22 May).

16 May -- Our delegation to participate in the meeting of the directors of Communications Science Research Centers, the Communications Cooperation Organization of the Socialist Nations departed P'yongyang.

19 May -- Our delegation to participate in the International Electrical Engineering Committee departed P'yongyang. (returned home on 9 June). President of Adnan and Amid Kasar of Lebanon arrived at P'yongyang.

20 May -- Our tourist team to visit China departed P'yongyang (returned home on 6 June).

21 May -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to Modibo Keita on his reelection as President and Head of the State, Republic of Mali.

22 May -- The Chinese women's friendship delegation arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 3 June)

23 May -- The track champion team to visit China departed P'yongyang. (returned home on 16 June). The contract for opening regular sailing service between the Korean Foreign Shipping Company and Eiwa Shipping Company of Japan was signed at P'yongyang.

25 May -- The Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party sent a telegram to the Seventh General Meeting of the General Federation of the Korean Residents in Japan. A student mass rally in P'yongyang to protest the fascist oppression of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique of South Korean students was held. Arnold Oswald, editor of the People's Voice, the organ of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party arrived at P'yongyang. (returned home in 1 May)

26 May -- The plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between Korea and the Democratic Republic of Germany was signed at P'yongyang.

27 May -- The delegation of Korean architects to participate in the Third Industrial Architecture Seminar of the International Architects Union departed P'yongyang (returned home on 3 July).

29 May -- The delegation of the central committee of the Belgian Communist Party arrived at P'yongyang. The delegation had an interview with Comrade Kim Il-song on 30 May.

30 May -- The Korean Journalist League sent a telegram to Premier Fidel Castro on the week to express the solidarity of the Afro-Asian and world progressive journalists with Cuba.

June

1 Jun -- The educational and cultural delegation of Iraq arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 9 June).

2 Jun -- Premier Kim Il-song had an audience with the delegation of the Chinese Broadcasting Company.

3 Jun -- The plan for the execution of cultural co-operation between Korean and Albania for 1964-1965 was signed at P'yongyang. A journalist of the United Arab Republic arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 15 June).

4 Jun -- The government delegation to participate in the International Fair at Poznan departed P'yongyang.

5 Jun -- The Plan for the execution of cultural co-operation between Korea and Poland for 1964-1965 was signed at P'yongyang.

6 Jun -- The Socialist Labor Youth League and the Korean Students Committee appealed to the students and youth of the world for positive support and encouragement in the struggle of the South Korean students.

7 Jun -- The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists League issued a statement in protest and accusation of the oppression of the Pak Chong-hui clique against South Korean journalists.

9 Jun -- The delegation of the Bolivia-Korea Friendship Committee arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 2 July).

10 Jun -- The Korean People's Army Youth Football team to visit the People's Republic of Mongolia departed P'yongyang. (returned home on 26 June). The Government delegation to participate in the Afro-Asian Conference to discuss trade and development departed P'yongyang (returned home on 23 June). The protocol on marine transportation between the Korean Foreign Shipping Company and the Chinese Ocean Shipping Company was signed at P'yongyang.

11 Jun -- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on the expansion of the war in South Vietnam by the American imperialists and their provocative machinations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The swimming champion team to visit Vietnam departed P'yongyang (returned home on 28 July).

12 Jun -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Lal Bahadur Shastri on his appointment as Premier of the Republic of India. (reply telegram was received on 22 June). The expanded session of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly was held to hear the report of the result of the visit of its delegation to Indonesia, Cambodia and Ceylon. The delegation of the Vietnamese Labor Youth arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 7 July). The plan for the agreement on cultural exchange between Korean and Hungary was signed at Budapest.

14 Jun -- The Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Fourth Congress of the Polish United Worker's Party.

15 Jun -- The decision of the Military Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on "the treatment of the ex-members of the enemy forces that cross into North Korean in groups or individually was announced.

16 Jun -- Asian Economic Seminar, attended by the delegations of 34 nations including our delegation, was opened. Ch'oe Yong-gon, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, gave a congratulatory speech. (ended on 23 June). The Plan for execution of the agreement on cultural cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia for 1964 was signed at P'yongyang. A representative of the Acher Press of Romania arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 9 July).

17 Jun -- The delegation of the Korean Democratic Scientists Society to participate in the 25th Executive Committee of the World Scientists League departed P'yongyang (returned home on 21 July). The women's volleyball

team to visit Romania departed P'yongyang (returned home on 14 July).

19 Jun -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Abdi Rezak Haji Hussein, for his appointment as Premier of the Republic of Somalia (reply telegram was received on 20 June).

20 Jun -- The shooting champion team to visit China departed P'yongyang. (returned home on 10 July).

21 Jun -- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued a statement concerning the strained situation in Laos by the American imperialists.

23 Jun -- The Cabinet of the Republic held a reception for those who attended the Asian Economic Seminar. The plan for cultural cooperation between Korea and Mongolia for 1964-1965 was signed at Ulan Bator.

24 Jun -- The Korean women's delegation to visit Guinea departed P'yongyang (returned home on 14 July).

25 Jun -- The Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party of the Fourth Congress was convened. 1) The Organization of the Korean Agricultural Worker's League, 2) The Improvement and Strengthening of the Work of Trade Unions, were discussed at the session (ended on 26 June). A joint statement, "We Appeal to the World's People on the Barbarious Acts of the American Forces" was issued by the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Committee for the peaceful Unification of Korea, the National Racial Committee for the defense of Peace in Korea, the Afro-Asian solidarity Committee, the General League of Korean Trade Unions, the Korean Peasants League, The Korean Socialist Labor Youth League, the Korean Democratic Women's League of Korean Literature and Arts, the Korean Journalist League, the Korea Democratic Scientists Society, and the Korean Students Committee. The delegates of colleges in the Northern Half of the Republic issued a joint statement in opposition to the fascist suppression of the patriotic young students of South Korea.

27 Jun -- The contract for regular shipping service between the Korean Foreign Shipping company and the Tokai Shipping Company of Japan was signed at P'yongyang.

29 Jun -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Abudi Rezak Haji Hussein on the 14th anniversary of the independence of Somalia (reply telegram

was received on 1 July). The delegation of the Tokorozawa City Council of Japan arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 13 July).

30 Jun -- The Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party and the Republic's Government congratulated all cooperative farm members, workers, and technicians on their meritorious work in river construction work and rice field adjustment work. The second national dance company of the Republic of Guinea arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 17 July).

July

2 Jul -- The delegation of the Korean Socialist Labor Youth League to participate in the Executive Committee of the World Democratic Youth League departed P'yongyang (returned home on 21 July).

3 Jul -- The Chinese educational delegation arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 3 August). The educational delegation of the Vietnamese Workers' Party arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 11 July).

4 Jul -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Ahmed Ben Bella on the second anniversary of the independence of Algeria (reply telegram was received on 11 July).

7 Jul -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Hastings K Banda on the declaration of independence of Malawi.

8 Jul -- The delegation of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 25 July).

9 Jul -- The delegation of the Society for the protection of the human rights of the Korean residents in Japan arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 27 July). Our delegation to participate in the 43rd Conference of the International Gymnastics League departed P'yongyang (returned home on 31 July).

10 Jul -- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued a statement on the frequent killings, violent actions against the Korean residents

in Japan and the intensified illegal attacks, and destructive attempts against the organs of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan. The agreement on the opening of the P'yongyang-Japan Commodity Fair was signed at P'yongyang.

12 Jul -- Athletic meet for the selection of the 18th Olympic Games was opened (second games).

13 Jul -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Abdel Salam Mohammed Arif on the Sixth Anniversary of the Iraq revolution (reply telegram received on 18 Jul). The delegations of the Korea Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Korean Committee for Support to the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People departed for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (returned home on 2 Aug). The Youth delegation of the Japan-Korea Society arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 29 Jul). The Delegation of the Japanese Center for the Study of Socialism arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 25 July).

14 Jul -- The Delegation of the Ministry of National Guidance of Algeria arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 18 August)

15 Jul -- Korean Friendship Delegation to visit Cuba departed P'yongyang (returned home on 18 Aug).

16 Jul -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the Second Conference of African leaders (reply telegram was received on Jul). Our Woman Delegation to participate in the Tenth National Convention of the National Women's League of Indonesia departed P'yongyang (returned home on 14 Aug).

17 Jul -- Individual National music and dance contests were opened (ended on 24 Jul). The Track Team of Indonesia arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 22 Jul).

18 Jul -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement in full support of the just position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on the solution of the Vietnam question. The movement to collect signatures in support of the appeal of the Struggle Committee against the oppression of the South Vietnamese intellectuals by the American imperialists and their running dogs was initiated and by the end of August, more than 50,000 of our intellectuals from many places joined the movement.

19 Jul -- A Vietnamese news reporter arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 19 Aug). Japanese vessel, Kimishima Maru entered the port of Hungnam in accordance with the contract between the Korean Foreign Shipping Company and the Tokai Shipping Company of Japan on the regular sailing route.

20 Jul -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Gamal Abdel Nasser on the national holiday of the United Arab Republic (reply telegram on 8 Aug). The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement accusing the so-called "Movement to Demand Repatriation of Kidnapped (South Korean) People," of the American imperialists and their running dogs. The friendly games between the Korean and Indonesian track teams were held at Moranbong Stadium, P'yongyang. The Parliamentary delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 27 Jul).

21 Jul -- Our Party and Government leaders sent congratulatory telegrams to the Polish Party and Government leaders on the 20th anniversary of the restoration of Poland (reply telegram was received on 1 Aug). The Conference of the leading workers in the agricultural sectors of the nation was held and the work in the agricultural sectors during the first half of the year was summarized and the future work was discussed (ended on 23 Jul). The youth delegation of the Indonesian People arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 5 Aug). The delegation of the Japanese Democratic Youth League arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 3 August).

22 Jul -- Publishing and printing workers to visit China departed P'yongyang (returned home on 1 Sept.).

23 Jul -- Our Party and Government leaders sent congratulatory telegrams to the Cuban Party and Government leaders on the 11th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people on 26 July (reply telegram was received on 31 Aug).

25 Jul -- A joint statement by the Korean Committee for Support to the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People and the Delegation of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front visiting Korea was signed at P'yongyang.

26 Jul -- The operations of the Number One Power Station at Ch'ongdan was started.

28 Jul -- The delegation of the Chinese Volleyball Champions arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 19 Aug).

The delegation of Nigerian youth arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 20 Aug). The mass rally of Haeju Municipality to expose and accuse the so-called "Movement to Demand Repatriation of the Kidnapped (South Korean) People" was held.

29 Jul -- The mass rally of Wonsan Municipality to expose and accuse the so-called "Movement to Demand Repatriation of the Kidnapped (South Korean) People" of the enemy was held.

30 Jul -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Jusman Ahmadegbe on the fourth anniversary of the declaration of Dahomey independence (reply telegram was received on 4 Aug).

31 Jul -- The Korean Committee for the Promotion of International Trade and Paine Hanik Olig firm of Germany signed an agreement at P'yongyang on the opening of an exhibition of precision instruments at P'yongyang in October 1964.

August

1 Aug -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Hamani Diori on the fourth anniversary of the declaration of independence of Niger. The delegation of the Academy of Social Sciences to visit Indonesia departed P'yongyang (returned home on 25 September). The National Racial Committee for the Protection of Peace in Korea sent a congratulatory telegram to the 10th World Congress against atomic and hydrogen bombs.

2 Aug -- Our delegation to participate in the Executive committee of GANEPO departed P'yongyang (returned home on 7 Sep).

4 Aug -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Maurice Yameogo on the independence day of Upper Volta. The plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union for 1964 was signed at Moscow. A Hungarian agronomist arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 20 Aug).

5 Aug -- The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association issued a statement on the continued murderous trials of the South Korean students by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique even after the end of martial law and

on the fabrication of new evil laws to obliterate academic freedom and freedom of speech. The cultural and arts delegation to visit Romania departed P'yongyang (returned home on 4 Sept). The delegation of the Korean Central News Agency to visit Romania departed P'yongyang (returned home on 1 Sept). The tourist team of the Trade Unions to visit Romania departed P'yongyang (returned home on 5 Sep).

6 Aug -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on provocative military aggression committed by the American imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

8 Aug -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President Ben Bella of Algeria in sympathy with the victims and their families because of the explosion at Annaba Port by the counter-revolutionary elements. The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Association issued a statement on the fabrication of the fascist and evil law, the "Press Ethical committee Bill," of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

9 Aug -- Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent telegrams to Comrade Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Worker's Party of Poland, and Premier of the Cabinet, Comrade Cyrankiewicz on the death of Comrade Alexandro Zawadski, Chairman of the Central Committee of Poland (reply telegram was received on 31 Aug).

10 Aug -- The medical delegation to attend the Second Afro-Asian Pediatrics Meeting departed P'yongyang. (returned home on 18 Sep). The delegation of the Japan-Korea Association arrived P'yongyang (departed on 31 Aug).

11 Aug -- The Korean students Committee issued a statement on the continued oppression of patriotic students and people by the American imperialists and their running dogs even after the end of martial law and on their attempt to pass a new evil law, "Academic Protection Law." The delegation of the Bolivia Labor Unions arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 30 Aug). The delegation of the Peasant's Union Federation of All Japan arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 22 Aug). The delegation of the Indonesian news reporters arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 31 Aug).

13 Aug -- Our Party and Government delegation to attend the celebration activities in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Liberation of Romania departed P'yongyang (returned home on 25 Aug). The Youth Activists

Conference to accelerate the electrification of the railway between P'yongyang and Sinsongch'on was held.

14 Aug -- The Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee issued a statement on the aggressive actions of the imperialists against the Congo (Brazzaville). The delegation of Cambodian news reporters arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 14 Sep).

15 Aug -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President Sukarno on the 19th anniversary of the declaration of independence of Indonesia (reply telegram received on 11 Sep). The delegation of the Korean Democratic Scientists League to attend the science seminars of Asian, Africa, Latin American and Oceanic nations. (returned home on 11 Sep). The model athletic meeting in commemoration of the 19th anniversary of the Liberation and the P'yongyang college athletic meet were held.

17 Aug -- The friendship delegation of the Belgian Women's arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 24 Aug). The delegation of African People's League of Zimbabwe arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 26 Aug).

18 Aug -- The delegation of the General Federation of Workers of Algeria arrived at P'yongyang. (departed on 30 Aug).

20 Aug -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to greet the scientific seminars of Peiping of 1964. The State Commission for awarding academic degrees, academic positions, and people's prizes awarded the People's Prize to the long documentary film in color, "Long Live, the Banner of the Republic," (parts 1 and 2).

21 Aug -- The agreement for scientific cooperation between the Korean Academy of Sciences and the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin was signed at P'yongyang. The economic and friendship delegation of the Chinese Government arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 19 Sep). The friendship delegation of Nepal arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 7 Sep). The Acting Indonesian Ambassador to China arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 26 Aug).

22 Aug -- A reporter to visit Albania departed P'yongyang (returned home on 9 Oct). The swimming team to participate in the swimming meet of the newly emerging forces departed P'yongyang (returned home on 2 Oct).

24 Aug -- The Swimming Championship of Korea for 1964 was held at Kaesong (ended on 25 Aug).

26 Aug -- The Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a congratulatory message to all the workers who participated in the electrification work of the P'yongyang-Sinuiju rail line. The opening ceremony of the P'yongyang-Sinuiju electrified rail line was held with the attendance of the Party and Government leaders. Our delegation to attend the founding meeting of Afro-Asian Insurance and Reinsurance Organization departed P'yongyang (returned home on 18 Sep). The Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Germany to Korea departed for Germany.

27 Aug -- The ball games league of the P'yongyang Boy Scouts in commemoration of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Republic was held at the Students and Boy's Palace.

28 Aug -- A joint statement of the Korean Foreign Cultural Association and the Japan-Korea Association was signed at P'yongyang.

30 Aug -- The Korean Track Championship meet for 1964 was opened (ended on 3 Sep). The volleyball, gymnastics, boxing, weight-lifting, and wrestling, championships of Korea for 1964 was opened (ended on 11 Sep).

31 Aug -- The delegation of the Ministry of Railways to attend the conference for the formulation of international train schedules departed P'yongyang. The delegation of the Ministry of Railways to attend the Korea-China Joint Committee on International Border Railway departed P'yongyang.

September

1 Sep -- The delegation of the Chinese Communist Youth Corps arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 26 Sep). The educational and cultural delegation of the Mali Republic arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 16 Sep).

2 Sep -- The delegation of our youths to attend the founding meeting of the preparatory committee for the 9th World Youth Student Festival departed P'yongyang. The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of

the Amateur Track Association, and Swimming Association protested to the International Olympic Committee, International Amateur Track League and the Swimming League on the proposition to exclude our excellent champions led by Sin Kum-dan on the pretext of their participation in the GANEPO.

3 Sep -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the Second Conference of African Leaders (reply on 8 Sep).

4 Sep -- The Korean Central News Agency reported that the South Korean people rescued in the typhoon were receiving fraternal protection in the Republic. The delegation of Chinese writers arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 3 Oct). The Chinese athletic delegation arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 16 Sep). The delegation of Guinean National Broadcasting arrived at P'yongyang. The friendship cultural delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 21 Sep). The men's volleyball team of Cambodia arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 19 Sep).

5 Sep -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, issued a statement on the situation in the Congo (Brazzaville). The plan for cultural exchange between Korea and the Mali Republic for 1964-1965 was signed at P'yongyang. The special military adviser to the President of Indonesia and the Chairman of the Indonesian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 12 Sep). The exhibition of national arts in commemoration of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Republic was held at National Cultural Museum (ended on 30 Oct).

7 Sep -- The delegation of the Central Committee of the Venezuelan Communist Party arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 16 Sep). The delegation of Korean Trade Unions to attend the Fourth National Central Conference of the Labor Unions of Indonesia departed P'yongyang. The Indonesian film delegation arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 14 Sep). Mr and Mrs C E Sandy, social activists of Australia, arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 14 Sep). The Indonesian Women's delegation of Indonesian Socialist Youth arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 12 Sep).

8 Sep -- The Ceylonese Parliamentary delegation arrived at P'yongyang (departed, 19 Sep). The delegation of the China-Korean Friendship Association arrived at P'yongyang (departed 3 Oct).

9 Sep -- The mass rally of Sinuiju to celebrate the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Republic was held

with the attendance of Party and government leaders led by Comrade Kim Il-song. The Cabinet reception in commemoration of the 16th Anniversary of the founding of the republic was held in Sinuiju with the attendance of Party and government leaders led by Comrade Kim Il-song. Mass gymnastics, "New Song on the Shores of the Yalu," by 20,000 young students from P'yongan Pukto to celebrate the 16th anniversary of the founding of the republic was performed. P'yongyang Athletic meet to celebrate the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Republic was opened. Our young students' delegation to participate in the World Young Student Debate departed P'yongyang (returned, 15 Dec).

10 Sep -- The State Commission for awarding academic degrees, academic positions, and people's prizes awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Mrs Furstianti Subandrio, Chairwoman, Central Committee, Indonesian General Women's League.

11 Sep -- The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, of Democratic People's Republic of Korea, awarded the National Flag Medal, Class One of the Republic to Air Marshal Suria Dalma of Indonesia. The Chinese movie making team arrived at P'yongyang. An honorary degree of Doctor of Sociology and Political Science was awarded to Mrs Utima Suriya Dalma, Chairwoman, Indonesian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

12 Sep -- The government commerce delegation to visit China and Indonesia departed P'yongyang (returned, 13 Oct).

14 Sep -- The Academic delegation of the Korean Research Center of Japan arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 23 Sep).

15 Sep -- Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President Alphonse Massemba-Debat of the Congo (Brazzaville) in sympathy with the Congolese immigrants expelled by the Tshombe puppet clique. The Korean Central News Agency reported the repatriation of the South Korean fishermen rescued in the typhoon. The new ambassador plenipotentiary, of the Democratic Republic of Germany arrived at P'yongyang and presented his credential on 22 September. Mr and Mrs Bagustsudeja, Governor of Bali Province, Indonesia arrived at P'yongyang (departed 26 Sep).

16 Sep -- The government trade delegation to attend the International Commodity Fair departed P'yongyang for Algeria (returned 30 Oct). The agreement on cultural

cooperation between Korean and Algeria was signed at Algiers.

18 Sep -- The government economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria arrived at P'yongyang (departed 19 Sep). Our social organizations issued a joint statement on the new military provocations of the American imperialists against Vietnam. The mass gymnastics team of the Kingdom of Cambodia arrived at P'yongyang (departed 1 Oct). Mr and Mrs Otsuka Kinnosuke, a Japanese economist, arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 8 Oct). Peteromugain Jomo Kenyatta, son of Jomo Kenyatta, Premier of Kenya, arrived at P'yongyang (departed 26 Sep). The Vietnamese cultural delegation arrived at P'yongyang (departed 7 Oct).

19 Sep -- The agreement on cultural cooperation between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the government of the Yemen Arab Republic was signed at P'yongyang.

20 Sep -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana on his 55th birthday. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Modibo Keita on the fourth anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Mali Republic (reply on 30 Sep). The Mali Judo delegation arrived at P'yongyang. The Iraq Journalist Delegation arrived at P'yongyang (departed 10 Oct).

24 Sep -- The Activist Meeting of Trade Unions in the light industrial sectors of P'yongyang for the execution of the Ten Great Tasks was held. It resolved to increase the number of varieties, and improve the quality of all commodities to the level of "P'yongyang commodities," and appealed to the workers of the Kaesong light industrial sectors for socialist emulation.

25 Sep -- The government friendship delegation of the Republic of Ghana arrived at P'yongyang (departed 28 Sep).

26 Sep -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Ulbricht for his election as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic Republic of Germany (reply on 6 Oct). The delegation of the Socialist Labor Youth League to visit China and Vietnam departed P'yongyang (returned, 13 Nov). The Korean women's friendship delegation to visit China departed P'yongyang (returned 13 Oct). The delegation of P'yongyang Sinmun to visit China departed P'yongyang (returned 16 Oct).

28 Sep -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Sekou Toure on the sixth anniversary of independence of Guinea (reply 17 Oct). Our Party and government delegation to attend the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China departed P'yongyang for Peiping (returned 8 Oct). The Hungarian museum workers arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 14 Oct). The Chinese medical expert team arrived at P'yongyang (departed 28 Oct). Chinese metallurgists arrived at P'yongyang (departed 28 Oct). The 13th military arts competition of the Korean People's Army was opened.

30 Sep -- The government delegation to attend the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Germany departed P'yongyang (returned 14 Oct). The government commerce delegation to visit Poland departed P'yongyang (returned 24 Nov). The cultural delegation and the song and dance team to visit Romania departed P'yongyang. The commemorative meeting of P'yongyang on the 15th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China was held.

October

4 Oct -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the Second Conference of the Heads of Non-aligned Nations (reply 23 Oct).

5 Oct -- The acting Ambassador of the United Arab Republic to Korea arrived at P'yongyang.

6 Oct -- An Indonesian pingpong team arrived at P'yongyang (departed 15 Oct). The delegation of the Bolivia-Korea Friendship Association arrived at P'yongyang (departed 22 Oct). The Precision Instruments Fair of the Democratic Republic of Germany was opened in P'yongyang. The ninth conference of the science and technology committee of Korea and Czechoslovakia was opened in P'yongyang (ended on 12 Oct).

7 Oct -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Amin El-Hafez for his appointment as Premier of the Syria Arab Republic. The government commerce delegation to visit Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia departed P'yongyang (returned 3 Nov). Our Trade Union delegation to attend the 13th conference of the Council of the World Trade Union League departed P'yongyang (returned 3 Nov).

The delegation of the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University to visit Romania departed P'yongyang (returned 27 Oct).

9 Oct -- The artists team of the Laotian Patriotic Front Party arrived at P'yongyang (departed 24 Oct).

10 Oct -- The National Athletic Meet in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of Athletic Day was opened, and the mass gymnastics, Ch'ollima Korea, was performed on 11 Oct with the attendance of Party and Government leaders led by Comrade Kim Il-song (ended on 2 Nov). The 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the General League of Trade Unions was held, and it discussed improving and strengthening organizational work of trade unions and political, ideological, cultural, and indoctrination work; and improving and strengthening the Ch'ollima work team movement (ended on 17 Oct). Hong Myong-hui, Chairman of the Olympic Committee, Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on the decision for our Olympic champions not to participate in the Tokyo Olympic Games. The delegation of the Academy of Sciences to visit Vietnam departed P'yongyang (returned 10 Nov).

12 Oct -- Our communications delegation to attend the conference of the Communications Cooperation Organization of Socialist Nations departed P'yongyang (returned 30 Oct). The expanded conference of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Youth League was opened, and it discussed enhancing the role of the Socialist Labor Youth League as the shock troops in the execution of the Ten Great Tasks (ended on 14 Oct).

13 Oct -- Our railway delegation to attend the subcommittee of the Railway Cooperation Organization Committee departed P'yongyang (returned 17 Nov). Ghana journalist Delegation arrived at P'yongyang (departed 20 Oct).

14 Oct -- Our Women's League delegation to attend the council of the World Democratic Women's League departed P'yongyang (returned 3 Nov). Korean medical delegation to the First Afro-Asian Medical Conference departed P'yongyang (returned 13 Nov). Our delegation to attend the Seventh Conference of the Korean-China Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee departed P'yongyang (returned 30 Oct). The Pingpong champion team to visit China departed P'yongyang (returned 3 Nov). The delegation of the Romanian Labor Youth League arrived at P'yongyang (departed 28 Oct).

15 Oct -- The conference of the workers in the irrigation sectors of the nation was held, and it summarized

the work attained in the irrigation construction sector in 1964 and discussed future tasks (ended 16 Oct).

17 Oct -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev on his appointment as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party (reply 29 Oct). Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Alexei Kosygin on his appointment as Premier (reply 29 Oct).

18 Oct -- Our Party and government leaders sent congratulatory telegrams to the Party and government leaders of the People's Republic of China for their first successful nuclear test (reply 14 Nov). The Second College Students' Athletic Festival was held with the attendance of Party and government leaders (ended on 25 Oct).

19 Oct -- Mr and Mrs Nils Holmberg, Swedish social activists, arrived at P'yongyang (departed 26 Oct). Matsuyama Ballet Corps of Japan arrived at P'yongyang (departed 31 Oct).

20 Oct -- The Albanian writers and artists delegation arrived at P'yongyang (departed 31 Oct). 21 October the youth delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front arrived at P'yongyang (departed 4 Nov). The agreement on commodity circulation and payment between Korea and Romania was signed at Bucharest.

22 Oct -- The friendship delegation of the P'yongyang Textile Factory to visit Vietnam departed P'yongyang (returned 24 Nov).

23 Oct -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Kenneth Kaunda for the declaration of independence of Zambia (reply 27 Oct). President Modibo Keita, Mali Republic, arrived at P'yongyang (departed 28 Oct). President of the Oliver Firm of France arrived at P'yongyang (departed 29 Oct). The agreement on trade and payment between Korea and Algeria was signed at Algiers.

24 Oct -- The P'yongyang mass rally to welcome President Modibo Keita was held.

25 Oct -- The literary circles of the workers of P'yongyang began a festival over broadcasting.

27 Oct -- The protocol on the Seventh Conference of Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between Korea and China was signed at Peiping. The parliamentary delegation

of the Congo Republic (Brazzaville) arrived at P'yongyang (departed 4 Nov).

28 Oct -- A joint statement of the visit of President Modibo Keita to Korea was issued. The Korean Worker's Party delegation and the government delegation to attend the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the armed revolt of the Algerian people departed P'yongyang (returned 17 Nov). The government commerce delegation to visit Cuba and Hungary departed P'yongyang (returned 17 Nov). Korean writers to visit Romania departed P'yongyang (returned 24 Nov). German Photographic Exhibition was opened at the Ch'ollima Hall in P'yongyang.

30 Oct -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Ben Bella on the 10th anniversary of the Algerian revolution (reply, 14 Nov). The government delegation to attend the independence day celebration of the Kingdom of Cambodia departed P'yongyang (returned 20 Nov). Hong Myong-hui, Chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement that the way for contact and travel between North and South Korea should be open as soon as possible. The P'yongyang Municipal meeting in commemoration of the Tenth anniversary of the Algerian Revolution was held. The agreement on commerce and payments between Korea and the Democratic Republic of Germany for 1965 was signed at Berlin.

November

1 Nov -- President Sukarno, Republic of Indonesia arrived at P'yongyang (returned 4 Nov).

2 Nov -- P'yongyang Youth Student Meeting in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the Kwangju Student Movement was held. The P'yongyang mass rally to welcome President Sukarno was held. The long term agreement on scientific cooperation between Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was signed at Hanoi.

3 Nov -- Dr Sukarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia, was awarded the honorary title of Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Chinese delegation to attend the Fourth Regular Session of the Korea-China Navigation Cooperation Committee for the Yalu and Tumen Rivers arrived at Sinuiju (returned 14 Nov). The Diabwa Song and Dance troupe of the

Congo (Brazzaville) arrived at P'yongyang (returned 14 Nov).

4 Nov -- A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Indonesia was issued. A joint communique on the result of the visit of the parliamentary delegation of the Congo (Brazzaville) to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was issued. Our Party and government delegation to attend the 47th Celebration of the Great Socialist October Revolution departed P'yongyang (returned 13 Nov). The military delegation to Indonesia departed P'yongyang (returned 21 Nov). The delegation of the Friendship Association to visit the Soviet Union departed P'yongyang (returned, 17 Nov).

6 Nov -- The P'yongyang Municipal Celebration meeting for the 47th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution was held. A Cuban pianist arrived at P'yongyang (departed 26 Nov).

7 Nov -- Our delegation to attend the Economic Special Committee of the Communications Cooperation Organization of Socialist Nations departed P'yongyang (returned 30 Nov). The delegation of the Socialist Labor Youth League to visit Rumania departed P'yongyang (returned 4 Dec). The journalist delegation to visit Poland departed P'yongyang (returned 11 Dec).

8 Nov -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Prince Norodom Sihanouk chief of state, on the 11th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia. (reply 14 Nov). The first conference of the Central Organization Committee of the Korean Agricultural Workers League was held.

9 Nov -- The second Japanese business team arrived at P'yongyang (returned 28 Dec). A Senator of Uruguay arrived at P'yongyang (departed 12 Nov).

10 Nov -- The Guinean women's delegation arrived in P'yongyang. A Rumanian writer arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 28 Nov).

11 Nov -- Government Commerce delegation to visit the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia departed P'yongyang (returned 9 Dec). Our delegation to attend the sixth conference of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee between Korea and Rumania departed P'yongyang (returned 9 Dec). The broadcasting delegation to visit Hungary departed P'yongyang (returned 18 Dec).

12 Nov -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Habib Bourguiba for his second term as President of Tunisia (reply, 12 Nov). The activist meeting of livestock workers of Sangwon-gun, P'yongyang, resolved to produce more than 200,000 tons of rabbit meat per cooperative farm in 1965, and appealed to all other counties and districts of the nation to do the same.

13 Nov -- Secretary General, Board of Directors, of the British Trade Promotion arrived at P'yongyang. Polish reporters arrived at P'yongyang. (departed 25 Nov) Polish journalists arrived at P'yongyang (departed 25 Nov).

14 Nov -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President Mokhtar Ould Daddah of Mauritania on the establishment of the diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between Korea and Mauritania. Comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, Chairman of the Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Antonin Novtny on his re-election as President of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia (reply 19 Nov). Our reporters to visit Albania departed P'yongyang (returned, 25 Dec). The Chinese light industrial fair was opened at the P'yongyang Industry and Agriculture Exhibition Hall. The sixth conference of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee Between Korea and Romania was held at Bucharest (ended 30 Nov).

15 Nov -- The Central Committee sent a telegram of condolence on the death of Comrade Leslie Morris, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Canadian Communist Party.

16 Nov -- Our delegation to attend "the International Conference for solidarity with the Vietnamese People who oppose American imperialist aggression and defend peace" departed P'yongyang (returned 4 Dec).

17 Nov -- The friendship delegation of the Cuban Socialist Revolutionary Unity Party arrived at P'yongyang (departed on 26 Nov). Chinese dynamics scientists arrived at P'yongyang (returned 16 Dec).

18 N 18 Nov -- The delegation of the Foreign Cultural Liaison Committee to visit Albania departed P'yongyang (returned 15 Dec). The Sixth Conference of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee between Korea and Poland held at P'yongyang was opened (ended on 21 Nov).

19 Nov -- Ch'oe Yong-gon Chairman of the Standing

Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly departed P'yongyang for his friendly visit to the United Arab Republic (returned 22 Dec).

22 Nov -- The protocol on the mutual delivery and payment of commodities between Korea and Poland for 1965 was signed at Warsaw.

21 Nov -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Charles Helou on the occasion of the independence of Lebanon (reply 28 Nov).

22 Nov -- Our Party and government delegations to attend the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Albania departed P'yongyang (returned 9 Dec). The Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Ninth Congress of the Japanese Communist Party.

23 Nov -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the International conference for solidarity with the Vietnamese people. The protocol on commerce between Korea and Cuba for 1965 was signed at Havana. The delegation of the National Committee of GANEPO of Indonesia to visit Korea to attend the celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the GANEPO League arrived at P'yongyang (departed 26 Nov).

25 Nov -- Our Party and government leaders sent congratulatory telegrams on the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the People's Republic of Mongolia (reply 5 Dec). Our scientists to visit Romania and Hungary departed P'yongyang. The Korea Afro-Asian solidarity Committee issued a statement to accuse the aggressive machinations of the American imperialists against Tanzania and to support the anti-American patriotic struggle of the Tanzanian people. Our agronomist delegation to attend the Sixth Council of the Scientific Work in the Agricultural and Forestry Sectors of Socialist Nations departed P'yongyang (returned 18 Dec). The protocol on the mutual circulation and payment of commodities between Korea and Albania for 1965 was signed at Tirane.

26 Nov -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Gamal Abdel Nasser on the conclusion of the agreement to improve diplomatic relations from the level of temporary ambassadors to the ambassadorial level between Korea and the United Arab Republic (reply, 5 Dec). A joint communique of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon and President Gamal Abdel Nasser on the former's visit to United Arab

Republic was issued in Cairo. The Cabinet of the Republic adopted a decision to abolish tax-in-kind at certain cooperative farms. The Central Committee of the Korean Reporters' League issued a statement in accusation of the barbarous oppressive machinations of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique against reporters.

27 Nov -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Mokhtar Ould Daddah on the fourth anniversary of the independence of Mauritania. The Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the National Racial Committee for the Defense of Peace in Korea issued a joint statement on the situation in the Congo (Brazzaville). Chinese scientists arrived at P'yongyang (departed 25 Dec). The Chinese musical delegation arrived at P'yongyang.

28 Nov -- Our Party and government leaders sent congratulatory telegrams to the Party and government leaders of Albania on the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Albania (reply 10 Dec). Our botanists to visit Vietnam departed P'yongyang.

30 Nov -- A joint communique between Korea and Algeria on the visit of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon to Algeria was issued.

December

1 Dec -- The second meeting of the Korean Architects League was opened. It discussed the summarization of the its work, revision of its rules, the election of its leadership organ, and adopted an appeal to South Korean architects (ended on 2 Dec). The protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between Korea and the Soviet Union for 1965 was signed Moscow. The plan for the cultural cooperation between Korea and Guinea was signed at Conakry.

2 Dec -- The football team to visit Indonesia and Cambodia departed P'yongyang (returned, 29 Dec).

4 Dec -- The committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement on the oppression of mass aspirations for unification by the South Korean puppet clique and the continued obstruction of the unification of the Fatherland on the pretext of "supervision by the United Nations. "Hayashi Kazuya, a Japanese critic, arrived at P'yongyang (departed 14 Dec). The delegation of the Ghana

Development Organization arrived at P'yongyang (departed 14 Dec).

5 Dec -- The opera group to visit Vietnam departed P'yongyang.

6 Dec -- A joint communique of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon and President Modibo Keita on the former's friendship visit to the Mali Republic was issued in Bamako. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon issued a statement on arrival in Conakry, capital of the Republic of Guinea.

7 Dec -- The State commission for the award of academic degrees, academic positions and people's prizes awarded people's prize to the mass gymnastic event "Ch'ollima Korea." The delegation of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers conference arrived at P'yongyang (departed 17 Dec). The medical delegation of the Council of the Indonesian Scientists arrived at P'yongyang. The first deputy secretary of the Chad National League arrived at P'yongyang.

9 Dec -- Our Party and government leaders sent a congratulatory telegram to the 60th birthday of Comrade Antonin Novtny, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party and President (reply 17 Dec). Our Geologist Delegation to attend the 22nd International Geologist Conference departed P'yongyang.

10 Dec -- The Consultation meeting of the leading workers of the Party and of the agricultural economic sectors of Yanggang-do was opened under the direction of Comrade Kim Il-song. It held intermediate summarization of the execution of Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction for transforming Yanggangdo into a food grains area and discussed further rapid development of the agrarian economy in the future of the province (ended 11 Dec). A joint communique of Korea and Guinea on the visit of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly to the Republic of Guinea was issued at Conakry.

11 Dec -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Jomo Kenyatta on the first anniversary of independence of Kenya. The government of Mongolia commerce delegation arrived at P'yongyang (departed 19 Dec). The Albanian delegation to observe hydraulic power structures arrived at P'yongyang.

13 Dec -- The P'yongyang Song and Dance team to visit Cambodia departed.

14 Dec -- The Tenth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party was held. It preliminarily summarized the fulfillment of the plan for the development of the national economy for 1964 and discussed measures for its development in 1965. (ended on 19 Dec)

16 Dec -- The electronics engineering and electrical engineering delegation to visit China departed P'yongyang. The agreement between the Korean Trade Delegation and the second Japanese business delegation was signed at P'yongyang. A joint statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' League and the delegation of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference was issued at P'yongyang. The Fourth Conference of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee Between Korea and Mongolia was held at Ulan Bator (ended 21 Dec).

17 Dec -- The Central Committee of the Korean Reporters' League issued a statement in accusation of the unjust oppression of Chinese reporters and traders by the Brazilian authorities. The military delegation to visit the Democratic Republic of Vietnam departed P'yongyang (returned 28 Dec). The agreement on the circulation and payment of commodities between Korea and the People's Republic of Mongolia for 1965 was adopted at P'yongyang.

18 Dec -- The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society and the Committee for support of the struggle of South Vietnam decided to send relief goods to the victims of flood and storm in South Vietnam. The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association issued a statement in accusation of the unjust persecution of Chinese traders and reporters by the Brazilian authorities.

19 Dec -- Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram to Chairman Son Ch'ang-kon on the fourth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front. P'yongyang mass rally to support and encourage the struggle of the South Vietnamese people was held. The P'yongyang Boxing Team to visit Cambodia departed P'yongyang. The Guinean Photographic Exhibition was held. The agreement on the agent work between the Korean Foreign Shipping Company and the Tokai Shipping Company of Osaka was signed at P'yongyang. The National Artistic Photography Exhibition was opened.

20 Dec -- A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Kingdom of Cambodia on the result of the visit of Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Standing

Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly to Cambodia was issued at Phnom Penh.

21 Dec -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk on the agreement to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between Korea and Cambodia (reply 25 Dec). The agreement on the mutual delivery and payment of commodities between Korea and Hungary for 1965 was signed at Budapest.

24 Dec -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Alphonse Massemba-Debat on the agreement to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between Korea and the Congo (Brazzaville). The contract for establishing regular sailing between the Korean Foreign Shipping Company and the Tokai Shipping Company of Osaka was signed at P'yongyang.

25 Dec -- The Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party and the Cabinet of Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the Faculty and Students P'yongyang College of Fine Arts on the 15th anniversary of its founding. The Delegation of the Korean Worker's Party to attend the celebration of the Sixth anniversary of Cuba departed P'yongyang. The delegation of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) arrived at P'yongyang.

27 Dec -- The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement accusing the barbarous violent actions of the Brazilian military authorities against the Chinese citizens under the instigation of American imperialists. The agreement on radio and television cooperation between Korea and China was signed at Peiping.

28 Dec -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Norodom Kapdo for his re-appointment as Premier of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

30 Dec -- Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Kwame Nkrumah on the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between Korea and Ghana. The agreement on broadcasting between Korea and Indonesia was signed at Djakarta.

10,372, 10,803
10,881, 11,157

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